


Filmed by VMT.

IXO
(Seattle)
Bagley



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

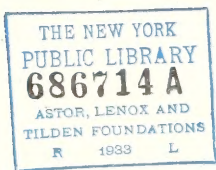
HISTORY OF SEATTLE

From the Earliest Settlement to the
Present Time

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME III

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1916



THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

686714 A

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R 1933 L



HORACE C. HENRY

BIOGRAPHICAL

HORACE C. HENRY.

Horace C. Henry, a capitalist and railroad builder, was born in Bennington, Vermont, October 6, 1844, his parents being Paul Mandell and Aurelia (Squire) Henry. In the paternal line he comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, leaving the north of Ireland, was brought to America in 1730, when but four years of age. Aurelia Squire, who was born in New Haven, Vermont, was of noted New England ancestry, being a daughter of Wait Squire and granddaughter of Lieutenant Andrew Squire. The former married Hannah Powell, daughter of Colonel Miles Powell. One of the sisters of Mrs. Henry was Huldana Squire, who became the mother of Mrs. R. A. Alger, wife of General R. A. Alger, of Detroit, Michigan.

After attending district schools Horace C. Henry continued his education in the Norwich Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, an institution which was the alma mater of Admiral Dewey and many other distinguished officers. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he put aside his studies to enlist in the army and for one year served as orderly sergeant of Company A, Fourteenth Vermont Volunteers, with which he participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Although he did not return to the university at Norwich after his military experience, he received his degree in regular course according to the usual custom of educational institutions during the Civil war. Following his service in the army he was elected first lieutenant in the Vermont State Militia and in 1864 he entered Williams College as a member of the class of 1868, but in 1865 became a student in Hobart College at Geneva, New York, to which place his family had removed. On account of ill health he was forced to give up his collegiate course in 1866, and, hoping that a change of climate would prove beneficial, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he obtained employment with R. B. Langdon, who had gone to that city from Vermont and was largely interested in railway contracting. With Mr. Langdon he served successively in the capacities of clerk, paymaster and finally superintendent of construction. He remained with Mr. Langdon for ten years, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the business, in which he was destined to become one of the most successful and important men in the country.

Mr. Henry took his first large contract for railway construction in 1878, it being with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company. He was afterward accorded contracts by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company and with his associates built about one thousand miles of road for those two companies. He also secured and executed many important contracts for the Wisconsin Central, the Duluth, the South Shore & Atlantic, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, the Diagonal, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Great Western and other railroad companies. He built two of the great iron ore docks at Ashland, Wisconsin, one at Marquette and the docks at Washburn.

In 1890 Mr. Henry came to the state of Washington to construct for the Northern Pacific Railway the original belt line around Lake Washington. He afterward built the Everett & Monte Cristo Railway, sixty miles in length. In association with D. C. Shepard & Company of St. Paul, he built the Great Northern Railway from Seattle to Bellingham and from the summit of the Cascades to Everett, as well as the cut-off from Bellingham to Bellevue and the line from Hamilton to Rockford in the Skagit valley. For the Northern Pacific Railway Company he constructed the lines from Auburn to Palmer and from Hoquiam to the sea, together with the present belt line around Lake Washington.

In 1906, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company decided to make its extension to the Pacific coast, he took the contract for nearly five hundred miles of the route across the states of Idaho and Montana, a contract amounting to more than fifteen millions of dollars. In this work he employed at times ten thousand men and the total cost for explosives alone was over a million dollars. He also built about two hundred and fifty miles of branch lines for the Milwaukee, the most important of which reach to Everett, Spokane and Moses Lake, and the line connecting the Tacoma Eastern with Gray's Harbor. Aside from the interests already mentioned Mr. Henry is president of the Pacific Creosoting Company of Seattle, owning one of the largest plants in the world for the preservation of timber. The works are at Eagle Harbor and have a yearly consumption of two and one-half million gallons of creosote, all of which is imported in the company's own ships from Europe. Mr. Henry is likewise president of the Northern Life Insurance Company of Seattle. This company was organized with the primary purpose of competing for the seven million dollars worth of business which was being given annually by the people of the state to outside concerns for life, accident and health insurance. The corporation has been remarkably successful and is now writing new business at the rate of four million dollars per year. Mr. Henry was treasurer of the National Bank of Commerce for seven years and is now president of the Metropolitan Bank of Seattle. He is also an active member of the Metropolitan Building Company, which has erected the finest group of office and business structures in the northwest, one of them being named the Henry building.

In Minneapolis, Minnesota, in December, 1876, Mr. Henry was united in marriage to Miss Susan Elizabeth Johnson, of St. John, New Brunswick, a daughter of Captain Johnson, who was lost at sea in 1862. There were four children born of this marriage: Langdon Chapin; Paul Mandell; Walter Horace, who died March 31, 1910, at the age of twenty-six years; and Florence Aurelia, who died in Morristown, New Jersey, at the age of eighteen. In memory of his deceased daughter Mr. Henry has erected a beautiful chapel, the Florence Henry Memorial, at the Highlands, and in memory of his son, Walter Horace, he has given substantial help in erecting the administration building of the Anti-Tuberculosis League on the land given by him for the hospital of that organization north of the city. The Henry mansion is on Harvard avenue North, and is one of the most beautiful residences and grounds in Seattle.

As a citizen Mr. Henry occupies a conspicuous position and is widely known for his public spirit and beneficence. In 1910 he was elected president of the King County Anti-Tuberculosis League, one of the most important organizations of the country in the special field to which its energies are devoted. Commenting on the choice of Mr. Henry for that office, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said editorially: "Resourceful and methodic in his habits of thought, and possessed of quick initiative and sound judgment, Mr. Henry will unquestionably infuse new life into the fight earnest citizens of this city and county have been waging against tuberculosis, and will bring to the support of energies immediately under his direction the enlightened sympathy and cooperation of the community."

In 1914 the state appropriated a sum of money to defray the expenses of all Civil war veterans living in the state to the great reunion at Gettysburg. When the time to make the trip had arrived, it was discovered that the sum appropriated was too small by five thousand dollars and that lots would have to be drawn to decide who would remain behind. Mr. Henry at once donated the sum necessary, thereby making it possible for every veteran who took part in that great conflict to attend the reunion if he so desired. Mr. Henry is himself a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and proudly wears the little bronze button that indicates his connection with the boys in blue. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, is a life member of the Arctic, Athletic and Rainier Clubs and served as president of the last named from 1894 until 1900. He is also a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club, of which he was president for seven terms, and he is a member of the University and Metropolitan Clubs. He was one of the vice presidents of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

To encourage the newsboys of Seattle to save a part of their earnings, Mr. Henry sent out the following notice: "Sometime during December, 1915, I will pay three dollars

to every newsboy who makes twelve deposits of not less than twenty-five cents each month during the year. Each of the twelve monthly deposits must be made out of his own earnings. Each deposit must be made in some savings bank in the city and will be noted in a little bank book which must not be lost, as it will be the only evidence that the boy has carried out the contract and is entitled to be paid the three dollars. It is hoped that much more than three dollars will be deposited. The boy is under no obligations to leave the money in the bank afterwards."

His interests are broad and varied and have been closely connected with the general welfare. His business activities have been of a character that have contributed in notable measure to the upbuilding and progress of the west, while in all those relations which have their root in broad humanitarianism, which seek to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate or which add to the pleasure and happiness of an individual or community, he has stood for that which is most worth while and has given thereto generous cooperation in time and material assistance.

WALTER C. WOODWARD, M. D.

Dr. Walter C. Woodward, an active representative of the medical profession in Seattle since the spring of 1907, and specializing in surgery, was born in Royalton, Vermont, September 4, 1876. He represents an old American family, although his paternal grandfather came of English ancestry and his paternal grandmother from Welsh descent. Both families were represented in the Revolutionary war. The first representatives of the Woodward family came to America as early as 1700. Daniel C. Woodward, father of Dr. Woodward, is a native of Vermont. He is a machinist by trade and won a substantial measure of success in business. He has served for a number of years as city clerk and otherwise has been active in civic affairs in Randolph, Vermont, where he makes his home. He married Annie Skinner, also a native of the Green Mountain state. She came of English ancestry, although the Skinner family was established on this side of the Atlantic as early as 1700, settlement being made in Vermont. Members of that family also served in the Revolutionary war and in the war of the Rebellion.

Dr. Woodward is the eldest in a family of five children. He attended the public and high schools of Randolph, Vermont, and afterward entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the B. L. degree in the class of 1899. He started out, however, a poor boy and worked his own way through school and the university. He was ambitious to acquire an education and utilized every means that would add to his financial resources, enabling him to prepare for a professional career. After completing his course at Dartmouth he entered upon the study of medicine and was graduated from the medical school of Harvard University in 1904. For two and one-half years thereafter he occupied the position of interne in the general hospital at Providence, Rhode Island, and then entered upon the private practice of medicine at North Bend, Washington, where he continued for six months. In March, 1907, he arrived in Seattle, where he has since followed his profession, winning notable success. He has always specialized in surgery and is particularly skillful in that field. He has thorough knowledge of anatomy and the component parts of the human body, the onslaughts made upon it by disease or left to it as a legacy by progenitors, and his comprehensive technical training, combined with the sureness and precision of his work in surgical cases, has gained him reputation as one of the foremost surgeons of the city. For two years, or from 1910 until 1912, he was city physician and during that period was one of the active workers in establishing the present City Hospital. He is president of the Surgical Club and is a member of the King County Medical Society, the Anatomical Club and the State and American Medical Associations, his membership in these keeping him in close touch with the advanced thought of the profession.

On the 26th of March, 1909, in Seattle, Washington, Dr. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Carrie E. Draper, a representative of a very prominent family of Randolph, Vermont, and a daughter of E. N. Draper, a native of that place. To them

have been born two children, namely: Walter C., Jr., whose birth occurred in Seattle, February 6, 1910; and Mary Jean, born in Seattle, June 4, 1914. Dr. and Mrs. Woodward attend the Congregational church, in which they hold membership. He belongs also to the Seattle Athletic Club and his interests are broad and varied. In politics he is a republican, holds membership in the Municipal League and takes an active interest in civic affairs, his work in behalf of many projected public improvements constituting an element in their successful adoption.

CAPTAIN HENRY K. STRUVE.

Captain Henry K. Struve is now living retired in a beautiful home on Seventeenth avenue. He has made a record for efficiency and loyalty in connection with marine interests and as an American soldier in the war with Spain. A native son of the northwest, he was born at Vancouver, Washington, September 20, 1864, a son of Henry G. and Lascelle F. (Knighton) Struve. He attended the public schools and the University of Washington and travel to many lands has given him broad knowledge, the knowledge that comes through actual experience. He earned his first dollar in the employ of C. B. Bagley, the historian, who has written the history of Seattle for this work. He has always loved the sea and has embraced every chance to be upon it. He was an officer on the steamer which sailed from Victoria to Vancouver and which met and carried the passengers from the first Canadian Pacific Railway train into Victoria. His first command was the tug Blakley and afterward he was given command of the Bailey Gatzert, named after an old Seattle pioneer.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, Captain Struve enlisted for service, starting as second mate of the Hancock, while later he was promoted to first mate and subsequently was given command of the vessel, continuing as its master for four years. He then went to Shanghai, China, to superintend the construction of vessels for the Philippine government and while thus engaged seventeen were built. He brought out the Indiana and commanded her for one year, after which he resigned. Following an absence of seven years Captain Struve, with his wife, recently returned to Seattle to take up his permanent abode here. In the meantime he had sailed the seas extensively and had visited nearly every port on the face of the globe. As he is not in robust health he and his wife are living quietly in a beautiful home on Seventeenth avenue.

Captain Struve has been married twice. His first wife was Josephine Gaffney, the daughter of an old pioneer, and they became the parents of a daughter, Josephine, who is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. For his second wife Captain Struve chose Lorena Clara King, whom he married in Manila, December 10, 1902. For many years Captain Struve has been a prominent Mason and Shriner, having a most extensive acquaintance among the representatives of the order, of which he is an exemplary member.

COLONEL ALDEN J. BLETHEN.

Colonel Alden J. Blethen was editor in chief of The Seattle Daily and Sunday Times, and president of the Times Printing Company of Seattle from August 10, 1896, when he and others purchased the Times, to the date of his death, which was July 12, 1915.

Under his management the Times became both the mold and the mirror of public opinion. The spirit of progress actuated him throughout the years of his connection with journalism and he accomplished much to awaken sentiment that has had marked bearing upon public activity and the upbuilding of his city and the northwest. He kept his mind, as it were, on the pulse of the public and, actuated by the strongest desire to serve his community, wrote many articles which have been a direct stimulus to effort or a sedative to public passion, bringing about, therefore, the healthful, normal development and the calm thought that is productive of result.



J. A. Mather



He was among the citizens that New England has furnished to the northwest. He was born at Knox, Waldo county, Maine, December 27, 1846, a son of Alden and Abbie L. Blethen. The history of the family can be traced back in ancestral line to 1680, when representatives of the names settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. The men of the family have as a rule followed agricultural pursuits or a seafaring life and at all times valor and loyalty have been manifest in relation to citizenship. The paternal grandmother of Colonel Blethen was a second cousin of Ethan Allen, the gallant commander of the Vermont troops, who at the head of his Green Mountain Boys won victory at Ticonderoga. After the outbreak of the war between the north and the south three of the brothers of Colonel Blethen enlisted in the Union army. One of these, Allen Blethen, served for three years in the Army of the Cumberland, participating in a number of the most hotly contested engagements of the war. Charles Edward, another brother, died from injuries sustained at the battle of Cedar Creek, while James L., although wounded at Gettysburg, remained with the army until the close of hostilities.

Colonel Blethen supplemented a public school education by study in the Wesleyan Seminary and College, from which he was graduated in 1868, and by a course at Bowdoin College of Maine, which conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree at his graduation in 1872. He turned his attention to the profession of teaching, leasing the Abbott Family School, at Farmington, Maine, of which he remained principal from 1869 until 1873. During that period he devoted every spare moment to the study of law and in the latter year was admitted to practice at the bar of Maine, after which he opened an office in Portland, continuing in that city until 1880. Ill health then forced him to seek a change of scene and climate and, removing to Kansas City, he first entered upon active connection with journalism. For four years he was part owner and manager of the well known Kansas City Journal, at the end of which time he went to Minneapolis and became a partner in two of the leading papers of that city, the Tribune and the Journal, acting as editor of the former and manager of the latter until 1888, when he disposed of his interest in those papers for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It has been said that one who enters the field of journalism and comes to know the business thoroughly is never able to leave it, for there is a fascination in thus keeping in direct touch with the thought and activities of the world from which one cannot escape. Accordingly after a year Colonel Blethen repurchased the Tribune, but in the following November fire destroyed the plant, entailing a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. With characteristic courage and determination, however, he began the erection of a new building in 1890 at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, but the great financial panic of 1893 followed so closely after the fire that it brought disaster to him, as it did to so many others, and he lost all that he had saved.

While in Minneapolis he had taken a keen interest in military affairs and had served with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Nelson and of Governor Clough. At the time of the Civil war he had enlisted for service in the Union army, but his three brothers were at the front and he, the youngest of the family, was induced to remain at home by his mother, who was a widow.

With remarkably resolute spirit and courage Colonel Blethen resolved to again enter the newspaper field following his financial failure in Minneapolis and came to Seattle, purchasing the plant of a bankrupt paper in 1896. He soon sought more commodious and advantageous quarters and it was not long before he had increased the circulation from thirty-five hundred copies to more than double that number. From that time forward the paper has grown steadily and has been increased in size from a four to a twenty-page paper, while its circulation is now seventy-five thousand daily and eighty-five thousand Sunday. His quarters proved inadequate about the beginning of 1901 and arrangements were made for the construction of a building to be especially erected for the Times, the location chosen being at Second avenue and Union street. Many at the time thought he was going too far from the business center, but he had noticed the trend of removals northward and time has proven the wisdom of his choice. He had a splendidly equipped plant in which were found the latest improvements in presses, machinery and every equipment for typesetting and the publication of a modern daily. On the 9th of February, 1902, the first issue of the Times was printed at Second and Union. Writing of the Times

at that date, a local publication said: "With matchless energy and foresight Colonel Blethen has made it the greatest evening daily on the Pacific coast and has devoted it as a mighty instrument for the upbuilding of Seattle. There is not at this time a better or more elegantly equipped newspaper plant west of Chicago than that from which the Seattle Times is issued, all the result of the indefatigable energy of Colonel Blethen."

In 1910 Colonel Blethen, realizing that the Times had outgrown the quarters at Second avenue and Union street, purchased the northeast corner of Fifth and Stewart, intending to build thereon a new building. Two years later, realizing more keenly than ever the trend of the retail district in that direction, he added to his properties the triangle bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues, and Stewart and Olive streets, on which the present Times Building stands, but it was not until October, 1915, after Colonel Blethen's death, that his sons proceeded with the erection of the building proper which building was completed and turned over to the owners. While the building is at present six stories in height, sufficient strength of steel was put into its construction to allow its being extended to nine stories in case Colonel Blethen's heirs should at any time so decide.

Colonel Blethen was married March 12, 1869, at Farmington, Maine, Miss Rose Hunter becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Captain David F. Hunter and a granddaughter of David Hunter, who came from Scotland to America and established a pioneer home in northeastern Maine. Colonel and Mrs. Blethen became parents of four children: Joseph, who succeeded his father as president of the Times Printing Company; Clarence B., who is vice president and editor of the Times; Florence A. Duffy; and Marion R. Mesdag.

Of the Chamber of Commerce Colonel Blethen was an active member and he was for a year president of the board of regents of the State University, in which connection he performed important work for the institution. He was a very prominent Mason, the honorary thirty-third degree having been conferred upon him in recognition of his high standing and the work that he had done for the order. Strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his ability to plan and perform, Colonel Blethen has indeed been a beneficial factor in promoting projects and plans which have had to do with the city's material, intellectual, political, social and moral progress. The Blethen Chimes at the University of Washington were his gift.

ELTON E. AINSWORTH.

Elton E. Ainsworth, deceased, is numbered among those who were prominent in developing the salmon industry of the northwest and for a long period was identified with the business and won a place among the representative business men of his city. He was yet a comparatively young man when he passed away on the 8th of December, 1914. His birth occurred at Cape Vincent, New York, May 24, 1865, his parents being Willard and Mary (Herrick) Ainsworth. He acquired his first knowledge of the fish business from his father, who was a fisherman at Cape Vincent.

When twenty years of age Elton E. Ainsworth went to Detroit, Michigan, and for a year and a half was connected with the Robinson Brothers Lumber Company. On removing to the west he settled first in California and subsequently removed to Washington, after which he built a cabin at Lake Cushman, where he located timber claims, residing at that locality until 1888, when he came to Seattle. Here he entered into partnership with Arthur G. Dunn, under the firm title of Ainsworth & Dunn, salmon packers. In 1896 the first constructed two of the finest canneries in the northwest, one at Blaine and one at Seattle. Both plants were splendidly equipped, so that the business was carried on according to sanitary and modern processes, with due regard to the saving of time and labor. The excellence of their goods insured them a liberal patronage and the product of their canneries has been sent to all parts of the country. The business was carefully, systematically and successfully conducted and became one of the largest salmon packing enterprises of the west. Mr. Ainsworth was also director of the National Bank of Commerce.

In 1894, Mr. Ainsworth was united in marriage at Victoria, British Columbia, to Miss

Helen Grube, a daughter of Anton and Ida (Kinderman) Grube, natives of Germany, who came to America about 1868 and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where they were married. There the father passed away in 1882, but the mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth was born a daughter, Helen.

Mr. Ainsworth was a member of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club, of which he was president, and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He cooperated heartily with the plans and projects of the latter for the upbuilding of the city. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and like all broad-minded American citizens, he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although he did not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and was a most charitable man, extending a helping hand wherever aid was needed. The sterling qualities which he displayed won for him the high respect and kindly regard of all. His business, too, was of a character that contributed to the public welfare, furnishing employment to many workmen.

HARLAN THOMAS.

Nature endowed Harlan Thomas with the artistic taste and temperament and during the period of his early manhood he found it possible to spend some time abroad, where he studied the architecture of Europe as embodied in its finest cathedrals and public buildings, representing every phase from the early Greek to the late Gothic. He made many sketches and, deeply impressed with beauty and form, he has embodied many of the ideas which he brought with him from Europe into the practice of his profession in Seattle and the state of Washington. He was born January 10, 1870, in Des Moines, Iowa. His father, Irving Newton Thomas, served for three years in the Civil war, returning with the rank of captain after having participated in many notable engagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. Throughout the remainder of his days his time was devoted actively to business. He married Caroline Richey.

With the removal of the family to Colorado in 1870, Harlan Thomas attended the public schools of that state, afterward studied in the State Agricultural College and still later went abroad for further study. From the time that he was old enough to think he desired to be an architect and his reading and study were ever directed toward that end. The first work that he did in the line of his chosen profession was when he was sixteen years of age. In 1893 he became a resident of Denver, Colorado, where he remained for more than twelve years, doing a large amount of professional work there. He spent much of the years 1903 and 1904 in travel abroad, and again in 1905 he went abroad for a year's hard study. While in Europe he made over eighty sketches and some of these are seen on the walls of his office, including sketches of Notre Dame, Paris, beauty spots on the island of Capri, other points of interest in Italy and sketches of many historic and noted places and buildings, including various cathedrals. He has some colorful, artistic sketches of Japan, where he once spent six months, and while there he made a collection of old Japanese prints by famous Japanese artists, a collection hardly to be duplicated in private ownership in the United States. Undoubtedly the world of art, as represented by the painter, lost one who might have gained distinction in that field when he determined to devote his life to architecture, but Seattle has profited by his efforts, which in many respects are the highest expression of skill and efficiency in his chosen profession to be found in this city.

Mr. Thomas came to Seattle June 26, 1906, and opened an office, since which time he has made the plans and superintended the construction of many buildings in Seattle, including the handsome Sorrento Hotel, the Chelsea Hotel, the Corner Public Market and others. He has almost entirely remodeled the huge Arcade block, covering an entire block, converting a large portion of it into quarters for the Commercial Club, removing and then rebuilding in modern and beautiful form the entire front of the building. He was also the architect for the fine one hundred and fifty thousand dollar high school

building at Aberdeen, Washington, the Enumclaw high school and the Monroe high school, together with many other notable edifices in Washington.

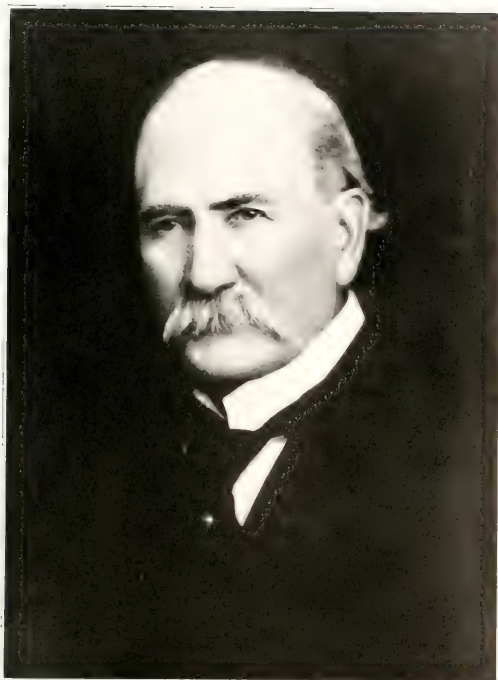
On the 21st of March, 1905, at Fort Collins, Colorado, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Edith Partridge, by whom he has two children, Dorothy W. and Donald Partridge. In politics Mr. Thomas is independent, supporting the best men, irrespective of party affiliation. His interest in public affairs has ever been of a character conducive to the public good. For eight years he was a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater and while living in Colorado he was state commander of the Sons of Veterans. He also served for three consecutive terms as mayor of Montclair, Colorado, and his cooperation in public interests has ever been of a character that has furthered the welfare of the community in which he has lived. He is a Mason and he belongs to the Commercial Club of Seattle and to the College Club, while in the strict path of his profession his association is with the American Institute of Architects and the State of Washington Chapter of Architects. His work has ever been the expression of a high and enduring art, manifesting splendid adaptation to specific needs combined with beauty in form and design. He may well be proud of his work, which has won for him the favorable attention and comment of the general public and of others able to judge from the technical and artistic standpoints.

ANDREW CHILBERG.

Andrew Chilberg, president of the Scandinavian-American Bank, has a record which stands in incontrovertible proof of the fact that America is the land of opportunity and which proves in equally conclusive manner that industry and enterprise have been the crowning points in his career, bringing him to a most creditable and honorable position in the financial circles of the northwest.

Although a native of Sweden, born March 29, 1845, Mr. Chilberg was only a year old when his parents, Charles John and Hannah (Johnson) Chilberg, brought their family to the new world. It was in 1846 that they took passage on a westward bound sailing vessel, which, after eleven weeks, reached the American coast. Journeying into the interior of the country they took up their abode upon a farm west of Ottumwa, Iowa, where the father both preempted and homesteaded lands and there successfully engaged in tilling the soil for many years. The four children who came with their parents to the new world were James P., Nelson, Isaac and Andrew, and after coming to the United States four other children were born: Benjamin A., Joseph, Charles F. and John H., but Charles F. died at the age of thirty-one years. James P. died in Seattle, December 21, 1905, and Isaac died at Pleasant Ridge, near Laconner, at the age of seventy-one years. The mother passed away July 3, 1902, when ninety years of age, and the father died when he was ninety-two. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding and in fact traveled life's journey together for the remarkable period of nearly seventy years. In 1871 they came from Iowa to Washington territory and located at Pleasant Ridge, near Laconner, where the father homesteaded lands.

Andrew Chilberg spent the greater part of his youthful period near Ottumwa, Iowa, where he attended school. In 1860, when a lad of fifteen years, he accompanied his father and brother Nelson to Pike's Peak, attracted thereto by the gold excitement in that locality. The father and brother engaged in prospecting, while Andrew Chilberg worked upon a farm. In the winter of 1862-3 they returned to Iowa and in the spring of 1863 Andrew Chilberg crossed the plains to California, driving horses in compensation for his meals and the privilege of traveling with the party. After four months spent upon the road between Omaha and the Pacific coast, Sacramento was reached and from that point Mr. Chilberg made his way to the home of his brother James P., who was then living in Yolo county, California. He entered the employ of his brother, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, and afterward worked for other farmers of the locality. Still later he went to Stockton, where he was employed for some time in a large nursery, and he also attended school there.



ANDREW CHILBERG



Ill health finally forced Mr. Chilberg to return to Iowa. He made the journey by the Nicaragua route to New York city and later he again attended school in Ottumwa. He afterward followed the profession of teaching for three years and clerked in a wholesale and retail dry-goods house in Ottumwa for four years. While there residing he was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary Nelson, who was born at Bishop Hill, Illinois, a daughter of John and Hannah (Swenson) Nelson, both now deceased. The year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chilberg came to Seattle, where in the fall of 1875 he engaged in the grocery business with his brothers, James P. and Nelson. Together they conducted the store until 1882, when Andrew Chilberg sold out to his brothers in order to assume the duties of the office of assessor of King county, to which he had been elected as the democratic nominee, serving in that capacity for two years.

While engaged in the grocery business Mr. Chilberg was appointed in 1879 by the Swedish government vice consul for Sweden and Norway until the separation of Sweden and Norway, since which time he has been vice consul for Sweden, and satisfactorily filled the position. He has been called to other positions of public honor and trust. For two years he was one of Seattle's aldermen and in 1884 was called to the office of city treasurer, in which capacity he served for two years. In 1885 he was appointed city passenger and ticket agent for the Northern Pacific Railway and remained in that position until 1892, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Scandinavian-American Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. The bank was established in the spring of 1892, with a paid up capital of forty-five thousand dollars, which was increased in 1901 to one hundred thousand dollars, and since to five hundred thousand dollars, while its deposits now amount to over eleven million dollars. In the years that have since come and gone its growth has been almost unparalleled. Its business has developed almost by leaps and bounds and yet its interests have been conducted along safe and conservative lines, whereby the interests of depositors have been carefully protected. Mr. Chilberg has contributed in large measure to the growth and success of this institution, of which he is now the acting head, bending his energies to constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control.

Mr. and Mrs. Chilberg are widely and favorably known, especially in Seattle, where they have an extensive circle of friends. They have but one child, Eugene, who was born October 29, 1875, and who spent several years in Nome, Alaska, becoming secretary-treasurer of the Pioneer Mining Company and also financially interested in the Hot Air Mining Company.

Mr. Chilberg has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and he is alive to the interests and issues of the day and votes, as he believes, according to the needs and demands of the times. Fraternally he is connected with Columbia Lodge, A. O. U. W., of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Arctic Club. He is a charter member and was the first president of the Swedish Club and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America. He stands for progress and improvement in municipal affairs as well as in business life and has cooperated in many plans and projects for the general good. He served for several years as school director of Seattle and for one term as president of the school board. Wherever the welfare of the city is involved he is ready to lend a helping hand and he is a typical citizen of the northwest, alert and enterprising, his labors at all times being beneficially resultant.

THOMAS O. PAXTON, M. D.

Dr. Thomas O. Paxton, engaged in medical practice in Seattle, was born in Matthews, North Carolina, August 23, 1880. The Paxtons came from England while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain and representatives of the name served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. William Sanford Paxton, father of Dr. Paxton, was a planter of North Carolina and won considerable prosperity

in the conduct of his business interests. He also took quite an active interest in local affairs and did much in molding public thought and action in his community. He married Margaret McLeod, who is a native of North Carolina and who survives him. As the name indicates, she comes of Scotch ancestry, although the family was founded in the new world at an early period in its development. Her father served as a major in the Confederate army during the Civil war. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Paxton were nine children, of whom Thomas O. was the second in order of birth.

In the public schools of Matthews, Dr. Paxton passed through consecutive grades until he became a high school student and later he pursued an academic course in Willamette, Oregon. Still later he became a student in the University of Oregon, where he prepared for a professional career, being graduated with the M. D. degree in 1908. During the succeeding two years he was interne in the Minor Hospital at Seattle, after which he entered upon active general practice in 1910 and has been extremely successful in his chosen field. He seems to correctly diagnose his cases with little difficulty and to readily determine what will be the most efficacious remedy. In 1912 he studied for several months in the hospitals of New York city, where he also attended clinics, and he also spent some weeks in Chicago attending clinics and otherwise promoting his professional knowledge. Broad reading has also added to his wide professional learning and from experience he has gleaned many valuable truths.

On the 22d of July, 1914, in Seattle, Washington, Dr. Paxton was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Kennedy, her father being John Kennedy, a native of New York state. The family residence is at No. 1116 James street, while Dr. Paxton maintains his office in the Cobb building. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church and he belongs also to the Masonic lodge and the Commercial Club—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules that govern his conduct. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. His membership along professional lines is with the King County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. After all, he places his professional interests above everything else, recognizing the obligations that devolve upon him as a member of the medical fraternity, and his zeal and conscientious purpose have resulted in making his work of the greatest benefit to his fellowmen and at the same time a source of creditable financial return to himself.

CHARLES H. PELLIS.

Charles H. Pellis is the president of the American National Laundry Company and as such is conducting a business that is bringing to the stockholders growing success. He was born in Rockford, Illinois, in December, 1868, a son of S. E. Pellis. At the usual age he entered the public schools, which he attended until he reached the age of thirteen, when it became necessary for him to provide for his own support and he sought and secured employment in a nail factory, there working for seven years in the capacity of shipping clerk.

About 1888 Mr. Pellis came to Seattle and accepted the position of motorman on one of the first four cable cars of the city on the first day in which they were put in operation. He occupied that position for a year, after which he was employed in various capacities in Seattle until 1897, when he went to Alaska and ran a pack train from Skagway to Lake Bennett, spending two years in the far north. In 1899 he returned to Seattle, where he secured employment in a sawmill, spending his time in that manner until 1900, when he accepted the position of driver for a laundry. Seeing the opportunities in the business, he established the American Laundry in 1902 and from the beginning enjoyed a growing patronage. In April, 1912, he consolidated his interests with the National Laundry, changing the name to the American National Laundry Company, of which Mr. Pellis became the president. That his business is a large one is indicated in the fact that he now employs fifty people in the conduct of general laundry work. He has always made it his purpose to maintain a high standard for excellence of work turned out and an

earnest desire to please his patrons, combined with reasonable prices, has been one of the strong elements in his growing prosperity.

Mr. Pells was married in Bellingham, Washington, on the 30th of December, 1905, to Miss Jennie French and they have two children, Grace and George. Mr. Pells is a Protestant in his religious belief, while his fraternal connections are with the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles.

EDWARD T. LUNDVALL.

Edward T. Lundvall is an active factor in industrial circles of Seattle as president of the West Coast Ornamental Iron Works, which was established on the 1st of April, 1912. His birth occurred in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 20th of December, 1876, his parents being Gustoff and Sophia Lundvall. The father, a native of Sweden, passed away in St. Paul, but the mother still survives at the age of sixty-seven years and now makes her home in Seattle Heights, Washington.

Edward T. Lundvall acquired his education in the schools of St. Paul and after putting aside his textbooks became identified with the line of work in which he is now engaged, having been connected with the ornamental iron business for the past twenty-three years. He came to Seattle in 1904 and for seven years served as foreman for the Pacific Ornamental Iron & Wire Works. In the 1st of April, 1912, he established the West Coast Ornamental Iron Works and as its president has since built up an extensive and profitable enterprise of this character. He is engaged in the manufacture of fire escapes, marquise, stairways, wire screens, bank and office rails, elevator enclosures and cabs, folding gates, fencing and in fact anything in the line of ornamental designs. His machinery is up to date and adequate in every particular and his present location is at No. 821 Lenora street.

In 1897, at St. Paul, Mr. Lundvall was united in marriage to Miss Anna Larsen, by whom he has six children, as follows: George E., who works in his father's shop; Earl L., a high school student; and Howard, Ruth, Macy and Frances, who are in the grammar grades. In the exercise of his right of franchise Mr. Lundvall is not bound by party ties, casting an independent ballot in support of men and measures that he deems will best conserve the general welfare. In religious faith he is a Protestant, but does not hold membership with any particular church. Earnest and intelligently directed effort has ever constituted the salient feature of his business career, while his life has been governed by high principles that have gained for him the respect and goodwill of his fellowmen.

SENATOR SAMUEL H. PILES.

Senator Samuel H. Piles is recognized as one of the republican leaders of Washington, although he was born and reared in "old Kentucky." His birth occurred there about three years prior to the Civil war and he sprang from whig ancestry. His parents, although slaveholders, were opposed to secession. He was educated at private schools in his native state and was early recognized as a natural leader by the young men of the community. Following in the footsteps of his father, he took up the study of law and perused Blackstone, Chitty and other law authorities with an intensity that is characteristic of the man.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Piles turned his eyes to the far west, keenly aware of the great opportunities offered in the coast country. When he worked his way through the southwest, New Mexico and Arizona, he was still a mere boy. In Arizona he met an old friend of his father's who put him in the way to secure some railroad contracting. In this work he cleared up several thousand dollars which he says he thought he never could spend, as it seemed such a vast amount. In the meantime he had made friends of an old prospector by the name of Bailey and a telegraph operator, Tom Payne. Bailey had heard of Alaska and its gold fields and he so enthused Mr. Piles that the

young man outfitted the three for a trip to the far northwest. They secured their outfit in San Francisco and it was an outfit for a picnic or hunting trip and not for the life which was to confront them. Not knowing at that time that firearms could not be shipped into Alaska, Mr. Piles bought thirty-six Winchesters, canned delicacies and luxuries formed the source of their other supplies. Alaska proved a financial disaster to Mr. Piles and in six months he found that his money was gone. He and Mr. Payne then returned to civilization in the states, leaving Bailey in Alaska, who prospected near the Yukon for a number of years. Their first job in Washington was riprapping on the Puyallup, then they worked in a store and later Mr. Piles formed a law partnership with Judge J. T. Ronald, who was then prosecuting attorney for the district embracing King, Kitsap and Snohomish counties. Mr. Piles was appointed assistant district attorney without salary. Finally Judge Thomas Burke, then chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Washington, noted his earnestness and ambition and induced the county commissioners to allow Mr. Piles fifty dollars per month and put the case with such eloquence that he obtained for him a back salary of nine hundred dollars.

When Mr. Piles started for himself in Snohomish county, in October, 1883, he rented a room over a store at two dollars and a half per month and made a table with his own hands out of two pine boards, his total outlay in furnishings being for two common chairs. His library consisted of the Washington territorial code, the only book he owned, and two others which he borrowed, Parsons on Contracts and Greenleaf on Evidence—a marked contrast to the magnificent library which is now in his possession. From the first Mr. Piles was successful and he remained in Snohomish until friends persuaded him to go to Spokane, but he spent only six months in that city. He could not remain content away from Puget Sound. As he expressed it, "he was lonely for the water, missed it all the time." Seattle welcomed the brilliant young man in the winter of 1886, and his rise until he reached the United States senate is a matter of history. From the time of his arrival here he has been a recognized factor at the bar. Only a comparatively brief period had elapsed before he achieved a state wide reputation as an able, forceful and eloquent lawyer. He was called to the office of city attorney, which he filled for one term, and previous to this he was assistant prosecuting attorney in one of the judicial districts of the territory. These were the only two offices he ever held, or to which he aspired until he was elected to the United States senate in 1905. About a year before William McKinley and W. J. Bryan made their historic campaign for president, when the question of a gold or silver standard was the one great political issue. Mr. Piles was appointed general counsel for the Oregon Improvement Company, which position he continued to fill until his election to the senate. He became active in politics a short time after taking up his residence in Washington and so continued for a period of more than twenty years.

His law practice was mostly confined to large corporation business and his reputation as an eminent lawyer naturally brought him into political prominence. His career in the senate was honorable to himself and to the state. One term was all he desired, and, as he was eager to return to his law practice, he declined to again become a candidate. In the practice of law in Seattle he was first associated with J. T. Ronald, now superior court judge, afterward with A. F. Burleigh, now of New York city, later with George Donworth and with James B. Howe, his firm being now Piles, Howe & Carey.

On the 15th of September, 1891, Senator Piles was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Barnard, of Henderson, Kentucky. She was a lady of rare beauty and charm of manner and was a favorite in Washington social circles. She passed away November 23, 1913, and at her death letters were received by Mr. Piles from eminent men and women of the national capital, expressing their high appreciation of her worth, her intellect, her liberal education and sweetness of character. Mrs. Piles was a woman of unusual beauty of character as well as of person and the highest encomiums were passed upon her by a host of friends here and in different parts of the country. The children of this marriage are, Ross Barnard, Ruth Lillard and Sam, Jr., aged respectively, twenty-two, twenty and seventeen years.

Senator Piles is a member of various fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum and the Elks. He is also a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle, the Union

Club of Tacoma and the Cascade Club of Everett, Washington. In summing up his career we note that he is regarded as a remarkable man, brilliant, learned and resourceful. The son of a worthy family that was impoverished by the Civil war, he so directed his reading in early youth that at the age of sixteen years he was admitted to the bar, following training by private tutors. He then determined to go west and make his own way in the world. After leaving his native state he taught country school for a number of winters. In his schools he always organized a debating club and always attracted the best debaters, doctors, lawyers and other professional men, and meeting them in oratorical combat, he developed the power which has made him so brilliant a speaker at the present time. In the senate Mr. Piles had the record of never having failed to land anything. Although a staunch republican, by virtue of his southern birth and ties and kinship and friendship, he had the democratic senators always ready to support him in any plan or project which he introduced or fostered in behalf of his state. His support was never given to a question until after he had carefully considered every phase of it and then he never faltered until he accomplished his purpose. He has done much for his home city. He secured the appropriation for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition and his successful fight for the Lake Washington canal has meant much to Seattle. The securing of the magnificent life-saving ship *Snohomish* was in answer to the appeal of the citizens of Washington after the series of terrible shipwrecks and attendant loss of life on the Straits of Juan de Fuca. There was no life-saving ship stationed on the straits and Mr. Piles secured one of the finest in any waters, naming it *Snohomish* in honor of the town in which he had started upon his successful career in life and for which he will always maintain a tender sentiment. Such in brief is the history of one who, without assistance, started out in life for himself. Well descended and well bred, from the beginning of his career he held to high ideals, cherished a laudable ambition and ever sought the fruition of his hopes. A distinguished lawyer, he has been equally a student of statecraft and of the great political, economic and sociological problems of the country and on all such has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age. His grandmother on the paternal side was a niece of John C. Calhoun and on the maternal side he traces his ancestry to John Cotton, the celebrated Puritan divine.

RICHARD HOLYOKE.

No history of Seattle would be complete were there failure to make reference to Richard Holyoke, who in pioneer times was identified with the lumber industry and afterward with the banking interests of the city. In other ways, too, he contributed to its material development and his life work was of worth to the community. Mr. Holyoke was born in New Brunswick September 1, 1832, and passed away on the 11th of March, 1906. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in New Brunswick and he lived for a short time in Wisconsin and California before coming to Seattle in 1860. It seemed that the work of progress and improvement had scarcely been begun in this section of the country at the time of his arrival, and indeed it was the hardy, adventurous pioneer spirits who braved the early conditions here in order to establish homes and use the natural resources of the country in business. Mr. Holyoke became a lumberman and followed that occupation on Puget Sound for a number of years, living at Seabeck for fourteen years. Success attended him in his undertakings. He was led to assist in establishing the National Bank of Commerce on account of his extensive acquaintance with lumbermen and a recognition of the needs for such an institution, and was elected its first president. The new undertaking prospered and was a valuable factor in community life. He built the Holyoke block in 1889 and became the owner of much property in the city, for he had great faith in Seattle and did not hesitate to make investment in real estate here. In 1896 he removed to a farm in Skagit county, Washington, but a short time prior to his death took up his abode in Bellingham.

On October 20, 1870, Mr. Holyoke was married to Miss Anna M. Hammond, a daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Turney) Hammond, natives of New Brunswick, where

they passed their entire lives. To this union was born a son, Richard, Jr., and a daughter, Marion, who died when thirteen years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holyoke held membership in the First Baptist church, in which he served as an officer for years. He was a man of domestic tastes, never interested in clubs, preferring always to devote his time to his home and the interests of his family. In the work of the church, too, he was actively and helpfully interested and he did all in his power to further the moral progress of the community. His life measured up to high standards. His record covered seventy-three years—years fraught with good deeds and characterized by honorable purposes.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

The late Angus Mackintosh was one of the empire builders in the state of Washington. He was one of Seattle's pioneers, coming to this state in 1870, and here for many years was active in real-estate deals, the milling industry, commercial enterprises, banking, railroad promotion and other matters, all of which have contributed toward the greatness of the state.

Mr. Mackintosh was a Canadian by birth. He was born in Caledonia, Prescott county, Ontario, June 23, 1839, a son of Norman and Christy (Morrison) Mackintosh, natives of Scotland. He made use of such educational facilities as were provided in his home town and when but fifteen or sixteen years of age began teaching in order to earn the money which he needed for a college course. The serious purpose to succeed in life showed itself early in his youth and such successes and honors as came to him resulted entirely from his own efforts. After having acquired the means, Mr. Mackintosh attended McGill College and then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated from a commercial academy in 1862. Shortly afterward he enlisted for service in the Union army, being attached to the commissary department, with which he was connected until sickness compelled him to abandon his position in 1863. He was subsequently engaged in the lumber business in Michigan for a few years.

The year 1870 marks the advent of Mr. Mackintosh in Seattle. The prospects and opportunities of the west had strongly appealed to him and induced him to make his way here. He engaged in real-estate dealing and also gave considerable attention to abstract work. Being clear-headed and readily making himself master of conditions as they existed, he was successful. He was instrumental in forming a number of commercial companies and also established a mill on the water front, which, however, with considerable other property that he owned, was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, Mr. Mackintosh continually extended his interests. In the meantime he founded the Merchants National Bank, of which he was the largest stockholder and president, and shortly afterward organized the Seattle Lumber & Commercial Company, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. He was the sole directing genius of this enterprise, which by its returns gave evidence of his great ability and wise foresight. The Seattle Lumber & Commercial Company under his management paid dividends of ten per cent monthly for five years and after passing through the great fire had a surplus capital of one hundred thousand dollars. In 1884 Mr. Mackintosh was instrumental in founding the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of which he was the president and the principal stockholder and which soon became one of the leading banking institutions of the state. They owned the building and safe deposit vaults, which were equal to any to be found in eastern cities. Mr. Mackintosh readily saw the necessity of such an institution in Seattle and not only furnished the general public with the needed facilities but made capital of his foresight. In railroad work he was equally enterprising. He was one of the promoters and trustees of the Walla Walla Railroad and of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad. In short his various enterprises were great factors in the upbuilding of the state and in developing its resources and its financial strength.

In 1895, as the result of default of payment by an individual to whom a large loan had been made during the absence of Mr. Mackintosh and without his consent or advice, the Merchants National Bank was obliged to suspend business. With the other stock-



ANGUS MACKINTOSH



holders he lost heavily and afterward suffered still further from incompetent administration of the bank's affairs under the receivership. In the following year he made a trip to Alaska in the hope of recuperating some of his financial losses but the expected success did not come to him in the far north. The unfortunate turn of affairs in the Merchants National Bank weighed heavily upon him, although there was not the slightest reason for self-reproach, and Mr. Mackintosh remained more or less of an invalid until his death, in July, 1904.

In December, 1871, Mr. Mackintosh was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Peebles, a daughter of Hugh and Emeline Peebles. She was born in Otsego county, New York, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her mother was a native of Vermont. Mrs. Mackintosh was also one of the early arrivals in Seattle, coming here in 1866. She taught school in Chehalis and also in this city and was the first woman to act as enrolling and engrossing clerk in the house of representatives at Olympia. She performed her duties so well that she received the public thanks of the house through Speaker George H. Stewart, December 2, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh had two children: Kenneth, now judge of the superior court of King county; and Gertrude E.

Mr. Mackintosh was one of the thoroughly public-spirited and patriotic men of his times. He was liberal in his views and although not a member of any church, supported the Methodist Episcopal organization. He gave his adherence to the republican party, valiantly upholding its principles and candidates and contributing generously to the cause. It is the more praiseworthy that he never sought public office for himself. He was a Knights Templar Mason and served as first eminent commander of Lodge No. 2 of Seattle. He had previously been a member of the order in Saginaw, Michigan. He also belonged to the Rainier Club and was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Mackintosh was one of those hardy types of pioneers, of unflagging industry and energy, who did much toward the progress of civilization in this state. A number of valuable enterprises were the children of his creative brain, and he helped to lay the cornerstone upon which stands today the magnificent structure of this great commonwealth.

GEORGE FLETCHER COTTERILL.

For a quarter of a century George Fletcher Cotterill, of Seattle, has devoted much of his time to some form of public service and for the greater part of his work has received no compensation save the consciousness that he has promoted the moral and civic progress of his city and state. He has long been recognized as the leader in this state of the forces opposed to the liquor traffic and in 1914 his continued efforts were crowned with victory as the prohibition law was adopted. He has been identified with many other movements for the betterment of mankind. During the two terms that he was a member of the state senate he was influential in securing the passage of much progressive legislation and as mayor of Seattle stood firmly for the public ownership and regulation of public utilities and the strict enforcement of the law. He has been and still is a most important factor in upholding high moral standards and in making conditions in the state conform to such standards. Professionally he is a civil engineer and has accomplished much important work along that line but his greatest interest is in the advancement of reform movements.

A native of England, George F. Cotterill was born in Oxford, November 18, 1865, a son of Robert and Alice (Smith) Cotterill, the former a gardener. Eight children were born to them in England, three of whom passed away in that country. In April, 1872, the family sailed for the new world as passengers on the Cunard steamer *Samaria* as the father had been much pleased with the United States and the opportunities which it offered when he had visited this country three years previously. They reached Boston in May and after residing for a short time successively in that city and in West Newton, Massachusetts, they removed to Montclair, New Jersey, where they lived for twelve years, the father working first as a gardener and afterward conducting a small business as a florist. Four children were born to him and his wife after their emigration to this country but three

of the number died in infancy or childhood. The six children who survived, four sons and two daughters, attended the excellent schools of Montclair and George F. Cotterill made such rapid progress in his studies that when but fifteen years of age he was graduated from the high school with valedictorian honors. He had greatly enjoyed the study of languages, literature and history and hoped to become a member of the legal profession as he believed that the practice of law would prove both congenial and profitable. However, he had studied so intensely that his health was impaired, a fact noted by James Owen, the county engineer of Essex county, New Jersey, and one of the directors of the Montclair schools, who said to him: "George, you have studied long enough. What you need is good air, plenty of exercise and a chance to grow. I am going to start a crew Monday morning to survey a railroad line the other side of the mountain. Be ready at seven o'clock at my office. I want you to carry the rod." Thus he took his first step in civil engineering and as the years have passed he has advanced steadily in that profession, gaining a fair measure of material success and an enviable reputation for ability and successful achievement.

It was three years later when his father, Robert Cotterill, found it possible to carry out a long cherished wish to establish the family home upon the Pacific coast. Immediate decision in this regard was forced upon him by the illness of his eldest son, Hedley, then twenty years of age, and with his two sons, Hedley and George, the latter then a youth of eighteen, he started for the Pacific northwest. The younger son hoped that he might secure engineering employment with the Northern Pacific Railway, then under construction with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, and there he remained while his father and brother continued the journey to Puget Sound. He waited three weeks for a position only to learn that all work on the Cascade division had been abandoned, and about the 1st of October, 1884, he took the boat for Kalama and proceeded thence by train to Tacoma. His entire cash capital of twenty-five cents was expended for a place in which to sleep and in the morning he walked several miles out to the home of friends on a forest ranch now included in the suburbs of the city. During the next three months he "hustled" around Tacoma doing odd jobs at surveying or anything else that offered. Difficulties and obstacles confronted the family at every turn. Hedley found employment in Seattle, but the father visited practically every location around the Sound without being so fortunate. The brother's health did not improve, however, in fact became worse as the rainy season approached, so that his physician ordered him "back to the old home." On Thanksgiving day of 1884 the father and two sons met at Tacoma, there to say goodbye. The father and Hedley took the train east, while George remained in the northwest, and the brother passed away a few weeks after reaching home. The father resumed his old business as a florist in Montclair, New Jersey, where he remained for two years, but in 1887 he brought his wife and youngest son, Roland W., now secretary of the park board of Seattle, to the west, the family settling on a ranch about twelve miles east of Seattle on Lake Sammamish, which our subject had secured in the meantime. The town of Redmond has since grown up near that site. The father continued to reside there for more than twenty years, living the congenial, simple ranch life, but at length illness compelled him to abandon farming and in 1908 he located in Seattle, making his home with our subject until a few days after Christmas of that year, when he passed away at the age of seventy-four. His widow survives and continues to make her home with our subject.

After his father and brother had left for the east in 1884, George Cotterill remained alone in Washington and was dependent entirely upon his own resources. His capital consisted of but eight dollars and winter was coming on with no engineering work in sight. However, he found a chance to do housework in the home of an old bachelor who had formerly been a Northern Pacific engineer. After a month his employer, Mr. White, decided to break up housekeeping and Mr. Cotterill accepted an invitation extended by Captain Goding to make a trip to Seattle on his little towboat Lucy for a visit there with Robert Moran and his brothers, who had come from Montclair, New Jersey, several years before. The intended visit developed into a decision to remain and he has since made his home in this, the Queen City of Puget Sound, and has been prominently identified with its development. For a few weeks, until an engineering opportunity offered, he remained with Moran Brothers as bookkeeper and resided at the home of Robert Moran.

The first work which Mr. Cotterill did along engineering lines was measuring and platting a seat diagram for the new Frye Opera House. Soon afterward he became back-flagman on a survey for the Columbia & Puget Sound Railway and thus it was that he made his entrance into the Washington forests. He proved competent in his new position and was speedily advanced to leveler and topographer. On his return to the city in March, 1885, he became an employe of Whitworth & Thomson, doing survey work in Seattle and the surrounding country. In the summer of 1885 he was employed as transit man on the first surveys of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway and as draughtsman did work on the preliminary maps, in the employ of F. H. Whitworth. With R. H. Thomson he worked on the surveys and construction of the first section of the permanent sewer system of Seattle and upon the project of the Grant street bridge to the head of the bay. He aided in the survey work which first divided the present site of West Seattle into five-acre tracts, and in January, 1886, he went into the woods of Kitsap county, and with only a compass and chain and with loggers as helpers, he designed and staked out the townsite of Sidney, now Port Orchard, the county seat of that county.

When work was resumed on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific in May, 1886, Mr. Cotterill secured the position for which he had waited three weeks in Portland in 1884. He was made transit man under J. Q. Barlow, the locating engineer, and although he had not yet attained his majority he did responsible work and gained valuable experience in the relocation of the main line and in locating and building the wonderful switch-back line over the Cascade summit. He gained, too, more than his salary for in the outdoor life he developed a physique that made him an athlete in strength and appearance. He then returned to the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad enterprise, serving on the location and construction of the line in 1887 and 1888, and also he was engaged professionally in the prospecting and opening of the coal mines at Gilman and Grand Ridge. He started in business on his own account when, in December, 1888, he formed a partnership with R. H. Thomson and Clarence L. White for the general practice of surveying and engineering in Seattle. The patronage of the new firm grew as time passed on and their ability was demonstrated in the excellent work executed by them. When Mr. Thomson became city engineer of Seattle in 1892 he appointed Mr. Cotterill as an assistant and through the succeeding eight years the latter was a most active and helpful factor in promoting the welfare, upbuilding and progress of the city. He had a large part in the designing and supervision of the building of the sewer system. He revised and established the system of street naming and numbering. His most important work perhaps was in connection with the securing and construction of the great Cedar river gravity water supply system. It was he who proposed a plan then unknown and unique—the pledging of its future receipts to the extent of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the financing of the enterprise. His plan created much discussion and was made an issue in the special election of 1895. It was then that Mr. Cotterill first became known as a public speaker and writer, for he became the champion of the plan which he had promulgated, a plan that received public indorsement at the polls. In the field of engineering he has since done notable work in connection with the tide lands and harbor plats. He was also active in making and executing the plans for diagonal piers and slips, which worked a revolution in Seattle's water front facilities. From 1895 to 1898 inclusive—the bicycle era—Mr. Cotterill as chairman of the path committee of the Queen City Good Roads Club, as a voluntary duty of free public service, personally laid out and supervised the construction of more than twenty-five miles of cindered bicycle paths encircling the city and reaching out into the suburbs. For three years he had charge of their maintenance and seven thousand bicyclists enjoyed their beauties. As the bicycle yielded to the automobile, this path system blazed the routes for the boulevards of today, of which Seattle is justly proud.

All of these and other activities naturally brought him before the public, and his ability and his stand upon many questions of vital importance beginning in the territorial years preceding 1889, early brought him to a position of leadership. The salient point in the municipal campaign of February, 1900, had to do with the administration of the laws dealing with vice and also with the granting of private franchises. It was well known that Mr. Cotterill stood for law and order and for public ownership of public utilities, and thus it

was that a non-partisan movement, which later merged with the democratic party urged him to become its candidate for mayor. He was defeated yet ran more than a thousand ahead of the ticket. Immediately afterward he resigned his position as assistant city engineer, and re-entered the professional practice of civil engineering, soon afterward forming a partnership with his old-time employer, F. H. Whitworth. Again his party urged his candidacy in connection with the office of congressman-at-large in 1902. He recognized the fact that the normal republican majority was too strong to overcome, yet he made the race, campaigning the entire state, and led the ticket by nearly three thousand votes. In 1906 Mr. Cotterill was elected to the state senate and he served through the regular and special sessions of 1907 and 1909. He was elected on the democratic ticket although his district, the North Seattle and Queen Anne vicinity, was strongly republican and at the same election gave a republican majority of two thousand to candidates for other offices. During the session of 1907 he was one of three democrats in the state senate, which had a total number of forty-two. The democratic senators allied themselves with the progressive republicans, the combined forces having the majority in the senate. This "insurgent" group believed that the machinery of government should change as conditions changed and that laws should be enacted which were calculated to promote the best interests of the people even if such laws marked new departures in the management of public affairs. Because of the progressiveness of this majority group in the senate, of which Mr. Cotterill was a leader, the legislature of 1907 passed the direct primary law which has since been generally recognized as a long step toward giving the voters greater control of the state government. Mr. Cotterill was also active in all matters that pertained to harbor improvement and did much constructive work toward securing the Lake Washington canal. It was largely due to his efforts that a bill was passed making an appropriation for that purpose from funds derived from the sale of shore lands on Lakes Union and Washington. This led the way for actual construction of the canal which had been dreamed of and hoped for for two decades although little had been done previously in the way of actual accomplishment of the project. Mr. Cotterill is also responsible for the setting apart of the shore on both lakes in front of the State University grounds and all city parks and shore boulevards as an open parkway, thus saving to the public almost the entire Seattle portion of the beautiful lake front. At the session of 1909 Mr. Cotterill was again identified with the progressive and reform forces in the senate and had a great deal of influence in placing many excellent laws on the statute books of the state. While in the state senate he was the recognized leader in the movement which resulted in securing the local option law which was the forerunner of statewide prohibition. He was the author of the constitutional amendment which provided for giving women the suffrage and took an active part in its advocacy in the campaign throughout the state prior to the election in 1910, when it was adopted. It was also due to his efforts in no small measure that the initiative and referendum was adopted in the state and there were many other laws in the interests of good government and humanitarian principles which he aided materially in securing. In 1908 and again in 1910 he received the direct primary nomination for United States senator on the democratic ticket and at the subsequent election by the legislature he received the votes of democratic members, but as his party was greatly in the minority was unsuccessful.

For two decades and more Mr. Cotterill had been a force in advocacy of law enforcement in Seattle and had taken a large part in general municipal affairs, and in 1912 he was called upon to again make the race for mayor. At that time the issues before the people were law enforcement and the public ownership and regulation of public utilities. His record of effective work along those lines led to his election as chief executive of Seattle. He gave the city an excellent administration and gained the commendation of all public-spirited, law-abiding citizens but declined reelection at the expiration of his two-year term of office.

In 1914 Mr. Cotterill was especially active in the state-wide campaign that secured the adoption of prohibition in Washington and this accomplishment, as the climax of twenty-five years of special effort, he regards as the greatest achievement of his life. He has given perhaps the largest share of his energy, time and thought to the temperance cause for years and has counted no personal sacrifice too great if it would advance the work in which he has taken so great an interest. His father had been an earnest temperance advocate both in England and America, and George F. Cotterill was practically dedicated to

temperance work from childhood. Since 1885 he has held membership in the International Order of Good Templars and during the greater part of that time he has held high offices in that organization. In 1889 he became grand secretary of the state. In 1893 he became a member of the International Supreme Lodge at its session in Des Moines, Iowa, and subsequently represented the state of Washington at the international sessions in Boston in 1895; in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1897; in Toronto, Canada, in 1899, where he was elected to the second highest office in the international organization; at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1902; at Belfast, Ireland, in 1905; at Washington, D. C., in 1908; at Hamburg, Germany, in 1911; and at Christiania, Norway, in 1914. He continues to hold the position of international counsellor, which is second in rank in the organization. From 1905 to 1914 he was the national chief templar of the Good Templars of the United States and is now a leading member of the national executive committee. In 1900 he was appointed by President Taft as one of the American representatives to the twelfth International Congress Against Alcoholism, and again in 1913 by President Wilson to the fourteenth congress, held respectively at London, England, and at Milan, Italy. In order to attend these various international temperance gatherings Mr. Cotterill has made eight trips to Europe. As he has been an observant traveler and a careful student of general conditions he has become recognized not only as an authority upon everything pertaining to temperance work, but also on civic and engineering progress. He has lectured and written extensively on these subjects. He has also traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada, and participated in temperance campaigns and conventions. He has also spoken in behalf of other reform movements and is widely known throughout the country as a champion of progress and of moral and civic advancement. He has been an advocate of good roads, which he indorses both as an engineer and citizen, and in November, 1900, he represented Seattle at Chicago in the national good roads convention.

Upon the expiration of his term as mayor Mr. Cotterill resumed the private practice of civil engineering and he is acknowledged to be one of the successful and able representatives of that profession in this section. In his engineering career he has made somewhat of a specialty of the landscape designing of park residence districts, breaking away from the conventional "checker-board" platting and adapting residence development to the beauties of nature so lavishly displayed in and about Seattle. In the expansion of city platting over nearly one hundred square miles, Mr. Cotterill's handiwork is much in evidence. Such plats as Mt. Baker Park, Laurelhurst, the McGilvra replat and the recent Carleton Park replat of Magnolia Bluff are monuments which will remain on the map of Seattle to his skill and service. His reputation in this class of engineering has brought engagements in other cities, notably in Portland, Oregon, and in the new cities of Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta. His high standing among his colleagues is indicated by the fact that upon the organization of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers about 1900 he was elected and served three years as the first secretary of that body. He is still a member of the society and takes an active part in its work.

Mr. Cotterill was married in February, 1889, to Miss Cora R. Gormley, who in 1877 was brought to Seattle by her parents, Henry and Orra Gormley, from Delavan, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Cotterill became the parents of a daughter, Ruth Eileen, who died when eight years old. Although they thus lost their only child they have reared two children, giving them parental love and care. Harry R. Forehand, the son of a deceased sister of Mrs. Cotterill, grew to maturity in their home; and Marjorie Alice, the daughter of a deceased sister of Mr. Cotterill, has been as a daughter to them. She is now a junior in the Queen Anne high school. In 1907 Miss Mary E. Cotterill, a daughter of the youngest brother of our subject's father, came to Seattle from her home in London, England, and made her home with our subject and his wife, until her marriage in 1914 to Harry R. Forehand.

Mr. Cotterill has always found much pleasure in the company of his own household, to whose interests he is most devoted. He is well known in local fraternal circles, belonging to the Masonic blue lodge, the Royal Arch chapter, the council of Royal and Select Masters, the Knights Templar Commandery, the Mystic Shrine and the Eastern Star, and he also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum. For many years he was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and served on its

most important committee, dealing with harbors and waterways, and especially the Lake Washington canal. He has been an active member of the Municipal League from its organization and also in the Seattle Commercial Club, in which he has served as a director and is now chairman of the committee on municipal affairs. Much of his life has been given to unselfish service, and the good of others has been paramount with him. He is highly honored in his city and state, and the respect and esteem which is accorded him in full measure is richly deserved. Although he values highly the commendation and goodwill of his fellows he derives his greatest satisfaction from the knowledge that he has been permitted to have a part in Seattle's fifty-fold development through thirty years, and that he has been able to contribute largely to the advancement of his city along moral and progressive governmental lines for the good of all the people.

ALSON ATWOOD BOOTH.

Alson Atwood Booth, member of the Seattle bar, was born at Trempealeau, Wisconsin, in December, 1872, a son of Albert F. and Aristine (Atwood) Booth, both representatives of old families of Cheshire, England, their ancestors, however, having to leave that country about the time of the reign of James II for political reasons. Albert F. Booth was a Civil war veteran and devoted many years of his life to newspaper publication.

The family removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and there in the public schools Alson A. Booth pursued his education. He practically grew up in a law office and read law in both Seattle and Olympia. He arrived in this city in the early '90s and soon afterward began his preparation for the bar, being admitted to practice in 1898. From 1900 until 1904 he was assistant local counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company at Seattle. He has since continued in the private practice of law with a large clientage that connects him with much important litigation. He is also interested in various business enterprises elsewhere, including mining properties in Arizona which promise well.

In May, 1898, in Seattle, Mr. Booth was united in marriage to Miss Ethel M. Parke, her father being James Parke, an old resident of this city. James Parke, a leading contractor, built many of the schoolhouses in Seattle and also erected the Collins block, the original Colman block and the city hall. For three years Mr. Booth was a member of the National Guard of the state of Washington at Olympia. In politics he has generally given his support to the democratic party but is not bitterly nor offensively partisan and casts an independent ballot at the dictates of his judgment in relation to public affairs.

RUFUS H. SMITH, M.D.

Dr. Rufus H. Smith, a Seattle capitalist, whose business interests constituted an element in the utilization and development of the natural resources of the state and who through sound business judgment and enterprise gained a most creditable and enviable measure of success, passed away in February, 1916. He was born in Union, Monroe county, West Virginia, December 6, 1851, his parents being Granville G. and Caroline A. (Clark) Smith, the latter a great-granddaughter of the famous Major John Clark.

Rufus H. Smith attended the public, grammar and high schools of his native county and, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. He then began practice in Craig, Missouri, and was not long in winning substantial recognition of his ability. He continued in successful practice there until 1889, when the tales of the Queen City and the opportunities in this section of the country attracted him and he removed to Seattle, arriving in the northwest in 1889. He at once opened an office and continued in practice as a physician and surgeon for six years. He was also the chief surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad Company and for the Puget Sound Railroad Company until 1895, when his private business interests caused him to retire from



DR. RUFUS H. SMITH



the profession to concentrate his energies upon his other concerns. He had in the meantime made large investments in real estate, timber lands and other property, and his holdings became extensive and returned to him a most gratifying annual income. He displayed keen insight and sagacity in placing his investments and the rise in property values due to the increased population of the country made his holdings most valuable.

On the 5th of September, 1889, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Frances B. Bilby, a daughter of John S. Bilby, and they had one child, Margaret B., now the wife of John Davis. Dr. Smith belonged to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and of the Missouri Medical Society, of which he was once president. He had a wide acquaintance in this city, where he resided throughout practically the entire period of its upbuilding.

HARRY E. LIPPMANN.

Harry E. Lippmann is the senior partner in the firm of H. E. Lippmann & Company, successors to Nettleton & Lippmann, in the real estate, general insurance and loan business in Seattle. He is an enterprising citizen of an enterprising city and his well defined plans and activities have been the expression of the spirit of the northwest. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 20, 1869, a son of Adolph and Marie S. (Polk) Lippmann, the former a prominent merchant of Brooklyn. He was the founder of the American branch of the family, having come to the new world from Alsace, Germany, in 1846. His wife's people came from England in colonial days and settled on Long Island, New York. One of their daughters, Julie M. Lippmann, is a writer of considerable fame, her publications including "Martha By the Day," "Miss Wildfire" and other volumes which have been widely read.

In the acquirement of his education Harry E. Lippmann attended the public and polytechnic schools of his native city until he reached the age of twenty years and, making his entrance into business life, his first position was with the old firm of Thurber-Whyland & Company of New York, wholesale grocers, for whom he acted as a salesman for four years. The call of the west, however, was to him an irresistible one and with F. Augustus Heinze he made his way to Butte, Montana, where he engaged in mining, during which period he made a comfortable fortune. He continued there until 1896, when the mining excitement took him to British Columbia, where he made extensive but unfortunate investments, losing all that he had hitherto gained.

In 1901 Mr. Lippmann left British Columbia for Seattle, where he arrived with a cash capital of but eleven dollars. In his vocabulary, however, there is no such word as fail and his strong determination overcomes all difficulties and obstacles. He immediately secured a position as an insurance solicitor with Johns & McGraw, with whom he remained for two years. He was afterward with the firm of Burns & Atkinson for one year and on the expiration of that period formed a partnership with Clark Nettleton under the firm name of Nettleton & Lippmann. From that moment success in considerable measure has attended his efforts. In 1904 Mr. Nettleton withdrew and the business is now conducted under the style of H. E. Lippmann & Company. The business transacted by the firm has been of an important character. They have been active in promoting many important realty transfers and one of their recent deals was completed in February, 1915, involving the sale of the northeast double corner of Terry avenue and Seneca street, this being purchased by Mr. Lippmann. It is considered one of the best located apartment house properties in the city and has been in the Denny family for nearly fifty years. In 1856 President Buchanan signed a patent of a claim, including that property, to Arthur W. Denny, who held possession of it until his death. The only other transfer of the property before the one recently completed was twelve years before, when it was conveyed to Arthur W. Denny. Mr. Lippmann intends to improve the property with a ten-story modern apartment fire-proof building as soon as plans can be completed. Mr. Lippmann is also resident manager for the United States Casualty Company and his clientele in both the real-estate and insurance business is among the largest in the city.

In 1904 Mr. Lippmann was united in marriage to Miss Edith Smith, a native of Indiana and a daughter of O. H. Smith, representing an old and prominent family of Greencastle, Indiana. To them have been born four children, namely: Edith, Jean, Marie, Julie Elizabeth and Richard George. Mr. Lippmann belongs to the Athletic, Yacht and Auto Clubs—associations that indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreation out of business. In politics he is an earnest republican but not an office seeker. He and his family occupy a beautiful home at No. 2433 Broadway, North, and are prominent in the social circles of the city. There is no one more thoroughly acquainted with real-estate conditions and values and the opportunities offered by the real-estate market than Mr. Lippmann and his business has ever been of a character that has contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success.

FRITZ HARRI.

Fritz Harri, member of the Seattle bar, was born at Salina, Kansas, and is a son of G. L. Harri, a farmer of that state, who, however, is a native of Switzerland. Coming to the new world, he settled in Kansas in the early '80s, casting in his lot with the pioneer residents of Salina. He married Margaret Grassen, also a native of the land of the Alps, and while living in Kansas she passed away in 1893. Twelve years later, or in 1905, Mr. Harri removed to Arizona, where he still makes his home upon a farm.

Fritz Harri acquired his early education in the little country schools of Kansas and afterward attended the high school at Brookville, Kansas, subsequent to which time he entered the Kansas Agricultural College, where he won the Bachelor of Science degree in 1909. Responding to the call of the west, he came to Seattle, where he pursued a course in law at the University of Washington, being graduated therefrom with the Bachelor of Laws degree as a member of the class of 1912. He was admitted to the bar on the 13th of June, of that year, and has since been actively engaged in practice, having his offices in the New York building. His clientage has steadily grown in volume and importance and he has already made a creditable position among the younger representatives of the Seattle bar.

A republican in his political views, Mr. Harri keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and through the persuasion of his many friends he became a candidate at the primary for the office of representative of the forty-second district in 1915, on which occasion he received strong support, many standing by him most loyally. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the University Place Baptist church. High and honorable principles characterize him in every relation of life and he adheres to the strictest ethics of his profession. He has been actuated by a laudable purpose to progress and in his professional work has displayed a conscientious zeal and energy that are carrying him steadily forward.

MILTON DENSMORE.

On the pages of Seattle's pioneer history appears the name of Milton Densmore. We are apt to think of those who have lived in Seattle since the period of the fire as among its early residents but eighteen years before the conflagration of 1889 occurred Mr. Densmore had established his home in this city. He was born in Chelsea, Vermont, October 30, 1839, and his life record covered the intervening period to the 27th of March, 1908, when he passed away. He is a son of William and Lydia Anna (Davis) Densmore, the latter a daughter of Nathaniel Davis, and a descendant of an old New England family. The Densmores are of English lineage and the first of the name in America was Joel Densmore, the great-grandfather of Milton Densmore, who came from England and established his home at Deering, Massachusetts, where Henry Densmore, the grandfather, was born. The latter became one of the first representatives of the Methodist church living in that part of the

country and was a man of marked prominence and influence. His son, William Densmore, was a stonemason by trade. He was born at Chelsea, Vermont, and by his marriage to Miss Lydia Anna Davis, had a family of three sons, of whom Milton was the second in order of birth. The mother passed away in 1854, while the father survived until 1858.

Milton Densmore was a youth of about fourteen or fifteen years at the time of his mother's demise and had not yet completed his second decade when his father died. He pursued his education in the public schools of Chelsea and was reared upon his father's farm, with the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farm lad. At the age of nineteen he had lost both his parents and was compelled to start out in life on his own account, so that he deserved great credit for what he accomplished in business life. He never feared industry nor that close attention to business which must precede ascendancy. On the 1st of September, 1862, he left the farm and in response to the country's call for troops volunteered for service as a member of Company D, Twelfth Vermont Infantry. His regiment was attached to the First Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac and with his command he participated in the engagements at Fairfax Courthouse, Rappahannock and the battle of Gettysburg. In October, 1863, he reenlisted and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of his company, with which he served until the close of hostilities, making a creditable record as a loyal and valiant soldier.

When the war was over, Mr. Densmore was honorably discharged and returned to Vermont, where he resumed the occupation of farming. But in 1867 he left New England and removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he resided until 1871, when he came to Seattle. After a short time he engaged in steamboating for the Seattle Coal Company, being connected with that business for four years, during which time he was captain of the Ada and other boats. On the expiration of that period he engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Union and Third streets, conducting his store with growing success for twelve years. He remained an active factor in business circles until a few years prior to his death, and his well directed business affairs brought him growing prosperity. In all his dealings he was thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and the methods he pursued commended him to the confidence and trust of his fellowmen.

With various interests of Seattle he was closely associated. He laid the first steel rail for the street car system of Seattle, wooden rails having been used previous to that time. He served for two terms as a member of the city council and exercised his official prerogatives in support of various plans and measures for the general good. He served for seven years as a member of the school board and the cause of education found in him a stalwart champion. Densmore avenue of Seattle was named in his honor and Seattle in many ways acknowledges her indebtedness to him. He did much toward improving property, built residences and otherwise aided in enhancing the attractiveness of the city and at all times was public spirited and active.

On the 25th of September, 1867, at Beloit, Wisconsin, Mr. Densmore was united in marriage to Miss Rosamond S. Merwin, a native of Belvidere, Illinois, and they became the parents of two sons: Herbert Milton, who was born in Beloit and is deceased; and James Worth, who was born in Seattle. He was accorded excellent educational opportunities and under able instructors developed his natural talent in music. He is now a well known professor of music in the city. On the 28th of August, 1901, he wedded Olivia C. Peck, and they are well known in this city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Densmore were members of the Plymouth Congregational church, Mrs. Densmore becoming its thirteenth member.

In his political views Mr. Densmore was always a stalwart republican, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party because of his firm belief in its principles. He was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in George Washington Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., in Chelsea, Vermont, in 1860. He also became a charter member of Stevens Post, G. A. R., of Seattle, and he had many friends among his old army comrades and among his brethren in Masonry. In fact his many excellent traits of character gave him firm hold upon the goodwill and friendship of his fellow citizens in the different communities in which he lived and deep regret was felt by all when, on the 27th of March, 1908, he passed away. Mrs. Densmore survives her husband and is very prominent in connection with different organizations of the city. She is now past president of the local organization and chaplain of the national association of the Woman's Relief

Corps, is an active member of the Eastern Star, is likewise connected with the Rebekahs, is a member of the Woman's Club and for two years was president of the Pioneer Auxiliary Club. She was made a delegate to Baltimore, Maryland, from Seattle to participate in the celebration of the writing of the Star Spangled Banner. She stands at all times for progressive patriotism, expressing her loyalty to the flag in many ways and at all times giving her aid and influence to measures and plans that advance the standards of citizenship. Since her husband's death she has taken over the management of the business which he left and has been active in building operations since that time.

CYRUS WALKER.

With the history of pioneer times the name of Cyrus Walker became associated, for he was one of the most active factors in instituting and developing the great lumber interests of the northwest. He never waited Micawberlike for something to turn up but in early manhood started out to seek his fortune, nor did he hold to the dream that success would come to him in some unusual way. He realized from the beginning that industry must be the basis of his advancement and his entire career was characterized by indefatigable energy and unfaltering enterprise, which brought him in time to rank with the most notable lumber merchants of the northwest.

He came from a state of pines, his birth having occurred in Madison, Maine, October 6, 1827, and through seven generations he traced back his ancestry to the Rev. George Walker, who passed away in 1680 in Londonderry, Ireland, where he had long made his home. He was the father of Andrew Walker, the progenitor of the family in the new world. Crossing the Atlantic, he settled at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, where he died in 1739. He was an uncle of General John Stark, of Revolutionary war fame, who entered battle with the memorable declaration, "We must win today, boys, or Molly Stark will be a widow." James Walker, the direct ancestor in the third generation, was born at Goffstown, New Hampshire, and married a daughter of Colonel John Goff, for whom that town had been named. Their son, Silas Walker, also a native of Goffstown, was the father of William Walker, who was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1770 and served his country in the War of 1812. His son, James Martin Walker, born in Goffstown in 1798, married Eliza Heald, a daughter of Colonel Jonas Heald, of Acton, New Hampshire.

Thus the line is traced down to Cyrus Walker, their son, who following the acquirement of his education in the village schools devoted his attention for a time to farm work, also taught school and afterward became actively identified with the lumber trade, in sawmill work and in log driving on the Kennebec river. He afterward became manager of a starch factory and made his initial step toward the coast when as a surveyor he went to Wisconsin. Not long afterward gold was discovered in California and in Australia. It was his intention to go to the latter country and he made his way to New York, where he engaged passage on a sailing vessel, but on going aboard did not like the looks of the craft and sold his ticket. He then returned to the hotel at which he was stopping and there formed the acquaintance of E. S. Brown, a millwright from Bangor, Maine, who had taken a contract to erect a mill for Pope, Talbot, Keller & Foster, formerly of Machias, Maine. Mr. Brown was about to sail to Puget Sound and Mr. Walker accompanied him, concluding to go to Australia by way of California. He purchased a ticket by way of the Panama route and arrived in San Francisco in May. His plans changed, however, through the influence of his companions and he agreed to go with the Talbot party to the Sound. On the Julius Pringle, a vessel of only fifty tons, the voyage was made to the northwest with Captain Talbot in command and David Foster as second mate. The passengers were E. S. Brown, Nathaniel and Hillman Harmon, James White, a machinist, an engineer and Cyrus Walker. They sailed northward until they reached Port Discovery, where they thought to locate a lumber mill, but before definitely deciding upon that location they started on a cruise about the Lower Sound, Captain Talbot commanding a plunger, while Mr. Walker had charge of



CYRUS WALKER



a canoe. Thus they explored Hoods Canal as far as Seabeck and at length reached the Indian town of Teekalet, now known as Port Gamble. They continued their explorations as far south as Commencement Bay but found no more desirable location than Port Gamble. On the return trip they visited Seattle, where Captain Talbot arranged for a cargo of lumber to be taken by the Pringle to San Francisco, this being purchased at Yesler's mill. It was probably the first lumber cargo shipped from Seattle or the Lower Sound. The party returned to Port Discovery, intending to locate there, but found settlers had arrived in the meantime and left that place for Port Gamble, where the passengers went ashore on the 7th day of July, 1853. At once they began to discharge their cargo of lumber, mill stuff and machinery and work was begun in earnest in the building of the mill and of shacks for the men. The district now known as Jamison Ranch, at the head of the bay, supplied the large firs which were hewn into timber, the trunks constituting the frame of the mill.

From the beginning of operations Mr. Walker was a most active man, having charge in the early days as timekeeper, accountant and general utility man. He was connected with the company from the beginning of its operations in the northwest. In September the schooner L. T. Foster arrived, bringing boiler, engine and mill machinery, and as soon as this was installed the mill was started, having a capacity of three thousand feet of lumber per day. The first that was manufactured was used to complete the mill and build more comfortable homes for the employees. A store and office building was also erected and Captain Keller acted as resident superintendent until his demise in 1861. At that date Cyrus Walker was made resident manager and for a half century remained in charge of the mill at Port Gamble and of other mills and properties owned by the company. A short time after their arrival Captain Keller suggested to Mr. Walker that he take out a donation claim, as the time would soon expire when he could do that under the law. Mr. Walker replied that he "would not live on a claim five years, as the law required, if the government would give him the whole territory." He was homesick at the time but his opinions soon underwent a marked change, and when the commissioners for the university offered for sale the lands which the government had set apart for the school, Mr. Walker purchased a large part of those lands for the company. These were the first timber lands available for purchase and in this Mr. Walker displayed his usual notable sagacity and keen business insight. He recognized the fact that there would come a time when the settlers would not be glad to sell their logs to the mills at the price of putting them in the water but that the value of timber would constantly increase in the northwest as the district became settled. He studied every phase of the business, looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the needs, the possibilities and the opportunities of the future. In 1863 he acquired an interest in the Washington holdings of Pope & Talbot and became one of the stockholders when the business was incorporated under the name of the Puget Mill Company in 1874. The policy which he inaugurated when the university lands were first offered for sale—the policy of buying timber as it became available—was continued by him and the company became one of the largest holders of such lands in the northwest. His individual interests increased as the business was developed and he also bought land on his own account, realizing that it must ultimately become of great worth as settlement in the northwest was extended. When Seattle was but a village he began buying property there in 1868 and some of that which he purchased as acreage has been platted and sold as city lots and is now covered by beautiful homes. His wonderful foresight was manifest in his investment in this realty. The development of the Puget Mill Company has constituted one of the most important features of the industrial growth of the northwest, for the lumber trade has ever been one of the large sources of the wealth and prosperity of the Sound country.

On the 30th of April, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Cyrus Walker and Miss Emily Foster Talbot, a daughter of Captain Talbot, his old friend and business associate, and they had one son, Talbot Cyrus Walker. Mr. Walker was a charter member of Franklyn Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., in the jurisdiction of Washington, which was chartered in 1859. He also took the Scottish Rite degrees and became a knight commander of the Court of Honor. He was well known as a member of the Rainier and

other leading clubs of Seattle and a cordial greeting was ever extended to him whenever he appeared in the club rooms. He never allowed private interests to interfere with the performance of his public duties and his cooperation featured as an element in the continued growth and development of the district in which he lived. When the state was admitted to the Union several members of the legislature representing both parties offered him their votes for United States senator, but though appreciative of the honor, he declined to become a candidate. His life was one of intense activity. He was at all times prompted by the spirit of indefatigable energy and he felt that he had not accomplished his full daily duties if he did not go home at night weary with the day's labor. With him a recognition of opportunity was equivalent to the performance of a task. He had the fine perception and sound judgment of a man of large affairs and his record is a matter of pride to the citizens of Seattle, where his labors have contributed so much to the development of the city and the surrounding country.

ROSS F. MILLER.

Ross F. Miller is actively connected with important business interests as the secretary of the West Coast Rubber Company and the secretary-treasurer of the Currin-Greene Shoe Manufacturing Company, business interests which by reason of the volume and importance of their trade figure prominently as features in the commercial activity of the city. Mr. Miller was born in Emporia, Kansas, October 5, 1880, a son of J. A. Miller. He attended the public schools and the State Normal School of Kansas to the age of nineteen years, after which he spent a year as a student in a business college. He started out in the workaday world as a bookkeeper in a hardware store and after two years went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed in a bank. But the lure of the west was upon him and he came to Seattle, where he secured the position of stenographer with the Northwest Rubber Company. After a year spent in that employ he entered the service of the Northwestern Shoe Company as general utility man and his efficiency continued him in the position for seven years. Later he became associated in the organization of the West Coast Rubber Company in connection with H. L. Hansen and they are now the exclusive representatives in Seattle of the products of the Hood Rubber Company. He is the secretary-treasurer of the Currin-Greene Shoe Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1907 with Hugh L. Currin as the president. They are manufacturers of heavy shoes, making a specialty of shoes for loggers. They furnish employment to about fifty people and their business extends all over the Pacific coast states and into Alaska.

In Seattle, on the 5th of October, 1909, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Lillian Dickie and they have two children, Elizabeth and Joseph. Mr. Miller is a member of Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., and is loyal to the teachings of the craft, but his interests center most largely upon his business affairs. He belongs to the Seattle Commercial Club and is chairman of the committee on credit department methods of the Seattle Association of Credit Men.

WILLIAM F. EPLER.

As a factor in real estate circles in Seattle, William F. Epler has owned and controlled some valuable property holdings and has done much to stimulate real estate activity in his city and the northwest. A native of Illinois, he was born February 22, 1839. His father, David Epler, was a prominent business man both of Indiana and Illinois, in which states he followed the occupation of farming. He was descended from Pennsylvania stock.

In the pursuit of an education William F. Epler attended the common schools and afterward entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the class of 1858. Entering business life, he engaged in farming in connection with banking and for twelve years was associated with the First National Bank of Jacksonville,

being advanced step by step in that institution as his latent powers and energies were called forth and developed. He visited Seattle in 1882 and again in 1883 and was so well pleased with the city and its future prospects that he resolved to locate permanently and did so in 1884. He at once engaged in the real estate business, which he has since followed, and his operations along that line have been extensive and important. Soon after his arrival in Seattle he acquired the ownership of the present site of the Epler block on Second avenue and began building operations in the fall of 1889. Since that time his activities have continued along well defined lines of labor and of enterprise and his work has been of signal service and benefit in the upbuilding and development of the city as well as in the promotion of his individual fortunes.

Mr. Epler was united in marriage to Miss C. K. Ensminger, a daughter of Jacob Ensminger, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Their only child is an adopted son, Franklin Epler, who follows in the footsteps of Mr. Epler in the real estate business.

In politics Mr. Epler has taken no very active part and is allied with no party, although his inclination is toward the democratic party. He has always preferred to concentrate his efforts upon the conduct of his business affairs and his sound judgment and keen sagacity have been manifest in the investments which he has made and which have won him rank among Seattle's capitalists.

WARREN DANFORTH LANE.

Warren Danforth Lane has practiced at the bar of Seattle since 1904 as a member of the firm of Douglas, Lane & Douglas, and the firm ranks with the leading attorneys of the northwest. Mr. Lane was born on a farm near Cresco, Iowa, May 10, 1867, being the youngest of the seven children of Abraham and Sarah (Darling) Lane, the former a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Hancock, New York. In the year 1851 they emigrated westward to Iowa, where they reared their family of seven children, of whom two sons are yet living, Louis L., brother of Warren D. Lane, being a Methodist minister now located at Mitchell, South Dakota. The father died in Iowa in 1870.

Warren D. Lane attended the country schools of his native county until fourteen years of age, after which he became a student in the high school of Cresco, Iowa. When sixteen years of age he went to Dakota territory, where his mother secured a claim. He afterward became a clerk in a store at Wilmot, South Dakota, and subsequently was employed in a lumber yard, of which he became the manager. At eighteen years of age he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in partnership with his brother and in early manhood he also taught school for two terms. In 1892 he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and there applied himself with such diligence and determination that he mastered a four years' course in three years and at the same time earned a portion of the money that enabled him to meet his expenses by acting as assistant in the library and in the English department of the school. He was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He became prominent in debate and in oratorical work, winning several prize contests, and he was class orator on the day of graduation. With broad literary learning to serve as the foundation for professional knowledge, he entered the University of Minnesota in 1896 as a law student and completed the three years' course and also a year of postgraduate work in the college department in two years, receiving the degrees of LL. B. and M. S. in 1898. During the second year of his connection with the Minnesota University he was secretary to Dean W. S. Pattee. In 1897 he was one of the Minnesota team to meet the Iowa State University team in debate and he was elected to the honorary fraternity, Delta Sigma Rho (forensic honor league).

Mr. Lane at once entered upon the active practice of his profession and in the fall of 1898 was elected states attorney of Roberts county, South Dakota, having established his home at Sisseton in that county, where he formed a partnership with J. W. Barrington under the name of Barrington & Lane. He held the office for two terms—the limit allowed by law.

In 1899 Mr. Lane was married to Miss Maude Cross, of Wilmot, South Dakota, and they have become the parents of four children, namely: Frances Fern, who is eleven years of age; Dorothy Darling and Warren Danforth, who are nine and four years of age respectively; and Lawrence Letson, one year old.

For six years Mr. Lane continued in practice in South Dakota and in 1903 was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. The following year he removed to Seattle and entered into partnership with J. F. Douglas and James H. Douglas under the name of Douglas, Lane & Douglas, which connection has remained unchanged through the intervening period of eleven years. He is a member of both the State and American Bar Associations and is recognized as an eminent lawyer, his ability enabling him to carve his name high on the keystone of the legal arch in Washington. Fraternally Mr. Lane is a Mason, belonging to Doric Lodge. He has been active in public affairs, has left the impress of his individuality upon public thought and action and served as a member of the state legislature in 1915. He has closely studied many social questions and has led many classes in the study of social problems. He is frequently called upon to address public gatherings on such subjects and is a member of the Central Council of Social Agencies, representing the Council of Methodist Brotherhoods, and he also conducts the social service department of "Church Life." He was a trustee of the University of Puget Sound, now the College of Puget Sound, for three years, and he stands at all times for progress, advancement, uplift and that moral freedom which is the liberation of the spirit. While he holds to high ideals, he employs practical methods for their attainment and his labors have been a potent element in shaping the trend of modern thought and development along lines of individual benefit.

MICHAEL DONAHOE.

Michael Donahoe, deceased, was born in New York in 1861. Although he resided in Seattle for but a comparatively brief period he was for many years a resident of the Pacific coast country and was possessed of the energy and enterprise that have characterized the upbuilding of the west. He arrived in Montana in early life, when that state was being opened up to civilization, and was engaged extensively and prominently in railroad work as traffic manager and in other important connections. He also engaged in the real estate business and in mining. In 1906 he came to Seattle with the intention of making this city his future home, for he believed in its possibilities and its opportunities. He purchased some property, but he was not permitted to enjoy his new home, for death called him in the year 1910. Even in the brief period of four years, however, he had gained the warm friendship of those with whom he came in contact and is yet well remembered by a number of Seattle's most substantial residents.

SCOTT C. BONE.

Scott C. Bone, editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has been in active, daily newspaper life for thirty-five years. A Hoosier by birth, his experience has embraced the middle west, the east and the far northwest. His apprenticeship began at Indianapolis where for seven years (1881-88) he served on the local press as reporter, political writer and city editor. For seventeen years following (1888-05) continuously he was connected with the Washington (D. C.) Post as news editor and managing editor. In 1906 he founded and became the editor of the Washington (D. C.) Herald, and five years later came to the coast to take his present position.

By reason of his long residence at the capital, covering five administrations, his acquaintance is national, his duties having brought him into personal relationship with presidents and public men of the last quarter of a century. He was president of the famous Gridiron Club in 1910.

A Seattle colleague recently wrote the following for a weekly publication regarding his identification with coast journalism: "Mr. Bone is equipped for newspaper work as are few men in his profession, his long experience at the national capital having given him extraordinary advantages. In Seattle as editor of the *Post-Intelligencer*, he has advanced to instant favor on account of his broad views. As a newspaper man he takes the position, 'Once a reporter, always a reporter.' In other words that the most powerful and influential mission of the newspaper nowadays is to present facts; that the 'news instinct' is always uppermost, no matter what the position with which a newspaperman may be entrusted.

"The *Post-Intelligencer*, under Mr. Bone, gives ample expression, both in its news columns and editorially, to the policies for which he has gained a national reputation."

ANDREW JEFFERSON NELSON, M. D.

Attracted by the glowing tales which he heard concerning the northwest, Dr. Andrew Jefferson Nelson came to Seattle in 1907, nor did he find that the stories which he heard concerning this country were exaggerated. He at once opened an office and from the beginning has enjoyed a large and growing practice both in a private connection and as a public official. He was born in Louisa county, Virginia, September 17, 1861. The Nelson family traces its ancestry back to England, the founder of the American branch being Thomas Nelson, who came to this country in 1746, landing at Yorktown. From this line Dr. Nelson is descended. He is a son of Captain Andrew Jackson Nelson, who prior to the Civil war was a prosperous and, in fact, wealthy planter and large slave owner. As a result of conditions brought about through the war, however, he was reduced to straitened financial circumstances. Advanced age and physical disability prevented him from joining the Confederate army and participating in actual warfare, but he rendered service to the southland in the care of the widows and orphans of his county, having received from Jefferson Davis a special appointment as commissioner in that capacity. His wife, Jane (Crafton) Nelson, also deceased, was likewise a native of Virginia and her ancestors came from England at an early period in the colonization of the new world, being among the leading families that settled in King William county, Virginia. Jane C. Nelson was a woman of very high ideals and exemplified the true spirit of the south. She was the mother of ten children, four sons and six daughters. The eldest, James Nelson, A. M., D. D., LL. D., has been for twenty-five years and is now president of the Woman's College, Richmond, Virginia, and is known throughout the south as one of its foremost educators.

In early life because of the ravages of war Dr. Nelson was forced to suffer many hardships and privations. He obtained his early education in the Gordonsville graded school and the Rivana Academy, Fluvanna county, but ambitious to advance, utilized every opportunity that would enable him to add to his knowledge and in 1883 he was graduated from Columbian University at Washington, D. C., having completed the medical course. After his graduation he returned to Virginia and for fourteen years practiced in Richmond, but the lure of the west was upon him and he made his way to Seattle, where he opened an office for the general practice of medicine and has established himself as one of the leading representatives of the profession in the city, enjoying a large and growing practice. In addition he has served for five years in the United States quarantine department of the public health service and for seven years on the health staff of the city of Seattle up to and including 1914. He is now a member of the state medical examining board and formerly was treasurer of that body. He is also assistant surgeon in chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, on the staff of Commander William N. Brandon.

On the 22d of December, 1890, in Richmond, Virginia, Dr. Nelson was married to Miss Gertrude Sydnor, a native of the Old Dominion and a daughter of the late Captain Thomas White Sydnor, a representative of a prominent pioneer family of that state. Dr. and Mrs. Nelson have become the parents of four children, Andrew Fristoe, Ophelia, Lutillus Livy Sydnor and Josephine.

The family residence is at No. 1139 Twentieth avenue, North, and Dr. Nelson has his

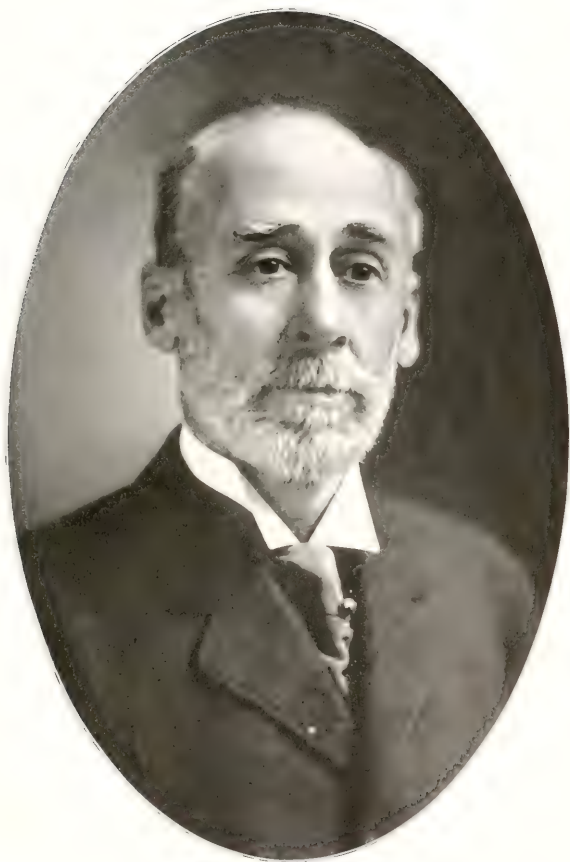
office in the Railway Exchange building. Fraternally he is connected with St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., of Seattle, and with the Woodmen of the World at Richmond, Virginia. He is a devout Christian man, holding membership in the Baptist church, and guides his life according to its teachings. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party. In his professional relations he is a member of the King County Medical, the Washington State, the State of Virginia and the American Medical Associations. He places his professional activities and duties before all interests of pleasure or any outside connections and the worth of his work is widely recognized. During the bubonic plague Dr. Nelson was one of the active factors in stamping out the disease and has done much toward disseminating a knowledge of health conditions and improving sanitary conditions in Seattle. His professional service in public office has indeed been of value and the consensus of public opinion places him in a prominent position among his co-practitioners in Seattle.

JOHN M. FRINK.

There are life histories so stimulating that none can read without feeling a desire to follow a similar course, owing to the respect which is engendered by the strength of character, the strength of purpose and the strength of will which have brought the subject perhaps from obscurity into a place of prominence and fame. Such a record is that of John M. Frink. Empty-handed at the outset of his career and with a large family of brothers and sisters dependent upon him, he not only managed to gain a competence but to win his way to the heights of prosperity, establishing in Seattle one of its greatest industries—that of the Washington Iron Works. He was in the seventieth year of his age when, on the 31st of August, 1914, he passed away, terminating a life of great usefulness, activity and honor.

Mr. Frink was born January 21, 1845, in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, a son of the Rev. Prentiss and Dudamia (Millard) Frink, both of whom were of Norman French ancestry. His ancestors were Huguenots and settled on Roanoke Island in 1664. His father, who was a minister of the Baptist church, removed with his family to Madison county, New York, during the boyhood days of John M. Frink, who pursued his education in the public schools from 1854 until his father's death in 1861. He was the eldest in a family of eight children. There was little left for the support of the family following the father's demise and upon the eldest son therefore devolved the necessity of providing funds to meet the family needs. He made his start by work as a farm hand. Ambitious to enjoy better educational opportunities than had thus been accorded him, he managed to save from his earnings a sufficient sum to enable him to attend Washburn College, at Topeka, Kansas, having previously removed to Brown county, Kansas, with his father's family, who located upon a farm there. He applied himself most assiduously to the mastery of his studies and made progress in his school work, so that when he was twenty-one years of age he had qualified for teaching and taught for a few terms in the district schools.

The year 1874 witnessed his arrival in the west. At that time Seattle was just emerging from the lumber camps into an embryo city. Mr. Frink had no difficulty in finding employment in Seattle but the occupation was not such as satisfied his laudable ambition. After working for a time in a coal bunker he turned his attention to carpentering and later obtained a position in the public schools. He became principal of the Belltown school and later occupied a similar position in the public schools of Port Gamble, Kitsap county, where he remained for two years. He then entered into partnership with L. H. Tenney under the firm style of Tenney & Frink, and in 1882 they organized the Washington Iron Works, which was the first establishment of its kind in Seattle. The beginning was small and humble but under the guiding hand of Mr. Frink the trade relations of the house were extended and today the establishment is one of the most important industries of the city, the plant covering several blocks of land and giving employment to hundreds. From the beginning Mr. Frink was president of the company and his business grew with the settlement and development of the northwest. It met a need in the demands of



JOHN M. FRINK

the growing country and in the conduct of his business he never swerved from the highest standards in the excellence of workmanship and the output was from the highest standards of business integrity. In addition to his other interests he established the first electric light plant on the north Pacific coast, under the name of the Seattle Electric Company, also constructed the Central Railway Traction Company, and his business affairs were ever of a nature that contributed largely to the public prosperity as well as to individual success. In 1886 he became president and manager of the Seattle Street Railway Company, and he erected what is known as the Washington Iron Works block.

Mr. Frink was twice married. In 1870 he wedded Hannah Phillips, who died in 1875, and in 1877 he was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Hawkins, a daughter of Almon Hawkins, of Illinois. His children are: Egbert, treasurer of the Washington Iron Works Company; Gerald, assistant superintendent and master mechanic of the works; Francis Guy, secretary of the company; and Helena and Ethena, twins. Helena is the wife of Hamilton Coffin, a banker of Seattle; and Ethena is the wife of H. L. McGillis, a civil engineer of Seattle.

Mr. Frink held membership in the First Presbyterian church, to which Mrs. Frink still belongs, and his life was guided by its teachings and his Christian faith. There was an interesting military chapter in his life record, for in 1863, at the time the Indians perpetrated a massacre in Kansas, he enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment of Home Guards. His political allegiance was always given the republican party, and he was called to a number of local offices. He was serving as a member of the board of aldermen of Seattle when the first cable and electric street railway lines were installed. He was also a member of the board of education and in 1890 he was elected to represent the Twenty-fifth district in the state senate, where he remained for eight years, his capability in office leading to his reelection. He studied closely the momentous questions which came up for settlement before the assembly, and his influence was a progressive element in that body. He was appointed by the mayor of Seattle a member of the board of park commissioners in 1905, was reappointed in 1909 and for three years acted as its president. He belonged to the Rainier, Arctic and Commercial Clubs and also the Seattle Golf Club and the Earlington Golf Club of Seattle, and in those organizations was widely known and popular. As a public-spirited citizen he made an unassailable record, but he was most widely known perhaps as a thoroughly reliable, progressive, enterprising and substantial business man. Men came to know that what he promised he would do and that his word was thoroughly trustworthy. Moreover, he had the capability to develop and handle a mammoth enterprise, using constructive methods in the upbuilding of his business, so that his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes.

EDWARD H. WAUGH.

Edward H. Waugh is superintendent of the Smith Cannery Machine Company, one of the important concerns of Seattle, and is also an inventor of ability, who has patented a number of improved machines. He was born in the north of Ireland on the 26th of May, 1873, a son of Walter and Harriet Waugh, the former of whom died in Ireland at the age of forty-five years, while the latter died in Kansas when thirty-nine years of age. Our subject was brought to this country by his mother in 1884 and they located in Kansas. After devoting a number of years to the machinery business in various parts of the United States he came to Seattle in 1897 and twelve years later accepted the position of superintendent of the Smith Cannery Machine Company, which was built in 1908. the plant is the best equipped one for precision work west of Chicago and it has a large volume of trade, covering the northwest. Mr. Waugh has proved very efficient as superintendent, discharging the responsible duties devolving upon him to the satisfaction of all concerned. He understands machinery thoroughly and this technical knowledge, combined with his administrative ability, fits him admirably for his present office. In addition to his work as superintendent he has designed and patented a weighing machine, a cutter head for woodworking machinery and also a canning machine called the auto cream wafer machine.

Mr. Waugh was married in February, 1898, to Miss Celia Durham, who was born in Kansas but came to Seattle in 1880. They are the parents of two sons: Edward, whose birth occurred on Christmas Eve, 1898; and John Horton, born May 23, 1903.

Mr. Waugh is a republican but as his business requires his entire time and attention he has not taken an active part in politics. He is a Protestant in religious faith and has taken the higher degrees in Masonry, belonging to Lawson Consistory, No. 1, at Seattle, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Chicago. He also holds membership in the Seattle Athletic Club and is well known in this city, where he has won a place for himself as an important factor in its industrial development.

CHARLES E. NELSON.

Charles E. Nelson is well known as president of the Nelson Iron Works of Seattle, which he organized for the manufacture of marine and railway equipment and in which connection he has built up an extensive and successful business. His birth occurred February 6, 1874, in Sweden, in which country his parents passed away. The schools of his native land afforded him his educational privileges and it was in the year 1893 that he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and in 1903 he came to Seattle, Washington. He was engaged in blacksmithing most of the time until he organized the Nelson Iron Works and has since developed an extensive enterprise as a manufacturer of marine and railway equipment. Prosperity has come to him in gratifying measure and he now owns an attractive home in beautiful West Seattle as well as other property.

On October 18, 1900, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Lindstrom, of Rhode Island. They have one child, Beatrice Sylvia Alma, who was born in Medford, Massachusetts, August 6, 1901. Mr. Nelson gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a Protestant in religious faith, while fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. His business ability is demonstrated in the success which he has won. He had no special advantages to aid him at the outset of his career but he realized that energy, determination and honest dealings are indispensable concomitants of success. Through the employment of these agencies he has constantly advanced and his business is one which adds to the industrial activity and consequent prosperity of the city as well as to his individual prosperity.

JOHN MUELLER.

John Mueller, deceased, was the vice president of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company and was long identified with that line of business in the city in which he made his home. He was born in the Rheinpfalz, Germany, on the 4th of November, 1861, and his death occurred in Seattle on the 23d of September, 1914, when he was in the fifty-third year of his age. His parents were Adam and Elise (Blaesi) Mueller, in whose family were eight children, all of whom came to America.

From the age of twelve years John Mueller depended upon his own resources. He left home and was apprenticed to learn the brewer's trade, serving for a two years' term. He came alone to America when a lad of but seventeen years, hoping to find better business opportunities than he believed could be secured in his native country. After reaching the Atlantic coast he made his way across the country to Chicago, where he joined two brothers who were already located there. He first went to work at his trade in Blue Island, Illinois, where he continued for two years, after which he removed to Ottawa, that state, becoming foreman of a brewery there. In 1880 he returned to New York to enter the Brewers Academy, where he pursued a year's course of general study in connection with the study of the technique of the brewer's trade. Later he acted as foreman in the Ernst Brothers brewery of Chicago for four years and for three years was foreman in the brewing house of Lutz & Sons, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The spell of the west was upon him, however, and in 1891 he arrived at Seattle, where he entered the employ of the Clausson & Sweeney Brewing Company as foreman. Not long afterward he purchased an interest in the business, which in 1893 was consolidated with two other enterprises of similar character, thus forming the Seattle Brewing & Malt-ing Company, of which Mr. Mueller was chosen superintendent and for some time was the vice president, acting in both capacities at the time of his death. He thoroughly understood every phase of the brewing business and thus contributed in large measure to its success. He was also financially connected with the firm of Mueller Brothers, of Chicago.

It was during his residence in Chicago, in 1889, that Mr. Mueller was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Diesing, a native of that city, and they became parents of three children, Minnie, Chester and Marguerite. Mr. Mueller was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of the Seattle Turnverein and of the German Club. From the time of his arrival in Seattle he was deeply interested in the upbuilding and welfare of the city and of the suburban town of Georgetown, where he maintained his residence. He served there as a member of the school board and did much to further the interests of public education. He was also chief of the old volunteer fire department of Georgetown, was a member of the city council and for six years was mayor of the city, exercising his official prerogatives in support of various plans and measures which have contributed to municipal progress and all matters of civic virtue and civic pride. One who knew him well, himself a prominent business man, said: "During the years I have known him, John Mueller has always appealed to me as a fine type of manhood, one of the finest of those who came to Seattle when the city was young and grew up with it." He was highly esteemed by the people of Georgetown and deep and sincere were the expressions of sorrow heard on all sides when the news of his sudden death was received.

ALBERT LORAIN VALENTINE.

Albert Lorain Valentine, superintendent of public utilities at Seattle, is a representative of one of the old American families of English origin. The first of the name to cross the Atlantic was Richard Valentine, who emigrated from England and settled at Hempstead, Long Island, about the year 1644. Obadiah Valentine, the third child of Richard Valentine, who was a great-grandson of Richard the progenitor, fought in the Revolutionary war, serving in the New Jersey state line under Captain Jonathan Summers. The parents of A. L. Valentine were James K. and Catherine (Smith) Valentine, the latter a daughter of Erastus Smith, who went to California in 1850 and died there.

Albert L. Valentine was born at Fontanelle, Adair county, Iowa, June 18, 1868, and in 1875 accompanied his parents to California, where the mother died a few weeks later, and the boy then came to Seattle to reside with his uncle, S. G. Benedict, who for many years lived at Second avenue and Stewart street. He attended the Seattle public schools, becoming a pupil in the grammar school under D. B. Ward at Third avenue and Pine street, where the fire engine house now stands. He afterward attended high school under the instruction of Miss Bean and Major E. S. Ingraham at the northeast corner of Third avenue and Madison street. From the age of sixteen years he has depended upon his own resources for a living, taking up engineering work. In 1886 he was employed by the Puget Sound & Grays Harbor Railroad Company as a member of a surveying party and his work in that connection probably gave course to his future career. He occupied a position in the office of the city engineer of Seattle from 1887 until 1890 and subsequently was associated with the Port Townsend Southern Railroad Company at Port Townsend as engineer in charge of terminals. Later he was associated with the Northern Pacific Railway Company in connection with the Seattle terminals and from 1892 until 1897 was assistant engineer of the Oregon Improvement Company and chief clerk to the superintendent of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the Oregon Improvement Company. In 1897 he was employed by the Northern Pacific Coal Company but in the fall returned to the Oregon Improvement Company as manager of the store at Franklin, Washington, where he remained until 1899. During the summer of that year he was

engaged in engineering work by the Great Northern Railway Company and in 1900 he went to Nome, Alaska, where he remained for three years as manager of the Nome Trading Company, a mercantile enterprise which under his direction soon acquired a splendid reputation for the integrity of its business methods and the high grade of goods supplied to the patrons. In April, 1902, Mr. Valentine was elected to the Nome council and by that body was unanimously chosen mayor, in which office he discharged his duties with remarkable ability and punctuality. He became recognized as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the town, honest, sincere, enterprising.

Another office which he has held is that of county engineer of King county, in which capacity he served from 1905 until 1908 inclusive. His work in Seattle has been of an equally important and valuable character. He laid out the North Trunk highway, Bothell boulevard and the new road between Kirkland and Redmond, together with many others of the principal highways. In fact the era of road building began during his incumbency in office and his administration was the first to establish roads on grades instead of along section lines regardless of grades. In 1906 Judge Hanford appointed him a member of the Lake Washington canal commission. He became a member of the board of engineers that investigated and reported on the Duwamish and Puyallup flood problem in April, 1907, and he was a member of the board of engineers that laid out the Duwamish waterway, being associated with R. H. Thomson and J. M. Clapp in that work in April, 1909. He was appointed to the position of superintendent of public utilities on the 29th of September, 1909, by Mayor John F. Miller to fill out an unexpired term and on the 1st of January, 1910, was reappointed for a full term of three years, while on the 1st of January, 1913, he was again appointed by Mayor George F. Cotterill for the three years' term. During the year 1912 he was chairman of the board of public works.

On the 14th of February, 1894, in Seattle, Mr. Valentine was joined in wedlock to Miss Martha Alice Sidebotham, a daughter of Henry and Salina Sidebotham, who emigrated to this country from England and became naturalized American citizens, settling at Hobart, Washington, in 1881. Our subject and his wife have one son, Albert L. Valentine, Jr., who was born in Seattle on the 13th of October, 1895.

Mr. Valentine has always been a republican and it is as a member of that party that he has been elected and appointed to office. He is a Knight of Pythias and is a well known Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Lawson Consistory, No. 1. He was chancellor commander of Seattle Lodge, No. 51, K. P., in 1893, was a member of the Pythian grand lodge of Washington in 1894 and 1895 and he is a member of Lorraine Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. He belongs to the Press Club, to the Commercial Club and to the Chamber of Commerce and there is no line of activity relating to the welfare and improvement of the city which does not call forth his interest and usually his hearty cooperation. He has the technical skill and the practical experience needed for the important duties which devolve upon him, and added to those qualities is a public-spirited devotion that prompts his most effective work in behalf of the public welfare.

ALFRED BATTLE.

Alfred Battle is a member of the law firm of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts, of Seattle, with offices in the Alaska building. He has long occupied a conspicuous position as a leader at the bar of the northwest and the salient features of his law practice indicate that he is capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with the best known members of the bar throughout the length and breadth of the land. He was born in McLennan county, Texas, on the 22d of March, 1858, and is descended from French ancestry although at an early period in the colonization of the new world representatives of the name became residents of North Carolina and Virginia. When the country became involved in war with England, the colonies seeking independence, the Battle family sent several representatives to the front and in the political history of Virginia the name figures prominently. Thomas E. Battle, grandfather of Alfred Battle, was born in Virginia but removed to Georgia, and there married and reared his family. He was a member of the Methodist church, one of the early representatives of



Alfred Battle



that denomination in the south, and in church work took a most active and helpful part, doing everything in his power to advance its growth and promote its influence. He reached the very venerable age of ninety-six years and left behind the memory of an upright life and an untarnished name.

His son, Nicholas William Battle, was born in Georgia but was educated in Virginia and having arrived at years of maturity, he married Miss Ann Cabaniss, also a native of Georgia. Born and reared in the south, he naturally joined the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war and rose to the rank of colonel. Prior to the Civil war, however, he moved to Texas, settling in Waco, where he engaged in the practice of law until he retired from active life. He, too, reached a very advanced age, passing away when eighty-three years old. He survived his wife, who died February 3, 1900, at the age of seventy-two. Both were consistent, earnest and loyal members of the Baptist church and its teachings guided them in all life's relations. Their many sterling traits of character gained for them warm regard and they had an extensive circle of friends.

Alfred Battle was one of a family of eight children. Reared in Texas, he pursued his education in Waco University, now Baylor University, completing his course by graduation with the class of 1878, in which he won first honors and was made valedictorian. Whether natural predilection, inherited tendency or environment had most to do with shaping his choice of a life work it is perhaps impossible to determine but that the choice was wisely made is indicated in his present success and prominence. He studied law in the office of his father for a time and afterward continued his reading in Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee. Following his admission to the bar at Marlin, Texas, he entered upon active practice as the associate of his father in Waco, where he continued until March, 1887.

The west has ever been regarded as the land of opportunity and to this section of the country Mr. Battle was attracted, becoming a resident of Seattle in 1888. In the years which have since elapsed he has made steady progress in his profession, practicing alone until 1889. He then formed a partnership with S. M. Shipley and when that connection was dissolved eight years later Mr. Battle joined the firm of Ballinger, Ronald & Battle. A subsequent change has led to the organization of the present firm of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts. The court records bear testimony to Mr. Battle's position as a prominent member of the Seattle bar. He came into notable prominence in connection with much of the litigation in which the city was involved following the fire of 1889, when the streets were remodeled and regraded. He was employed to assist the corporation counsel and when the Seattle Gas & Electric Light Company brought suit against the city to recover one hundred thousand dollars for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the change in street grading, Mr. Battle took charge of the case and won the victory for the city. He was equally successful in defending Seattle's interests in the suit brought by the Oregon Improvement Company, involving the right and title to a portion of certain street property. Again and again cases of widespread interest in which he figured brought him prominently before the public and the recognition of his superior ability caused him to be sought as a candidate for the office of corporation counsel. He had made such an excellent record that he ran several hundred votes ahead of others on the democratic ticket but the entire republican ticket was elected. He later was also nominated by the democratic party for the position of one of the supreme court judges of this state. Among important cases with which Mr. Battle has been connected was that of Dexter Horton & Company versus Sayward, involving the Port Madison Mill property and the franchises of the Consolidated Street Railways in Seattle, in which suit he represented the petitioners. Beginning with the month of February, 1896, he has been connected with possibly four-fifths of the litigated cases and proceedings relating to the Seattle tide lands and in fact has made a study of tide land litigation, his practice being largely confined thereto and to corporate and municipal litigation. He has won wide reputation as a most able land lawyer. He has studied broadly, thinks deeply and his conclusions are sound and logical. The court recognizes the wisdom of his reasoning and his correct application of legal principles to the points at issue.

In June, 1900, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Battle and Miss Madge Fowler, a native of Newton, Kansas, and a daughter of E. B. Fowler, of Brighton Beach, Washington. Mr. Battle holds membership in the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Bar Association of Seattle. He has always voted with the democratic party and in matter of citizenship

his influence is found on the side of progress, reform and improvement. A contemporary writer has said of him: "He has ever occupied a prominent position in the legal ranks of the practitioners of Seattle. His life has been one of untiring activity and crowned with a high degree of success, yet he is not less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes. The favorable judgment which the world passed upon him in his early years has never been set aside nor in any degree modified. It has, on the contrary, been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate, and the generous commendation he has received from his contemporaries, who unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind."

GEORGE W. HOFFMAN.

George W. Hoffman is an active factor in industrial circles of Seattle, being at the head of the George W. Hoffman Company, manufacturers of auto bodies. They also do painting and trimming, acetylene welding, brazing and forging and they manufacture auto and heavy truck springs and wheels. He who is now directing the activities of this business was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1861, his father being Simon Hoffman. He attended the public schools in Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he acquainted himself with the blacksmith's trade and was employed as a blacksmith in the mines until 1888. He then took his first step toward the west, going to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked as a blacksmith in a shipyard for a year. At the end of that time he came to the coast and, taking up his abode in Seattle in 1890, worked in the McDonald blacksmith shop for two years. At the end of that time Mr. McDonald admitted him to a partnership in the business, located at Fifth and Main streets, under the firm name of McDonald & Hoffman. After a year they erected their own building at the corner of Fourth and Main streets and in 1899 Mr. Hoffman purchased the interest of his partner and has since conducted the business alone under the style of the George W. Hoffman Company. In 1902 he sold his building to the Great Northern Railroad Company and erected a three-story building at No. 544 First avenue, South. The building, ninety by one hundred and fifty feet, stands on leased ground and there he does general automobile repair work. He also conducts a horseshoeing place at No. 1718 First avenue, South. In July, 1915, his new two-story building and basement was completed at Tenth avenue and East Union street and there he manufactures auto and heavy truck springs and wheels, also manufactures automobile bodies and does painting and trimming. He likewise has a welding plant where he does acetylene welding, brazing and forging. He owns all three places, so that he is now at the head of important industrial interests, having built up a good business through unfaltering energy and close application.

Mr. Hoffman has attractive social qualities which have rendered him well known and popular. He belongs to the Masonic blue lodge, commandery and Shrine and is a member of the drill corps and patrol. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, is a life member of the Arctic Club and also holds membership in the Seattle Automobile Club, the Tillikums and the Turnverein.

EDGAR BATTLE.

Edgar Battle, postmaster of Seattle under appointment of President Woodrow Wilson, assumed the duties of his present position on the 1st of October, 1912. He has not been an active politician in the usually accepted sense of the term and his appointment was the recognition of business ability and fitness for the office. He was born in Waco, Texas, his parents being Nicholas W. and Mary Ann (Cabaniss) Battle, the former a

native of North Carolina and the latter of Georgia, and both representatives of prominent families of their respective states. Nicholas W. Battle went to Texas in the early '40s, when that state was practically a frontier region. He acquired much land there and developed an immense cotton plantation. He was a colonel in the southern army, enlisting from Texas and serving to the end of the conflict. He afterward practiced law in the Lone Star state and for many years was district judge at a time when his district comprised many frontier counties. In 1889 he arrived in Seattle, where he engaged in the practice of law up to the time of his death in 1905. His wife's brothers also saw service in the Civil war and one of them, Tom Cabaniss, was United States congressman from Georgia, while another brother, Henry Cabaniss, is one of the owners and the editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal. Both the Cabaniss and Battle families are descended from English ancestors, while representatives of the name were members of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. The brothers and sister of Edgar Battle are: Judge Alfred Battle, an attorney of Seattle, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Thomas E. Battle, who is operating an extensive cotton plantation at Marlin, Texas; and Mrs. Alice Goodrich, also living at Marlin.

Edgar Battle completed his education by graduation from Baylor University of Texas with the degree of Master of Arts and afterward studied law in the office of his father for two years. He became traveling claim agent for the Houston, Texas & Central Railway and while holding that position was appointed by President Grover Cleveland to the position of United States consul in Mexico, with headquarters at Acapulco. There he remained until after the Spanish-American war, continuing in the office during two years of President McKinley's administration. At that time it was the policy of the government to keep all foreign representatives in office when it was thought advisable, because of the trouble with Spain. Following his retirement from the consulate Mr. Battle joined his parents in Seattle and during the first summer of his residence here was appointed agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with headquarters at Acapulco, Mexico, where the company maintained its great supply depot south of San Francisco, all their steamships plying south to Panama. The company at Acapulco furnished supplies to ships of all nations coming through that port and employed from five hundred to one thousand men continuously in the coal yards and shops. Mr. Battle resigned his position on account of a long attack of fever resulting from injury received while in the company's service. The company held the position open for him for two years, making no permanent appointment of his successor until his resignation was forwarded.

In 1903, after he had sufficiently recovered from his injuries, Mr. Battle entered the fire insurance and real estate business in Seattle with Claude C. Ramsey and T. H. McGough. They were in active business until the time of Mr. Battle's appointment as postmaster of Seattle by President Wilson in 1912. He entered upon the duties of the position on the 1st of October of that year and has since capably served as Seattle's postmaster, carefully directing the interests of the office in a manner highly satisfactory to his fellow townsmen. His military record covers three years' service as a member of the Texas State Militia. In politics he is a democrat but not an active party worker.

HARRY W. CARROLL.

Harry W. Carroll, city comptroller of the city of Seattle, was born in Sacramento, September 4, 1858, a son of John H. and Hester H. Carroll, both of whom have passed o'er life's divide. His father was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, and in 1849 went around Cape Horn to California, where he attained prominence as a business man, merchant and manufacturer. He was president of California Pioneers and president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California. He died in the year 1887, while his wife had preceded him in 1883. She was a native of New York city and noted for her statewide hospitality and charitable works.

Mr. Carroll received his education at the University of California, graduating with the degree Ph. B. from the School of Mines in the class of 1880. In his earlier manhood

he led a busy life in connection with mining, railroading, box manufacturing and the canning industry. His activities have brought him in contact with eminent men and relationships. He is vice president of the Washington Society of Certified Public Accountants and treasurer of the Modern Woodmen of America Hall Association of Seattle.

Of late years Mr. Carroll has been in the municipal public service along lines making for economy, efficiency and progress. In his political opinions he has always been republican, in California as well as in Washington. He represented Sacramento county in the twenty-seventh session of the California legislature in 1887-8; served as reading clerk of the house of representatives of the Washington state legislature during the third, fourth, sixth and seventh sessions thereof; was appointed a member of the state board of accountancy of Washington in 1903, filling this membership until 1911; is at this time city comptroller and ex-officio city clerk of the city of Seattle. Mr. Carroll was elected to this office in March, 1906, and served until March, 1910, was again elected in March, 1912, and will serve until March, 1916.

His military history in the National Guard of California began with his connection with the University Cadets, in which he received his first commission as captain. He thereafter served as major and engineer officer and major and brigade inspector on the staffs of the brigadiers general commanding the Fourth Brigade; lieutenant colonel on the staffs of George Stoneman and Washington Bartlett, governors and commanders-in-chief of the California National Guard. He is a life member of the Associated Retired Officers, N. G. C., at San Francisco.

In Seattle, Mr. Carroll was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie M. Deverell, having a son, H. W. Carroll, Jr., who is now a young business man. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, while fraternally he is past master of Masons, past regent in the Royal Arcanum, an Elk and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He also holds memberships in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Commercial Club, the Tillikums, the Municipal League, the Ad Club and Local 202, Seattle Typographical Union (honorary).

His life has been one of accelerated activity and usefulness, touching many lines affecting the general interests of society and the welfare of the municipality and the state.

ALFRED LEE PALMER.

Alfred Lee Palmer was for a third of a century a resident of Seattle and was recognized as one of the most esteemed and honored citizens of the metropolis of the northwest. He came well equipped by college training and broad experience for professional activity in the field of law and won distinction at the bar, but gradually his investments in real estate claimed his interests and in the later years of his life his attention was given to the management and control of his property. His activities in the real estate field constituted an important factor in the city's improvement, and his genuine personal worth gained him the sincere and unqualified respect of all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Palmer was born in Mina, Chautauqua county, New York, June 11, 1835, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Hill) Palmer. The ancestral history of the family is traced back to England, but representatives of the name settled in the colony of New York prior to the Revolutionary war and when the country became involved in a conflict with England, David Palmer, grandfather of Alfred Lee Palmer, joined the army and rendered valiant aid to the cause of liberty. At one time he was the owner of a farm that is now embraced within the city limits of Rochester, New York. His son, Joseph Palmer, was born on the old family homestead there and continued a resident of the Empire state until 1840, when he removed with his family to Andrew, Iowa, his son, Alfred L. Palmer being at that time a little lad of five years. The father, who was a man of influence and prominence in Iowa, filled the office of probate judge and was also elected superintendent of public instruction. In the latter connection particularly he left the impress of his individuality upon the progress of the state. He was also the owner of considerable farm



ALFRED L. PALMER



land. He wedded Mary Hill, who was born in Vermont, her mother being a member of the celebrated Lee family of Virginia.

Alfred Lee Palmer acquired his early education in the district schools of Andrew, Iowa, and pursued his more advanced studies in the Mount Morris (Ill.) Academy and also at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Deciding upon the practice of law as a life work, he then matriculated in the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, pursuing a complete general course of law in that institution, after which he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Iowa, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Jackson county, but in the fall of 1861, soon after the outbreak of the Civil war, he closed his office, sold his books and donned the blue uniform of the nation, going to the front as a member of Company I, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Though sworn in as a private, his comrades elected him to the position of second lieutenant. He was afterward detached for recruiting duty and enlisted one hundred men for the service. In the meantime his regiment was captured by the Confederates and he was assigned to the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. At the battle of Corinth he was shot through the right lung. Being incapacitated by this wound, which did not heal for twelve years, he was honorably discharged in 1863. He then returned to Jackson county, Iowa, and as soon as his health would permit resumed his law practice, which he prosecuted with success, advancing steadily in his chosen calling, his ability at length leading to his nomination to the office of county judge. He was elected and reelected, serving for two terms, and upon the bench made an excellent record as a faithful and impartial jurist. When Lincoln was made the capital of Nebraska he removed to that city and made land investments which resulted profitably. For fourteen years he continued his residence in Lincoln, devoting his attention to the practice of law and to the management of his real estate investments, and during that period he also occupied the office of county judge for two terms.

The fall of 1882 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Palmer in Seattle. At that time no railroad had been extended to the city, but he recognized its favorable geographic position and felt that the future must hold something attractive in store for it. His enterprising activity became an element in the later development and progress of the city and at all times he was quick to foster and further any plan or measure for the public good. For a number of years he was occupied largely with professional business at the bar but was quick to note and take advantage of favorable opportunities for real estate investment both in Seattle and Tacoma, thus acquiring substantial property interests. The growth of his business in that connection at length forced him to discontinue his law practice and give his undivided attention and energy to his real estate business, in connection with which he did considerable building and otherwise improved his property. For a third of a century he took a prominent and helpful part in Seattle's development and progress, giving tangible demonstration of his own faith in the city which led others to follow his example. The Palmer House sprang into existence as a result of his efforts and business enterprise and following the disastrous fire of 1880 he erected the fine York Hotel on First avenue, a six story brick structure, which for many years was one of the most notable buildings of the northwest. Among other buildings erected by him in recent years are the three story building at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets; the six story brick structure on First avenue South, now occupied by the Western Electric Company; the two story brick apartment house in Ballard; and various residences. He also erected the A. L. Palmer building, a six story brick structure on First avenue South, now used for manufacturing purposes. He also owned a number of other valuable city properties. It is acknowledged that Seattle has had no more loyal citizen than Mr. Palmer. His faith in the destiny of the city was unbounded and his entire business career was a practical demonstration of his confidence in the city's resources and growth.

In 1860 was celebrated the marriage of Alfred Lee Palmer and Lydia Butterworth, of Andrew, Iowa, and they became the parents of two children: Alice, who died in infancy; and Carrie, who was a graduate of the University of Washington and studied law under her father's direction, being the first woman admitted to the bar in this state. She married John B. Denny, but both have passed away, leaving two children: Harold; and Anna, who is the wife of C. A. Gay, by whom she has a son and two daughters. On the 27th of

September, 1870, Mr. Palmer married Miss Rocelia A. Chase, of Maquoketa, Iowa, a daughter of Royal B. Chase, a capitalist dealing in farm lands. She is a descendant of Ira Chase, who was a member of Washington's army in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Palmer was educated in the Rockford (Ill.) Female Seminary, now Rockford College, and by her marriage she became the mother of seven children. Frank J., who is a resident of Seattle, was married in 1904 to Miss Francis Kaylor, of Iowa, and they have two children, Rogene and Geraldine. Hattie P. is the wife of Donald B. Olson, who is now superintendent of the Monroe Reformatory but makes his home in Seattle, and they have three children, Donald B., Jr., Kenneth B. and Jeannette. Don H., who is a graduate of the University of Washington and the Rush Medical College of Chicago, is engaged in the practice of medicine in Seattle. In 1914 he held the office of president of the King County Medical Society. He was married September 3, 1902, to Miss Maude Gruwell, and they have two children, Dorothy and Rex. Leet R. was a student of the Pullman Agricultural College and the Minnesota Agricultural College and is at present engaged in farming in Arlington, this state. He was married at Barry, Illinois, to Miss Alza Smith, of that place, in March, 1904, and they have three children, Alfred Lee, Catherine Rocelia and Richard. The next member of the family, Lee C. Palmer, is proud of the fact that he is a native of Seattle. As soon as he completed his studies he associated himself with his father in the real estate business and is so engaged at the present time. He was married in Seattle, June 14, 1910, to Miss Olive R. Powles, a daughter of J. B. Powles, a Seattle commission merchant, and they have two children, Lee C., Jr., and Marylee. Ben B. Palmer is a graduate of the University of Washington and continued his education in the University of Pennsylvania. He is now associated with the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Esther Rocelia, the youngest of the family, is an alumna of the University of Washington.

The family is prominently known socially and Mr. Palmer was recognized as one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in Seattle, having held the office of eminent grand commander of the Knights Templar for the state of Washington and having for some time the distinction of being the oldest living past grand commander in the state. Mrs. Palmer is past grand matron of the state of Washington in the Order of the Eastern Star and she is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Palmer was also a member of Stevens Post, G. A. R., and likewise belonged to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He held membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle and could be depended upon to cooperate in all of the work undertaken by that body to further the commercial, industrial and civic development of his city. During the period of his residence here he commanded the respect and enjoyed the goodwill of his fellow citizens, who recognized his public-spirited devotion to the general good and his hearty support of those activities which had featured most largely in the city's upbuilding. He was in his seventy-ninth year when he passed away on the 19th of August, 1914, a citizen whom Seattle could ill afford to lose. His demise was the occasion of much sincere grief and resolutions were passed by all of the fraternities and clubs to which he belonged. His memory is cherished by his many friends and the influence of his life is still potent.

J. COMPTON & COMPANY.

J. Compton & Company opened offices in Seattle as financial brokers in 1887, dealing in mortgage loans, stocks and bonds. The members of the firm are three brothers, Samuel, Jasper and Wesley Compton, who came to Seattle in the summer of 1887 from Des Moines, Iowa, opening offices in the one story frame building then at the northwest corner of Second avenue and James street, where the Butler Hotel now stands. The firm was associated with many of the leading enterprises of the city. They procured and owned a franchise for an interurban electric line, the objective point of which was Everett, and it was then proposed to extend the line from Ballard north. This franchise was subsequently sold by them to the Seattle Electric Company and the line covers practically the route originally proposed when the franchise was granted.

Perhaps the most conspicuous act of this firm was associated with the sale of the first bond issue of three hundred thousand dollars of the new state of Washington. These bonds were purchased by Coffin & Stanton, of New York city, at three and one-half per cent interest and sold for one-eighth of one per cent premium. Elisha P. Ferry, the first governor of the territory, was also the first governor of the state. Bonds were submitted from various eastern and middle western states, including New York city, Boston and Chicago, the bidders sending their personal representative, who was present when the bids were opened, J. Compton representing the firm of Coffin & Stanton. The bids were opened at noon in the office of Governor Ferry, in a two-story building in Olympia, there being no state capitol at that time. It is remembered that Governor Ferry, in his quick, nervous way of transacting business, promptly, without a moment's hesitancy, declared the bid of Coffin & Stanton—at par plus one-eighth of one per cent premium, bearing three and one half per cent interest per annum—to be the best bid, and demanded a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the purchase of the bonds by Coffin & Stanton, which bond was at once provided in Seattle.

The following is a copy of the original bid as submitted by J. Compton & Company.

Olympia, Wash., March 15, 1890.

Hon. T. M. Reed, Auditor of State, Olympia, Wash.

HP

The undersigned Coffin & Stanton, of New York City, herewith submit the following bids for such of the bonds of the state of Washington as will now be issued in conformity with the provisions in the annexed printed notice for bids to be opened at 12 o'clock noon, of March 18, 1890.

1st bid for .05% bonds, will pay \$1.06 83/100 and accrued interest

2nd bid for .04% bonds, will pay \$1.02 28/100 and accrued interest

3rd bid for .03 65/100 bonds, will pay \$1.00 1/2 and accrued interest

4th bid for .03 50/100 bonds, will pay \$1.00 3/8 and accrued interest

Should a certified check or bond be required, either in New York City of Olympia for the faithful performance of the conditions of the above bid, or any one of them the same will be forthcoming.

Respectively submitted for

Coffin & Stanton, New York City.

By J. Compton & Co., Seattle, Wash.

FRANCIS M. GUYE.

Francis M. Guye, a Seattle capitalist, whom death called on the 25th of May, 1908, was born in Indiana on the 7th of January, 1832, and was therefore in the seventy-seventh year of his age at the time of his demise. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Madison county, Iowa, when he was eight years of age. His educational advantages were quite limited but all through his life he made good use of his opportunities and in the school of experience learned many valuable lessons. When nineteen years old he left home and on horseback crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in mining until 1857. He then went to British Columbia and was on the Fraser river for about two years. In 1859 he arrived in Seattle, then a frontier village that in fact was nothing more than a lumber camp, and the most farsighted could not have dreamed that it would become the progressive metropolitan center that it is today. Mr. Guye engaged first as a timber cruiser for the Fort Madison Mill Company, then in logging at Port Orchard and afterward followed logging at Swift Cove and Colby, completing his efforts in that line of work in the spring of 1880. It was in that year that he went into the mountains for the benefit of his health and at the summit of the Cascades in Snoqualmie Pass he discovered a rich vein of Bessemer iron ore, three samples of which analyzed as follows:

Iron	Silica	Phosphorus	Sulphate
1—69:39	2.72	.035	.042
2—71:17	1.30	.039	.005
3—68:56	2.73	.035	.019

Mr. Guye also later found other rich ore on Middle Fork and in all he made claim to over four hundred acres of land. In 1884 he and his wife paid for their patents. Mrs. Guye remained in Seattle, while Mr. Guye was at the claims and she conducted a rooming house in order to make the money to pay his expenses and meet the cost of surveys and patents on the claims. They put forth earnest and self-denying effort to gain their start but his rich discoveries settled the question of success for them. In the same year in which he made the discovery of iron ore Mr. Guye also found coal west of the Newcastle mines of a superior quality and there located six hundred and forty acres of coal bearing lands which has never been worked, nor have the iron mines, so that there is a great supply of wealth yet to be taken from their mines. After 1884 Mr. Guye did not again actively engage in business, his capital being then sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 21st of March, 1872, Mr. Guye was married to Mrs. E. W. Plimpton, whose first husband was killed in the Civil war. On account of her health she came to Seattle in 1870, bringing her two little sons with her. She bore the maiden name of Dunn and is a native of Oxford county, Maine. Her living son, Charles E. Plimpton, was educated at the State University at Seattle and for years was clerk in the courthouse and also served as deputy clerk but is not now engaged in business.

Mrs. Guye has taken a most active and helpful part in the life of the city. She assisted in raising the money for the First Congregational church organization in Seattle and was enrolled as its ninth member. The breadth and nature of her interests is further indicated in the fact that she is a member of the Historical Society, a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of the Pioneer Auxiliary, the Elderblooms and the Geographical Society. She possesses a most wonderful collection of minerals and is authority on the same, readily recognizing all kinds of ore deposits. Working side by side with her husband she contributed to his notable success and she has been most generous with her means in support of organizations which have to do with the benefit and progress of the race.

EDWIN GARDNER AMES.

Edwin Gardner Ames has been a resident of the northwest since October, 1881, in which year he came to Washington as an employe of the Puget Mill Company. He has continuously been connected with that corporation through all the intervening years and advancing steadily step by step now occupies a position of exceptional prominence in connection with the lumber industry of this part of the country. There is little connected with the trade with which he is not familiar. He knows the business in principle and detail and his success has been the logical sequence of his indefatigable energy and intelligently directed activity. He came from a state where for many years the lumber industry of the country centered, being a native of Maine. His birth occurred in East Machias, that state, on the 2d of July, 1856, his parents being John K. and Sarah (Sanborn) Ames, both representatives of old English families, although the ancestors have lived in this country through several generations. In the paternal line they were mostly seafaring men but the father turned his attention to the lumber business and became one of the prominent representatives of the trade in the Pine Tree state.

Edwin Gardner Ames was reared in his native town and in Providence, Rhode Island, pursuing his education in the public schools of both cities, finishing a high-school course in 1875. The time which he spent with his father in his boyhood and the active assistance which he rendered him as the years went on thoroughly acquainted him with the lumber trade in his youth. He also worked for some time in a general mercantile establishment at Machias but his eyes turned with longing to the west as a consequence of the favorable reports which he had heard concerning business opportunities on the Pacific coast. In 1879, therefore, he made his way to San Francisco, where he spent two years as collector in the employ of the firm of Pope & Talbot, one of the large lumber firms on the coast. In October, 1881, he arrived in Washington in response to a call from the Puget Mill Company.



EDWIN G. AMES

He was originally employed as timekeeper in their mill at Port Gamble but step by step advanced as he gave proof of his ability, efficiency and trustworthiness. In time he was made business manager and in that position still continues, with headquarters in the general offices in Seattle. The Puget Mill Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind operating in the United States, and as business manager Mr. Ames has become widely known as a prominent figure in connection with the lumber industry of the country, for, acquainted with every phase of the business and adding to his broad knowledge, administrative ability and executive force, he is contributing in large measure to the success of the company which he represents, and occupies a place of well deserved prominence in connection with the lumber trade of the northwest. As his ability became recognized, his cooperation was sought along various lines and he is now a director and vice president of the Seattle National Bank, a director of the Metropolitan Bank of Seattle and a trustee of the Washington Savings & Loan Association. For a number of years he has been president of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, he was made a director of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association and has various other interests of importance.

On the 17th of October, 1888, Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Miss Maud Walker, a daughter of William Walker, of Seattle and Port Gamble. They are prominently known in the social circles of the city in which they reside and Mr. Ames is a familiar figure in some of the leading clubs of this city, holding membership in the Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Athletic, the Commercial and the Metropolitan Clubs. He also belongs to the Union Club of Tacoma, while fraternally he is a prominent Mason, having attained the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite, the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and having crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he is a republican and for eleven years filled the office of county commissioner in Kitsap county. Otherwise he has neither sought nor held public office, his interest in public affairs being merely that of a good citizen, for he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business activities and his close application, sound judgment and unremitting energy have been the salient features in a most successful and commendable career. The west is indeed a land of opportunity and when men bring to it ambition and a willingness to work, the outcome is sure. Mr. Ames stands as a splendid example of the fact that the door of success swings wide to a persistent, honorable demand.

JOHN SPEED SMITH.

John Speed Smith is connected with the federal service at Seattle as chief naturalization examiner and has made an excellent record for accuracy, efficiency and systematization in his work. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 2, 1861, a son of Dr. Curran Cassius Smith, now deceased, who was a prominent physician of Kentucky and a native son of that state, as was his father. The great-grandfather was a North Carolinian and the great-great-grandfather a Virginian. The family originally came from England during colonial days, settlement being made in Virginia. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war the family was founded in Kentucky, representatives of the name settling in what is now Madison county, although that section of the state was still a part of Virginia at the time and was called Finn Castle county. Dr. Curran C. Smith became a widely known physician and surgeon and in other connections was prominent in the community in which he lived, serving for a number of years as internal revenue collector, receiving his appointment from Andrew Johnson. He married Sallie Williams Goodloe, a daughter of Judge William Clinton Goodloe, who for many years was a circuit judge of Kentucky and was very active and prominent not only in judicial connections but also in political circles. The Goodloes were also an early colonial family and ranked among the leading residents of Virginia and of Kentucky.

In the family of Dr. and Mrs. Curran C. Smith were six children, of whom five were daughters. John Speed Smith, the only son, was educated in the public schools of his native state and in the preparatory department of Central University at Richmond, Kentucky, but he did not graduate. His early life was spent upon the plantation owned by his father,

who for over fifty years was engaged in its supervision in addition to his medical practice. On leaving the parental roof John Speed Smith entered mercantile circles, clerking in a general store in his native county, after which he became a commercial traveler for a large Louisville house, following that calling until the fall of 1882, when he accepted a position as clerk in the United States pension bureau at Washington, D. C., in September, 1882. His service in that connection was so satisfactory that he was soon advanced to the position of special examiner and was appointed first clerk of the board of pension appeals. He was made special examiner of pensions and assistant chief of examination at the pension bureau, which position he held until 1907. On the 13th of November of that year he was appointed by Charles J. Bonaparte, then attorney general of the United States, to his present position as chief naturalization examiner and assigned to Seattle with Andrew J. Balliet, assistant United States attorney, in charge of naturalization with headquarters at Seattle, the district comprising the four states of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana. This was one of the first offices of its kind in the United States, having been established under act of congress on June 29, 1906, this act revoking former laws governing naturalization, and empowering supervision over naturalization through its courts, by the United States government.

The new act empowered the then secretary of commerce and labor to make such rules and regulations as he deemed necessary for the proper execution of the provisions of this act. Field service organization, under authority of this act, was under the jurisdiction of the department of justice until July, 1909, at which time it was transferred to the department of commerce and labor. A. J. Balliet retiring from the position of assistant United States attorney in charge of naturalization, Mr. Smith as chief naturalization examiner was placed in entire charge of this service in the district already named. Previously, from November, 1907, he had held the position of chief examiner at Seattle in connection with Balliet. On the 4th of March, 1913, congress created the department of labor and the naturalization service was transferred to that department, since which date it has been made a bureau under the direction of the secretary of labor. Mr. Smith as chief examiner also had entire charge of this work in his district. He organized the entire field service and from one filing cabinet which in the beginning comprised all the necessary requirements the office equipment grew to such proportions that several large rooms are now required for filing cabinets alone. Mr. Smith, while having several assistants, gives each and every case in his department, where citizenship by an alien is desired, his personal supervision and has one hundred and sixty-four courts where naturalization cases are conducted. He also takes a personal and heartfelt interest in the case of each applicant for citizenship and has done much work for their education on American government and civic matters. In 1912 he was instrumental in having the Young Men's Christian Association of Seattle hold classes on civics, giving free schooling to aliens on the essentials of good citizenship. This has proven of great benefit and the classes have been most successfully conducted. He has also successfully interested the old and new citizens in the observance of American day, originally started in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and observed July 4, 1915. On that occasion many notable speakers, including the mayor, the governor and others, delivered memorable addresses. In politics he is a republican, but not an aggressive partisan, and ever places the general welfare above partisanship and the public good before personal aggrandizement.

On the 17th of November, 1909, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Smith married Mrs. Katie Norwood, a native of the District of Columbia. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and is a past master of Centennial Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., of Washington, D. C.; a past high priest of Lafayette Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., of Washington; a member of Adoniram Council, No. 2, R. & S. M., of Washington; and a member of Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He was grand pursuivant of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and for more than ten years was a very active representative of Masonry in the nation's capital. He also holds membership with the Sons of the American Revolution, having transferred his membership from Washington, D. C., to the state of Washington. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church and his life in all of its phases and connections has been guided by high and honorable principles, making his service of great worth to his fellowmen. His experience in the field department of the pension bureau served as the

steppingstone to higher things. No political influence was used to win him his present position, but tact, knowledge and ability gained him advancement and he is now filling a federal office of large possibilities and heavy responsibilities. He does not merely go through the routine of the work of his office, but lives up to the spirit as well as to the letter and uses his opportunities to advance the standards of American citizenship when bringing its powers to the alien.

GUY A. RICHARDSON.

Guy A. Richardson, superintendent of railways for the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, is a man of marked executive force and of notably keen business discernment. His administrative ability, too, is an element in his successful management of the important interests which are under his direction, making him one of the foremost business men of Seattle. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in May, 1882, a son of Charles E. Richardson. After attending the public schools he continued his education in the Mechanics Art high school, from which he was graduated in 1900. Starting in the business world, he became a helper in the shops of the Boston Elevated Railway, there remaining for seven months, after which he became a motorman. Later he served successively as fireman, as oiler and engineer and afterward was promoted to assistant in the electrical engineering department, where he served until 1904, when he resigned and entered the employ of the Boston & Northern Railway Company, being given charge of the car repairing department. He served in that position until the spring of 1905, when he went to Calumet, Michigan, where he became assistant superintendent of the Houghton County Street Railway, so remaining until the fall of 1906, when he was promoted to superintendent and thus served until January, 1910.

At that date Mr. Richardson came to the northwest, Seattle being his destination, and his previous training and ability secured for him the position of assistant superintendent of transportation of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company. He served in that capacity for ten months and in November, 1910, was made superintendent of the transportation department, while on the 1st of November, 1912, he was advanced to the superintendency of railways. In this connection he is in charge of the whole car system, employing fifteen hundred people and operating four hundred and ninety-nine passengers and freight cars over two hundred miles of track within the city limits. His position, therefore, is one of great importance and responsibility. His previous connection with railroad work in all the different capacities well qualified him for his present duties and he has been found equal to the occasion, ready to meet any emergency and capable of coordinating seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole.

In November, 1908, in Wichita, Kansas, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Frances Putnam, and they became the parents of two children, Martha and Robert. In his political views Mr. Richardson is a stalwart republican but without aspiration for office. He belongs to the Arctic Club and to the Chamber of Commerce, and, although he has been a resident of Seattle for only a brief period, he has become thoroughly identified with the spirit and the purposes of the northwest, realizing the wonderful opportunities of the country and putting forth every effort to achieve the utmost in the development and upbuilding of his adopted city.

WILLIAM ROBERT INGE DALTON, M. D.

Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton, practicing in Seattle, has as the result of broad investigation and research, of wide study and of liberal experience in practice gained a position among the eminent representatives of his profession in the northwest, while his name is known in medical circles throughout the entire country. He was born in Livingston, Alabama, December 6, 1841, a son of Dr. Robert Hunter Dalton and a grandson of General Robert

Hunter, of Revolutionary fame, a magnificent statue of whom is to be seen in Raleigh, North Carolina. Dr. Robert H. Dalton was one of the chief surgeons of the Confederate army, serving under General Stonewall Jackson. He wedded Jane Martin, a great-granddaughter of Governor Martin, of North Carolina, who served for three terms as chief executive of that state, and a granddaughter of Colonel Henderson, who won his title by service in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton was appointed to the United States Naval Academy in 1859 but resigned at the beginning of the Civil war and entered the Confederate navy, with which he served throughout the entire period of hostilities between the north and the south. He was engaged principally in bearing dispatches to London and Paris but was present at the battles of New Orleans, Mobile, Drewry Bluff and others. He maintains pleasant associations with his old army comrades through his membership in John B. Gordon Camp, No. 1546, Confederate Veterans, of which he is the present commander. His naval experience also covers a month's service in the Peruvian navy and four months in the Brazilian navy.

Dr. Dalton entered upon the study and practice of medicine in Virginia, beginning his preparation for the profession there in 1866. In 1884 he was graduated from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and engaged in the practice of his profession in New York city until 1903, when he came to Seattle. Here he has since continued and the prominence which he had already won soon gained for him a position of distinction among the members of the medical profession of the northwest. While in New York he was professor of dermatology and syphilology in the New York School of Clinical Medicine and was dermatologist and syphilographer to the Metropolitan Hospital and the West Side German Dispensary. He has written largely along the line of his specialty, skin diseases, and is the author of a work entitled "Hyper-Acidity: a Cause of Skin Diseases;" and another work entitled "The Responsibility for Recent Deaths." He has also written a little volume under the name of "Reminiscences" and he has been a frequent and valued contributor to various medical journals.

Dr. Dalton has been married twice. On the 2d of April, 1867, he wedded Hattie Ursula Walker, of Wentzville, Missouri, and on the 19th of January, 1907, Helen Louise Hillebrand, of Honolulu, Hawaii, became his wife. Dr. Dalton has had two children. Mary Louise, who inaugurated flag day, the 14th of June, died in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1907 and was buried on flag day, the services being conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans at Wentzville. The son, Warren R., is an attorney at law now practicing at Wentzville.

In his political views Dr. Dalton has always been a stalwart democrat but never an aspirant for office. As a Mason he belongs to Dan River Lodge, No. 129, F. & A. M., of North Carolina. He is a representative of many prominent clubs of the east and he belongs to the University Congregational church, of which Dr. H. C. Mason is the pastor. Along strictly professional lines his membership was with the New York City and County Medical association, the New York State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and he is now president of the American Medico-Pharmaceutical League.

REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MAJOR, D. D.

The builders of a city or state are not alone those who conquer the wilderness or establish and develop commercial or industrial institutions but those who work for the moral advancement of a community, who preach by word and deed the supremacy of righteousness and justice over all desires and ambitions and who strive to cause Christianity to prevail in our modern life are also builders and no work is more important than theirs. Such a man is Rev. William Alexander Major, who was for two decades pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian church of Seattle and who is now filling the important position of field man for the Presbytery of Seattle. He is well known in church circles in the northwest and has been a potent influence in the development of the finer things of life in the civilization of this section.

Dr. Major was born in Pleasant Grove, Ohio, on the 20th of April, 1861, a son of



REV. WILLIAM A. MAJOR, D.D.

John Alexander and Mary A. Major, who resided on a farm in Belmont county, Ohio. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent and was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Throughout his life he stood for the best and highest in business, education and religion. He passed away in 1885 but is survived by his widow, who is residing at the old home and who has reached her eighty-seventh year.

Dr. Major received his early education in the public schools and later attended successively Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1884; the Union Theological Seminary at New York city; and Lane Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in May, 1887. In that year Franklin College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and in 1898 that institution made him Doctor of Divinity. His first pastorate was in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he organized the Calvary Presbyterian church. After remaining in charge for six years, during which time the church edifice was erected, he resigned and accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian church of Seattle, which is now known as Bethany church. He remained the pastor of that church for two decades, the length of his connection with it proving beyond a doubt his efficiency and popularity. He was recognized as one of the leaders in religious work in Seattle and took a prominent part in many movements seeking the moral and spiritual advancement of the city. He secured the full cooperation of his congregation in the furtherance of any worthy cause and Bethany church became a power for righteousness. He is now field man for the Presbytery of Seattle and in that connection is accomplishing much work of importance. In October, 1898, he was moderator of the synod of Washington which convened in Spokane. He preached the sermon as retiring moderator on the steamship City of Seattle, while sailing in Alaska waters, the steamer having been chartered for the use of the Presbyterian ministers who at that time visited the Presbyterian mission stations in southwestern Alaska.

Dr. Major was married on the 9th of June, 1887, at New Athens, Ohio, to Miss Emma L. Day, a daughter of James Day, D.D., and Mrs. Isabella Day, of New Athens, Ohio. Dr. Day was a pioneer in that town and owned the first oil lamp, the first sewing machine and the first organ in his community. He was an ardent republican and quite prominent in public affairs, representing his district in the Ohio legislature for two terms. His wife was a relative of Martha Washington. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Mrs. Major is the youngest. By her marriage she has become the mother of two sons, Ralph Day and Archie Moyer.

Dr. Major is widely known in fraternal and club circles, belonging to the Masonic blue lodge, the Royal Arch chapter, the various Scottish Rite bodies, having taken the thirty-second degree, Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Arctic Club and the Rotary Club. His intimate knowledge of conditions in Seattle and his recognition of the needs of the city led to his election as a member of the charter revision committee in March, 1914, and he proved a most efficient member of that body. His undoubted sincerity, his marked public spirit and his ability have gained him the esteem of his fellow citizens, irrespective of their religious affiliations, and his personal friends, who are found in all walks of life, hold him in the warmest regard.

WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY.

William Henry Beatty, enjoying a fine law practice in Seattle, was born January 14, 1874, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, his parents being James and Mary Anne (Brown) Beatty. They became pioneer residents of Washington, settling at Ferndale in 1877, and the father, who has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, is still living upon the old home farm, but the mother passed away in 1884. The family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Upon the home farm with the father are two of his sons, David and James, and a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Beatty McCourt.

William Henry Beatty is not only a self-made but a self-educated man—that is, he has through his own efforts provided the means whereby he has been enabled to continue his education in the higher institutions of learning. He attended successively the Denny

grammar school, the Central high school at Sixth and Madison and the University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Still later, in preparation for a professional career, he entered the Harvard Law School and is numbered among its alumni of 1900. An eminent financier has said: "If you would win success, you must be willing to pay the price of it, the price of earnest, self-denying labor." This Mr. Beatty did. He arrived in Seattle in 1888, when a youth of but fourteen years, and started out to earn his own living, working first as a newsboy and carrier and later in the mailing room of the Post-Intelligencer. His ambition to secure an education prompted him to put forth the most earnest effort and, as previously stated, he made his way through the schools mentioned. Following his graduation he went to Alaska, where he tried mining, but the success which attended his efforts was not sufficient to encourage him to continue in that work. Accordingly he returned to Seattle, was admitted to practice at the Washington bar in 1902 and since 1906 has continuously followed his profession. He has no partner but has built up an excellent general law practice and his clientage today, both in volume and importance, is a most creditable and enviable one. The thoroughness with which he prepared for life's responsible duties has characterized all of his professional activity and made him one of the strong and forceful members of the Seattle bar.

In his political belief Mr. Beatty is a republican, while his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Plymouth Congregational church. Fraternally he is a Mason and he is identified with various clubs and societies. As an honor man of the University of Washington he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, and he is a member of the Seattle Athletic Club, the Harvard Club and the Seattle Yacht Club.

WILLIAM BREMER.

William Bremer, deceased, figured as one of the foremost real estate dealers of the Pacific northwest, and Bremerton, in Kitsap county, stands as a monument to his enterprise and business ability, he having platted the town in 1891. This is but one of the tangible evidences of his well spent life and intelligently directed effort.

Mr. Bremer was born on the 12th of June, 1863, in Seesen, in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 28th of December, 1910, when he passed to the home beyond. His parents were Edward and Matilda (Mader) Bremer, the former engaged in the banking business.

The son was educated in Jacobson Institute, and in his youth became identified with the banking business, which he learned in principle and detail. After considerable connection with a banking house in his native town he removed to the city of Hamburg, where he was identified with banking interests for two years and then came to America. He engaged in agricultural pursuits in South Dakota until 1888 when he came to Washington, where he became one of the active and extensive operators in real estate. With notable prescience he foresaw the development of the northwest and realized that there was destined to spring up a great empire in this part of the country. His activities were carefully directed and from that time until his death he engaged in the real estate business. In 1891 he platted the town of Bremerton in Kitsap county, where are found the only dry docks on the Pacific coast that will accommodate the largest war vessels. He sold to the federal government eighty acres of land at fifty dollars per acre to insure the location of a naval station at that point and a more desirable location for the navy yard on Puget Sound could not be found. Because of the low price he put upon the land, however, he lost forty-three hundred dollars in the immediate transaction but he always believed that the sale was a politic one, as it indirectly led to the promotion of his individual success and also contributed largely to the growth and development of the city. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Bremerton and the enterprise and diligence which he manifested in the conduct of his real estate business brought him substantial, gratifying and well merited return.

On the 25th of March, 1891, in Seattle, Mr. Bremer was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Hensel, who was born in Portage, Wisconsin, a daughter of William Hensel, who

became a well known business man of Seattle. Three children have blessed this marriage, Matilda, William and Edward.

In his political views Mr. Bremer was an earnest republican but not an office seeker. He became a life member of the Arctic Club and he belonged also to the Rainier Club and to the Seattle Golf and Country Club. He was public spirited and he took a genuine and deep-rooted interest in public affairs, cooperating heartily in many measures from which he expected to derive no personal benefit.

FREDERICK C. PARKER, M. D.

Dr. Frederick C. Parker, engaged in general medical practice in Seattle, is a self-educated, self-made man who deserves much credit for attaining to his present enviable position in professional circles. He was born in New York city, August 21, 1870, and is a representative of an old New England family founded in America during the colonial epoch in the history of the country. Among his ancestors were those who fought in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812. His father, Charles Francis Parker, is a veteran of the Civil war. He is a native of Maine and after the outbreak of hostilities with the south joined a Maine volunteer regiment, with which he served for three years, beginning in 1862. He is now living retired in Kansas. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Wells Fuller, is a native of Vermont and also resides in Kansas. She, too, represents one of the early American families.

Dr. Parker is the eldest of three sons and following the removal of the family from the east to southern Kansas acquired his education in the public and high schools of that state. He also attended the University of Chicago and in preparation for a professional career entered the medical department of the Illinois State University, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1910. Prior to that time he engaged in the drug business in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, from 1888 until 1910 and was very successful. After completing his medical course he disposed of his drug store and removed to Seattle, where during his first year's residence he was appointed city physician. During two years of his college work he served as an interne at the Home for Destitute Crippled Children in Chicago and thus added to his theoretical knowledge practical training and skill. In 1911 he resigned his position as resident physician of the Seattle City Hospital and entered upon the private practice of his profession, in which he has since been successfully engaged.

On the 26th of April, 1895, in Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Coffman, a native of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Parker belongs to Ionic Lodge, No. 90, F. & A. M., of Seattle, while his professional connections are with the King County, North Side, State and American Medical Associations. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for from the age of eleven years he has been dependent upon his own resources for education and for all the material things of life. Ambitious to advance, he put forth persistent, earnest effort, wisely utilizing his time, talent and opportunities, and as the years have gone on he has gained recognition as one of the representative medical and surgical practitioners of his adopted city. His life record might well serve as the text of a valuable lesson.

FRANK H. KILBOURNE.

Frank H. Kilbourne is at the head of the Cascade Laundry, one of the largest enterprises of the kind in Seattle, utilizing thirty thousand square feet of floor space in the conduct of the business. He is now enjoying a substantial measure of success and to his present position has worked his way steadily upward from a humble place in business circles. He was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in November, 1858, a son of E. H. Kilbourne. His parents removed to Aurora, Illinois, in 1859, and he was therefore reared and educated in the middle west, attending the public and high schools of that city. Following his

graduation he removed still farther west, becoming a resident of Sheridan, Wyoming, where he engaged in stock-raising for ten years. On the expiration of that decade he came to Seattle and became collector with the Old Home Electric Light Company. His ability won him promotion to the position of manager. In 1895 he took charge of the Cascade Laundry, which he had purchased in 1894, and which had been established in 1888 by Henry Stummer. The business was located at No. 807 First avenue and in 1900 the present company erected a three-story building with basement at No. 38 Main, where they have thirty thousand square feet of floor space and the plant is equipped with all modern machinery which gives them the best methods of handling laundry. At No. 817 Second avenue is a branch office which is used exclusively as a bundle office. At the outset they employed thirty people and today on their payroll the names of one hundred and sixty people are found. They operate seventeen wagons in collection and delivery and theirs is a most extensive enterprise. It was incorporated in 1898, at which time Mr. Kilbourne was elected president.

While preeminently a business man, concentrating his efforts upon his industrial interests, Mr. Kilbourne is known in social circles as a genial gentleman, always companionable. He belongs to the Arctic Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. His business record is most creditable, for through persistent effort, keen insight, unfailing energy and ability, he has worked his way steadily upward until he has reached the plane of prosperity.

MAURICE McMICKEN.

With the practice of law in Seattle Maurice McMicken has been continuously connected since 1881 and gradually has advanced to a position of leadership. For a number of years he has been accorded a place of prominence in the legal profession, his ability being attested by the high regard of his colleagues and contemporaries. A native of Minnesota, he was born in Dodge county, October 12, 1860, his parents being General William and Rowena J. (Ostrander) McMicken. The father, who was long a resident of Olympia, Washington, was of Scotch lineage, while the mother was descended from ancestors who early settled in New England and Pennsylvania. The parents removed to the northwest when their son Maurice was a lad of thirteen years. General McMicken had already been employed for a year or more on the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Kalama and Tacoma and had become surveyor general of the territory, with residence in Olympia. He was joined by his family, and the son, who had begun his education in the public schools of Minnesota, continued his studies in Olympia. In 1877 he became a student in the University of California at Berkeley with the class of 1881. A review of the broad field of business, with its countless avenues and opportunities, led him to the decision of making the study and practice of law his life work and for some time he read in the office of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon in Portland, Oregon.

The late fall of 1881 witnessed the arrival of Mr. McMicken in Seattle and at that time he became a law clerk in the office of Struve & Haines, prominent attorneys, the firm being composed of Judge H. G. Struve and J. C. Haines. Thorough preliminary reading prepared Mr. McMicken for admission to the bar in July, 1882, and that he had won the regard of his former preceptors is indicated in the fact that he was admitted to partnership on the 1st of July, 1883, under the firm name of Struve, Haines & McMicken. That relation was maintained until 1890, when Colonel Haines withdrew to become attorney for the Oregon Improvement Company, and the firm became Struve & McMicken. Up to that time Mr. Struve had been employed almost exclusively as counsel by the firm's clients, while Colonel Haines had attended to the work of the courts. Mr. McMicken also devoted his attention to office practice, but as there was necessity for some one to care for the court work of the firm they employed other lawyers from time to time, one of these being E. C. Hughes, who was then a member of



MAURICE McMICKEN

the firm of Hughes, Hastings & Stedman. As time passed a constantly increasing share of the court work was sent to him. Senator John B. Allen, after failing of reelection in February, 1893, decided to remove from Walla Walla to Seattle and on the 1st of October of that year there was a new partnership formed under the style of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, the existence of the firm continuing uninterruptedly until the death of Senator Allen in February, 1905. Soon afterward Judge Struve withdrew and with the admission of two new members the firm style of Hughes, McMicken, Dovell & Ramsey was adopted. In all these different partnership relations Mr. McMicken has enjoyed a large clientage, that has placed him with the eminent lawyers of the state. He is ready and resourceful, thoroughly knows the law and in its application is seldom, if ever, at fault. He has always preferred to confine his attention to the work of the counselor and in that connection his legal advice has been continuously sought.

Into other fields he has extended his efforts and various enterprises with which he has been connected have proven important features in the upbuilding and prosperity of the city. He aided in, incorporating the First Avenue and the Madison Street Cable Companies, was secretary of the two companies for some time and aided in building both lines. He also became interested in the North Seattle and South Seattle Street Railway Companies, which extended the First Avenue system in both directions. During the financial depression following the panic of 1893 it was with difficulty that these enterprises were continued, but, owing to the capable and wise management of Mr. McMicken and his associates, the business was not suspended and finally they sold to the Seattle Electric Company.

On the 11th of March, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McMicken and Miss Alice F. Smith. Their children are three in number, Hallidie, William Erle and Maurice Rey. The family attend the Unitarian church and Mr. McMicken is well known in club circles, holding membership with the Rainier, University, Seattle Golf and Country, Arctic and Seattle Yacht Clubs. He is always approachable, always genial and always busy. Advancement has come to him as the direct result of his close application and thorough preparation for his profession and his unfaltering devotion to his clients' interests. At the same time he has found opportunity to cooperate in measures relative to the general good, to which he has manifested a public-spirited devotion.

JAMES H. DOUGLAS.

James H. Douglas, an able young attorney of Seattle who has here followed his profession during the past twelve years, is a member of the well known law firm of Douglas, Lane & Douglas. His birth occurred at Goodwood, Ontario, in 1881, his father being James A. Douglas, a native of Ireland. After completing his early educational training he entered the University of North Dakota, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900, and three years later he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Washington. He then embarked in the practice of law in partnership with his brother, J. F. Douglas, under the name of Douglas & Douglas, and this style was continued for a few years or until W. D. Lane was taken into the firm, which is now known as Douglas, Lane & Douglas. They are accorded an extensive general practice and have won an enviable reputation. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success comes only as the result of capacity and unmistakable ability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, James H. Douglas has established his position among the successful and representative members of the profession in Seattle.

On the 30th of October, 1907, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Ann Lord, of Park River, North Dakota, her father being Clinton B. Lord. James H. Douglas is a republican in politics but as yet has not taken a very active part in the work of the party. For two years, while attending the University of Washington, he was a member of the National Guards. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Beta Theta Pi, the College Club, the Arctic Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Earlington Golf Club. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church. By nature he is social and genial and his unfeigned cordiality has won him many friends.

WILL H. HANNA.

Seattle has been signally favored in the class of men who have occupied her public offices—men who on the whole have been loyal to the trusts reposed in them and who have sought the welfare and betterment of the community. To this class belongs Will H. Hanna, who is now city councilman. He was born in Mattoon, Illinois, February 5, 1877, and is a son of John W. and Mary E. (Henderson) Hanna, of that place. The father was a theatrical manager and came to Seattle in 1889 to take charge of and manage a theatre here, and at the same time he had the management of theatres in Tacoma and Olympia. For many years he followed his profession with good success. His wife is also living and is in the enjoyment of good health. The family included three daughters.

Will H. Hanna, the only son, attended the public schools of his native town and continued his education in Seattle until graduated from the grammar school. He was then sent to the east, where he became a student in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and subsequently he attended De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he pursued an academic course.

Upon returning to Seattle Mr. Hanna entered the employ of the Post-Intelligencer and for two years was employed in both the circulation and advertising departments. He then went to Nome, Alaska, where for two and a half years he represented the Post-Intelligencer with good success. On severing his connection with that paper in 1901 he accepted the position of auditing clerk of King county, remaining as such for three years, and while filling that position he was appointed clerk of the board of county commissioners, in which capacity he remained for one year. He next had charge of city registration for three years and afterward became cashier in the city treasurer's office. He has been continuously in positions of public trust since 1901. He was elected county treasurer on the republican ticket in 1910 for a term of two years, beginning January 1, 1911, and he was reelected in 1912 to serve through the succeeding two years. In March, 1915 he was elected to the position of city councilman for a three years' term. His election was an endorsement of his past services, indicating his promptness and fidelity.

On the 21st of June, 1905, Mr. Hanna was united in marriage to Miss Edith Waltz, of Seattle, a native of Greencastle, Indiana. Mr. Hanna belongs to no secret orders, but is a member of the Seattle Athletic Club. He stands for all that will advance the public welfare, working earnestly for improvement and upbuilding and giving unfaltering support to all projects which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

JAY C. ALLEN.

In the practice of law Jay C. Allen is accorded a deservedly large clientage and his advancement at the bar has been a notably rapid one. However, it is a well known fact that in his chosen profession reputation can only be won through individual merit and ability, for in that calling wealth and influence count for little if aught. Thorough professional training was his and he has since wisely used the talents with which nature endowed him.

Mr. Allen was born July 30, 1868, at the Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort, Kentucky, which was founded by his grandfather, R. T. P. Allen, in the year 1846. He was quite young when he accompanied his parents to Florida, and he afterward attended the Kentucky Military Institute, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1885. Although he was the youngest of its students, his standing was second in a class of forty, his grade being a fraction over nine and nine tenths per cent of a possible ten.

Perhaps inherited tendency, parental influence and natural predilection all had something to do with his choice of a profession, but at all events Mr. Allen determined upon the life work for which he was eminently fitted as is indicated by the success which has attended his efforts. On the completion of his more specifically literary course he entered at once upon the study of law under the direction of his father, pursuing his studies in that way until 1889, when he came to Seattle. Not long afterward he received appointment to the position of deputy sheriff of King county under John H. McGraw, and remained in that position until Mr. McGraw retired from office. In 1890 Mr. Allen was admitted to the bar and at once entered into partnership with his father, John H. Allen, and John Powell under the firm style of Allen & Powell. In 1897 Mr. Powell retired and the firm became Allen & Allen. He has been admitted to practice before the superior and the supreme courts, the United States circuit court, and the district courts of Washington and the United States circuit court of appeals of the ninth circuit. Almost from the beginning he gave proof of his ability to successfully cope with intricate and involved problems of the law and his clientage has steadily increased, connecting him more and more with important litigation that figures prominently in the law records of the state.

In 1914 Mr. Allen and his wife went to Europe for an extended trip, remaining away a year. Theirs is a hospitable home whose good cheer is greatly enjoyed by their many friends, and in the social circles of the city they occupy an enviable position. Mr. Allen holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Foresters, and is one of the charter members of the Seattle Athletic Club. In politics he has always been a stalwart democrat and has served as chairman of the King county central committee and vice chairman of the state committee, also filling other important positions in connection with the democracy of Seattle. In political as well as in professional and other circles his opinions carry weight, for he is recognized as a man of sound and well balanced judgment. He never looks at any question in a superficial way but delves to the root of a matter and has the faculty of separating and eliminating the nonessential from the important phases of the case.

LARRY W. LONG.

Larry W. Long, attorney at law, is one of the younger representatives of the Seattle bar but diligence and determination are carrying him steadily forward and he has reached a position that many an older practitioner might well envy. He is a son of Richard W. and Arabella J. Long, of Wicomico county, Maryland, and is descended in the paternal line from an old English family, the first American ancestors having settled in Sussex county, Delaware. The family is still largely represented in that state and also in Virginia and Maryland. The father is a farmer by occupation and still makes his home in Maryland at the age of seventy-four, being well preserved and quite active for one of his years. The mother also retains her physical and mental faculties largely unimpaired at the age of seventy years.

In a family of eleven children Larry W. Long was the tenth in order of birth. He began his education in the public schools of Wicomico county, Maryland, and afterward pursued a three years' college preparatory course at the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover, Delaware. He later took up his collegiate work as a student in Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1909, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He spent the succeeding year in the study of law in the same school and afterward continued his preparation for the bar at the University of Wash-

ington, being admitted to practice in this state at Seattle in October, 1914. He then opened an office in Seattle, where he has since followed his profession, making constant progress in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, talent and ability.

On the 24th of January, 1912, in Honolulu, Mr. Long was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Hemphill, a daughter of Joseph Hemphill, a timber cruiser living in Aberdeen, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Long have a bright little daughter, Virginia Agnes, two years of age, and a son, Larry W., Jr. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Long is connected with a family that for many generations has been affiliated with that denomination. He belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a fraternity of the University of Washington, and he is secretary and treasurer of the Seattle Alumni Association. He has traveled quite extensively, throughout the Hawaiian islands, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji islands, gaining that broad experience and knowledge which only travel can bring. His conversation is enriched with many interesting reminiscences of his journeys, in which he has gained comprehensive knowledge of interesting people, their customs and their lands. He is a republican in politics and is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club and is also serving on the membership committee of that organization.

JUDGE BOYD J. TALLMAN.

Boyd J. Tallman, one of the judges of the superior court of the state of Washington, residing in Seattle, is the son of John Tallman and Ruth Carnahan Tallman. His mother's maiden name was Boyd. Judge Tallman was born October 4, 1858, on a farm near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, he and his father having been born in the same house, which was erected by the Judge's grandfather, Isaac Tallman, in 1820. In 1862 John Tallman sold the old homestead and purchased a farm near Old Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death.

Judge Tallman's boyhood days differed but little from those of other farmers' sons, as he worked on the farm in the summer and attended the common schools during a four months' term in the winter. He very early became a teacher and afterward attended the academy in Ligonier and the Independent Academy near Fort Palmer in his native state. He continued alternately going to school and engaging in teaching until 1883, when he entered the famous Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania. There he remained two years, but was not graduated, though by the time spent there and by private study he had nearly completed the course. He studied law in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, came to Walla Walla, territory of Washington, in May, 1885, and was admitted to the bar of the territory. Desiring a wider field for his professional activities, he removed to Seattle in February, 1887. His entire time since then has been given to his profession.

In 1889, without being consulted, he was nominated by the convention of King county as a candidate for the office of representative to the state legislature. This office he declined for professional reasons, although the nomination was equivalent to an election. In the fall of 1900 he was nominated by the republican party of King county in convention, at Seattle, for judge of the superior court of the state of Washington, and at the election on November 6, 1900, was elected by a majority of six hundred and eighty votes. He was renominated in 1904 and reelected by a majority of eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-three votes, receiving the highest number of votes cast for any candidate on the ticket. No stronger or more eloquent testimony as to his character as a citizen and his standing as a judge can be given than is shown by the increased majority by which he was reelected to the bench. Since his election in 1900 he has been reelected three times.

For a large part of the time that he has been on the bench he has had charge of the equity courts, a branch of jurisprudence which every well trained lawyer knows requires for its successful administration not only an acute legal mind but a comprehensive knowledge of the law as well.

The Seattle Times, speaking of this branch of Judge Tallman's work, in its issue under date of February 25, 1906, says: "Boyd J. Tallman's five years on the bench have



Boyd J. Tallman.

brought him high rank among the lawyers of the county. The quality of service he rendered at the time when the bench consisted of but three men, all carrying a burden too heavy for them, was wonderful. In the equity department of the court he deservedly obtained the commendation of both lawyers and litigants. His decisions have rarely been reversed in appellate courts."

He at all times evinced a deep interest in public affairs, and until his elevation to the bench he was a leader in the councils of his party. Although repeatedly urged to accept the rewards of such party service, he persistently declined to accept the nomination for any political post.

In his sixteen years of continuous service on the bench his work as a judicial officer has covered a longer period of time than that of any other judge of the superior court in the state, and the satisfactory character of his work, coupled with his personal popularity and his recognized ability as a jurist, guarantees his indefinite continuance in this important branch of the public service.

He possesses the judicial temperament in a marked degree, and his leading characteristics as a jurist, aside from his devotion to the exacting work of the bench, are his ability to discern and condemn the shams of false testimony and the sophistry of argument in support of a bad cause; the decisiveness and accuracy of his rulings; his patience in according a full hearing to advocates of large and small causes alike; and his uniform courtesy to the bar. Remembering his own youthful inexperience and his need of encouragement, he has been particularly helpful to the young practitioner, who has invariably found in the court's kindly encouragement an inspiration to wholesome professional endeavor.

Judge Tallman is frequently called upon to preside at trials of causes in other counties of the state, and in consequence has a statewide acquaintance. His decisions which have passed in review before the highest appellate court of the state will be found in the last fifty volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, from 23 Wash. to 83 Wash., embracing a larger number and possibly a greater variety of litigated questions than have been passed upon or decided by any other judge in the state.

FRANK E. SEARING.

Frank E. Searing sold papers to earn his first dollar; today he is prominent in the real estate, loan and insurance business. Mr. Searing was born in Duval county, Florida, November 2, 1881. His paternal ancestors came from England during colonial days, the first settlement being made on Long Island, where the original home was erected more than two hundred years ago. It is still in excellent preservation and has been occupied throughout the two centuries. The home in which his grandfather and his father were born is still in possession of the family and is occupied by his uncle, Benjamin Searing. His father, Samuel G. Searing, a native of Hempstead, Long Island, New York, became an expert accountant and realty broker of Jacksonville, Florida, and was also very active in political circles and in civic connections there, doing much to add to the improvement of the city. He married Lillie I. Packer and they became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Frank E. Searing, the third in order of birth, passed through consecutive grades in the public schools of Jacksonville, Florida, until he left the high school at the age of eighteen years. He was always very ambitious and in early boyhood during his school days he sold papers and thus earned his first money. His first permanent position was with the Florida Central & Peninsula Railway Company, with which he remained for some time, doing clerical work. He was afterward with the East Coast Railway Company for a period of three years and later became assistant bookkeeper and cashier for Swift & Company at Jacksonville, Florida. After a year he resigned that position and came to Seattle, arriving in the early part of August, 1905. Having considerable business experience and believing in the future of Seattle, he at once concluded to become a permanent citizen and with that end in view engaged in the real estate business, beginning in a humble capacity but advancing steadily until he has now become established as one of the

foremost real estate dealers of the city, having a very large clientele. During this period he has also become very active in the building line, specializing in the erection of bungalows, and as a result of his activities has earned the sobriquet of "the bungalow builder." He has also platted several new additions to the city and has contributed much to its development and to its beauty. He has changed unsightly vacancies into handsome residence districts and his work has been of the utmost value to Seattle. He also conducts a large business in loans, mortgages and insurance, making loans for some of the biggest and best old line insurance companies of the country.

In politics Mr. Searing is a democrat but not an aspirant for office. He joined the Masonic and Elks lodges at St. Augustine, Florida, and has been a Mason for twelve years. He has now attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a Mystic Shriner. He likewise belongs to the Royal Arcanum, while his religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the Episcopal church. His life has never been narrowed to a single line of activity or of interest. He is a broad-minded man who has recognized and improved his opportunities in a business way and who at the same time has recognized and met his obligations of citizenship nor neglected any duty that devolves upon him in his relations with his fellows.

CYRUS FRANCIS CLAPP.

From 1870 until his death Cyrus Francis Clapp of Washington directed his labors along lines which contributed to the upbuilding and improvement of the state. He was born in Medford, Maine, July 29, 1851, a son of Stephen and Alvira (Hunt) Clapp, who were also natives of Maine, the family being an old one in the Pine Tree state. The son became a graduate of St. Andrews College in Scotland. Early in his business career he was employed for a time in the Jordan Marsh store at Boston, Massachusetts. On leaving the Atlantic coast Mr. Clapp made his way to the Pacific and was connected with the Samuels store in San Francisco, California, for a time. As previously stated, the year 1870 witnessed his arrival in Washington. In 1872 he went to Port Townsend, where he engaged in the hotel business with an uncle. He was married in 1875 and moved to Dungeness where he conducted a general store and other business interests. He built up the town there, secured the postoffice and developed its pioneer trade relations, supplying seven logging camps. He also engaged in farming, becoming the owner of eight different farms. After ten years spent at Dungeness he returned to Port Townsend in order to educate his children and there became connected with the Merchants Bank, being associated with William Feurbach in establishing and conducting that institution, which is still in existence. After some time, however, Mr. Clapp disposed of his entire holdings in the bank and in 1905 became a resident of Seattle. He was regarded as an exceptionally wise investor and farsighted business man. He was one of those who realized that there was a great future for Seattle and he made wise investment in property, which rose constantly in value with the growth of the city and ultimately sold at a most gratifying figure when divided into town lots.

In 1875 Mr. Clapp was united in marriage to Miss W. M. P. Lacey, and they became the parents of five children, of whom two are living: Mrs. W. W. Felger and Miss Caroline B. Clapp. Those who have passed away were Nellie F., Elva and Alvin Francis.

Mr. Clapp was a Presbyterian in his religious faith, while Mrs. Clapp belongs to the Episcopal church. He was also a Mason of high standing, the honorary thirty-third degree having been conferred upon him. He likewise belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and to the Rainier Club. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and upon that ticket he was elected to the state legislature, in which he served for two years. Still higher political honors awaited him in his election to the state senate from Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan counties. For eight years he continued a member of the senate, having been reelected at the close of his first term by his fellow townsmen who appreciated the worth and value of his service in the general assembly. He was made a member of several

important and special committees and left the impress of his individuality for good upon the legislation of the state. He was also very active in all that pertained to his city's growth and improvement, for he had great faith in Seattle, was public spirited and was in many ways proud of the city, its opportunities and its advantages. His investments were so judiciously made that excellent results accrued and in all transactions his business integrity stood above question.

C. K. POE.

C. K. Poe, a prominent and able representative of the legal fraternity in Seattle, has here followed his profession during the past seven years, practicing throughout nearly the entire period as a partner of H. R. Clise. His birth occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 25th of August, 1877, his parents being Charles and Ellen (Conway) Poe. The father is a native of Maryland and a son of Judge Neilson Poe of that state. Edgar Allan Poe, the noted poet, was a near relative. The family is one of Maryland's oldest and best. The mother of our subject is a member of the famous Byrd family of Virginia, her grandfather being the well known Governor Byrd of that state. Charles Poe is a practicing attorney of Washington, D. C., where both he and his wife now make their home.

C. K. Poe acquired his more advanced education in Columbia University and studied law under the preceptorship of Oliver Wendell Holmes of the supreme court of the United States. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Washington, D. C., but subsequently determined to establish his home in the west and in 1904 went to the Indian Territory as attorney for the Standard Oil Company. Success came to him in gratifying measure but he was taken ill and made his way to Seattle in 1907. For a year he practiced alone and then formed a partnership with H. R. Clise, who has remained his associate to the present time, helping to build up an extensive and enviable clientage. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics, and he is so thoroughly well read in the minutiae of the law that he is able to base his arguments upon thorough knowledge of, and familiarity with precedents, and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue and never neglecting to give a thorough preparation.

On the 11th of May, 1912, in Seattle, Mr. Poe was united in marriage to Josephine De Wolfe, the widow of Judge Meade Emory and a prominent society woman who as a girl was a leading belle of Seattle. Our subject and his wife now have a daughter, Josephine Byrd Poe. Mr. Poe is a popular member of the Rainier Club and enjoys the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact in both professional and social relations.

EDWARD CUDIHEE.

Edward Cudihee made an excellent record as sheriff of King county and his duties were discharged without fear or favor with the result that the public had the utmost confidence in him. Mr. Cudihee is far removed from the place of his nativity. He was born in Rochester, New York, January 26, 1853, and the family name indicates his Irish ancestry. His father, Daniel Cudihee, was born in the town of Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, but, ambitious to try his fortune in the new world, he left his native country in 1826, when a youth of eighteen years, and crossed the Atlantic to the United States, becoming a resident of Rochester, New York. He lived there for some time after his marriage, his wife being Miss Anna Comeford, a native of the Emerald isle. In early manhood Daniel Cudihee learned the stonemason's trade and followed it for several years, but afterward turned his attention to farming. He removed to Michigan, where he secured and cultivated a tract of land, conducting the farm in a business-like and successful manner until he retired and established his home in Jackson, Michigan. There his wife passed away in 1900, at the age of seventy-four years. Their family numbered ten children, six

of whom still survive. John Cudihee, a brother of our subject, was at one time a resident of Seattle, but is now living in Alaska.

In the public schools of Orleans county, New York, Edward Cudihee acquired his education and under the direction of his father learned the stonemason's trade. Like his father, he afterward became connected with farming interests and still later he turned his attention to merchandising. His identification with the northwest dates from March, 1889, when he came to Seattle. Since that time he has been almost continuously in the public service. He was made a member of the police force and his record in office was commendable, for his duties were discharged with promptness and without fear or favor. He worked diligently to prosecute offenders, yet he was never unkind in his treatment of a prisoner in his charge. The record which he made as a police officer naturally led to his nomination for the office of sheriff of King county, and on the 6th of November, 1900, he was given a majority of two thousand, six hundred and five votes. He ran far ahead of his ticket, a fact which indicated his personal popularity, only one other democrat being elected on that occasion. He had previously held office in Leadville, Colorado, for, prior to his removal to Seattle, he served as a member of the police force of the former city for six years and for two years was chief of police there, being elected by the people to that position. As sheriff of King county his record was most commendable. He served for two terms, retiring in 1904. He then engaged in buying and selling horses and in the livery business, continuing along those lines until 1912, when he was again elected sheriff of the county on the democratic ticket, so that he served the third term in that office.

On the 6th of January, 1909, Mr. Cudihee was united in marriage to Miss Ella Steiner, a daughter of Frank and Rosa Steiner, of Seattle. His fraternal relations are with Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., with Seattle Lodge, No. 1, F. O. E. and the Chief Seattle Tribe of the Red Men. He has a wide acquaintance and is popular in democratic circles and among those of opposing political faith.

WILLIAM HARVEY SURBER.

William Harvey Surber of Seattle was born on a farm in Madison county, Indiana, some eight miles from Andersontown, November 7, 1834, son of John and Betsy Surber. His father was of German descent and was a native of Virginia, removing to Indiana in 1822; and his mother also came from German stock. The son received a country school education and lived on the home farm until the age of twenty-two, assisting his father in clearing out timber and in other laborious work incidental to rural life. During his early period he acquired a reputation as a skilful marksman and hunter. In the winter of 1856, while on one of his hunting excursions, he shot a deer with a flint-lock rifle, and twenty years later, upon returning for a visit to the scenes of his boyhood, learned that it was the last deer killed in Madison county.

In the early part of 1857, having heard that an expedition, headed by Gallant Raines, was in process of organization at St. Joseph on the Missouri river, with the intention of crossing the plains to California, young Surber left home, accompanied by a neighbor, Jack Foster, proceeded to that place and joined the party, which, as finally made up, consisted of sixty-two persons, sixteen of whom were young women. There were forty wagons, twenty-two being loaded with provisions, thirty-eight yoke of oxen, and five hundred head of loose cattle. The start was made from St. Joseph on the 7th of March. Throughout the journey, which was made without untoward incident, Surber acted as official hunter for the company. He and Foster left the train at Grizzly Flat, California, and went to Hangtown (later known as Placerville), and then to Sacramento, where they arrived in October. For some nine months he was employed on a ranch twelve miles from that place. In July, 1858, deciding to seek his fortune in the Fraser river gold diggings, he sailed from San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia, and there took the steamer Beaver for his destination. Arriving at the diggings he took a claim on Emery's Bar between Fort Yale and Fort Hope, and after working industriously with a rocker all winter found himself in possession of six hundred dollars. This did not seem to him a sufficient reward for such



WILLIAM H. SURBER

labor, and in the spring he returned to Victoria and went by schooner to Port Gamble, Washington, and thence by trail to Port Madison. Being unable to obtain employment at the latter place, he hired two Siwash Indians, who took him in a canoe to Seattle, landing him on Yesler's slab pile at the foot of what was then Mill street, now Yesler avenue, on the 12th of May, 1859. The same day he was employed at the carpenter's trade by Tom Russell and George Barker (at that time the only carpenters in Seattle), and he continued to work for them until April of the following year. His employers, not thinking it necessary to learn his name, called him Joe, and he has ever since been familiarly known to Seattle people as Joe Surber. Afterward he worked for Captain Libby in driving piles, and at the same occupation for J. M. Colman, having charge of the driver at Utsalady; and for some time he also served as second engineer on the steamer J. B. Libby. In the fall of 1863 he bored the logs used for conveying water to the old university, a distance of about seven blocks.

In 1861, after the McGilvra road was built from Seattle to Lake Washington, Mr. Surber took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on the north side of Union Bay, but he abandoned the homestead and bought the same acreage, with five acres more, from the government at a dollar and a quarter an acre. He still retains about forty acres.

Becoming a well known and popular citizen of Seattle, he was chosen the first chief of police of the city in 1866 when Henry Yesler was mayor and W. R. Maddox, Charles Burnett, Charles Terry, and Frank Matthias were members of the council. Although he has not since been active to any extent in politics or identified with official affairs, he has at all times enjoyed a high personal reputation and is today known and esteemed throughout the community as one of the representative old citizens.

Much interest attaches to the career of Mr. Surber in connection with his reminiscences, or more properly the historical records, of the early and later conditions of wild game in the Puget Sound country. We have already alluded to his youthful expertness as a marksman and hunter, and after coming to Washington he fully maintained his reputation in those respects. It is asserted by competent authorities that he has killed at least twice as many deer, cougars and wildcats as any man who has ever lived in the state. Cougars he invariably slew whenever opportunity offered as a matter of protection to the deer. He has a three inch scar on the top of his head as a result of a cougar hunt. In a single winter he disposed of five of these animals. It was by his hand that the last cougar slain in the vicinity of Seattle met its death. This event happened on his place on Union Bay in 1895. The dogs forced the beast to mount a fence, and Mr. Surber, wishing not to mar its pelt with a ball, killed it with a picket.

At the time of his coming to Seattle (May, 1859) game abounded, and deer were especially numerous. The meat of that animal was in much request in the market, as beef was then costly and often difficult to get at any price. He accordingly devoted much of his leisure to hunting and with very substantial advantage in those days of narrow financial means. On many of his hunting trips he shot from three to five deer but never more than enough to satisfy a reasonable demand; no old-timer ever regarded Mr. Surber as a pothunter or other than a sportsman of the highest type. He made his first hunt about four days after his arrival. Borrowing from Tommy Mercer a Yager rifle he went into the woods after dinner and at what is now Fourth and Marion streets killed a three-pronged buck, which he dragged single handed through the brush to Yesler's Mill. By hunting evenings he was able to pay his board and lay by a comfortable sum. In 1867 he devoted four months exclusively to hunting, and in that period secured one hundred and fourteen deer, seven bears and one elk—this elk being the last killed in King county (September 12, 1867). He shot it in Frost's meadow at Smith's Cove. He had previously killed five elk, all between Lake Union and Green Lake. His first elk (shot September 1, 1859, just north of the Latona bridge) he sold to Arthur Denny, who was then running a meat market on Commercial street, and the two hind quarters and one fore quarter brought forty-seven dollars. Aside from the six elk bagged by Surber, only two are known to have been killed in King county—one by David Denny a little north of Oak Lake, and the other by Indians on the old McGilvra road at what is now Thirty-ninth and Madison streets. As late as June 12, 1906, Mr. Surber saw three deer, one in front of his house on Union Bay and the other just north of the Golf Club, and one of these (a buck) he killed. The

experiences of Mr. Surber as a hunter have been the subject of various publications in the press, and by special request from T. S. Palmer, the official in charge of game preservation for the federal department of agriculture, he has recently furnished some exact particulars for the historical records of the department.

ARTHUR BOSTWICK CUNNINGHAM, D. O.

Dr. Arthur Bostwick Cunningham is a successful young osteopath who has practiced his profession in Seattle during the past six years and has served as secretary of the Washington Osteopathic Association since April, 1913. His birth occurred in Sioux City, Iowa, on the 19th of December, 1883, his parents being Jesse Merchant and Grace (Bostwick) Cunningham. In the acquirement of an education he attended the graded and high schools of his native city and after putting aside his textbooks was connected with the wholesale heavy hardware business as office man and traveling salesman. Determining upon a professional career, he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and in 1905 won the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. In November of that year he located for practice at Fort William, Ontario, and there continued until November, 1909, when he came to Seattle, this city having since remained the scene of his professional labors. An extensive and lucrative practice is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability. He was elected to the office of secretary of the Washington Osteopathic Association in April, 1913, and reelected in 1914, therefore holding that position two years. Dr. Cunningham likewise belongs to the King County Osteopathic Association, of which he is president, and the American Osteopathic Association, while of the Seattle Athletic Club he is also a popular and enthusiastic member.

FREDERICK SCHERMERHORN BRINTON.

Frederick Schermerhorn Brinton is a member of the well known firm of Lee & Brinton, naval architects, engineers and brokers of Seattle. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1872. His father, Robert Morton Brinton, was a direct descendant of William Brinton, a Quaker who landed in Pennsylvania in 1684 and settled near the present city of West Chester. The mother, whose maiden name was Octavia Eliza Fosdick, was descended from an old New England family dating back to colonial days. Six of her ancestors are known to have come over in the Mayflower, landing in this country in 1620. Their names are enrolled on the monument at Plymouth as follows: Francis Cooke, Thomas Rogers, John Alden, Priscilla Alden, William Mullins and Alice Mullins.

The ancestral records in both the maternal and paternal lines are as follows. William Brinton, born in 1630, died in 1700. He married Ann Bagley, who was born in 1635 and passed away in 1699. As stated, they sailed from England and settled near West Chester and the old homestead of the family is still standing. Their son, William Brinton, born in 1666 and died in 1751, married Jane Thatcher, whose birth occurred in 1670 and who died in 1755. Joseph Brinton, the direct ancestor in the third generation, was born in 1692 and died in 1751, while his wife, Mary Pierce, was born in 1690. They were parents of Moses Brinton, who was born in 1725 and died in 1789, while his wife, Elenor Varman, was born in 1724 and died in 1788. Their son, William Brinton, born in 1759, passed away in 1842, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Ferre, and was born in 1766, departed this life in 1857. Their son, Ferre Brinton, was the grandfather of Frederick S. Brinton and was born in 1800. He wedded Elizabeth Sharpless, who was born in 1801 and died in 1844, while his death occurred in 1874. Their son, Robert Morton Brinton, born in 1843, died in 1885. He married Octavia Eliza Fosdick, who was born in 1844 and still survives. She traces her ancestry back to Francis and Esther Cooke. The former was a passenger on the Mayflower and died in 1663. An original deed bearing his signature can be seen at the office of the recorder of deeds at Plymouth, Massachusetts. His

daughter, Jane Cook, became the wife of Experience Mitchell, who was born in 1609 and passed away in 1689. They were parents of Jacob Mitchell, who married Susannah Pope, born in 1608, and both passed away in 1675. Their son, Jacob Mitchell II, who was born in 1670 and died in 1744, married Deliverance Kingman, and their son, Jacob Mitchell, who was born in 1697, wedded Rachel Cushing, who was born in 1694 and died in 1768. Their family included David Mitchell, who was born in 1728 and died in 1796. He married Lucretia Loring, who was born in 1742 and died in 1809. She was a daughter of Rev. Nicholas and Mary (Richmond) Loring, and it is through the latter that the ancestry is traced back to Thomas Rogers and John and Priscilla Alden. Mary Richmond was the daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Rogers) Richmond. The former was born in 1673 and passed away in 1754, while his wife was born in 1672 and died in 1724. She was a daughter of John Rogers II, a granddaughter of John Rogers I and a great-granddaughter of Thomas Rogers, who was a passenger on the Mayflower and died from hardships during the first winter spent by the Plymouth colonists in the new world—1621. John Rogers II married Elizabeth Peabody, who was born in 1647. She traced her ancestry back to William and Alice Mullins, whose daughter Priscilla, became the wife of John Alden, the most noted passenger on the Mayflower, immortalized by Longfellow in his poem, *The Courtship of Miles Standish*. John Alden died in 1687 and his wife in 1650. Their daughter, Elizabeth Alden, who passed away in 1625, was the wife of William Peabody, who died in 1717. It was their daughter Elizabeth who became the wife of John Rogers, thus connecting two of the oldest and most prominent families of New England. Their daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Sylvester Richmond and they were parents of Mary Richmond, who became the wife of Rev. Nicholas Loring. Their daughter Lucretia, who was born in 1742, and died in 1809, married David Mitchell, who was born in 1728 and died in 1796. Their son Jacob Mitchell, born in 1763, wedded Phebe Buxton, who was born in 1764. He died in 1848, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1812. They were parents of Ruben Mitchell, who was born in 1793 and died in 1851, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Parsons Titcomb, was born in 1796 and died in 1874. Their daughter, Sophia A. Mitchell, became the wife of Benjamin W. Fosdick, who was born in 1810, while her birth occurred in 1816. He passed away in 1854 and her death occurred in 1888. They were the maternal grandparents of Frederick Schermerhorn Brinton, and through their daughter, Octavia Eliza Fosdick, the line became connected with the Brinton line.

Frederick S. Brinton pursued his education in the Germantown Academy at Germantown, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890. He next entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and in 1894 won the Bachelor of Science degree, while in 1895 he was graduated on the completion of the mechanical engineering course. He started in the business world in the position of draftsman at the Crescent shipyard at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1896, and drew up the plans for the first United States submarine boat, called the *Holland*. In 1898 he went into the Moldloft and was made foreman in 1899. He resigned his position at the Crescent yard in 1902, at which time he was in charge of the construction of the United States ship, *Chattanooga*. In that year he accepted the position of chief constructor for the Marine Construction & Dry Dock Company at Mariner Harbor, Staten Island. The following year he was advanced to the position of superintendent and later in the same year was elected to the vice presidency of the company. He transferred his activities to the west, however, in 1907, when he formed a partnership with Harold Lee, of Seattle, under the firm style of Lee & Brinton, naval architects, engineers and brokers. His business experience and his college training all qualified him for the work that he has undertaken in this connection and the firm stands among the foremost in their line.

In 1898 Mr. Brinton offered his services and passed the examinations for assistant engineer in the navy during the Spanish-American war. In 1909 he became one of the founders of the Naval Militia of the state of Washington and on the 14th of June, 1911, he received a commission from the state as a lieutenant J. G., so continuing until the 31st of March, 1913, when he tendered his resignation.

In his political views Mr. Brinton is an earnest republican. He is a member of the Episcopal church and of the Men's Club of Trinity church. He is also connected with

the College Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Pacific International Power Boat Association. He also belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and the Society of Naval Engineers. Steady advancement along professional lines has brought him to a prominent position among the naval architects on the Pacific coast, but he is not a one-idea man; on the contrary his interests are broad and varied and he keeps in touch with the world's thought and progress through wide reading, through membership connections and through all those interests which engage the attention of the man of affairs of the present day. He stands as a high type of American manhood and chivalry, a worthy representative of an honored ancestry.

O. F. WEGENER.

On the day in February, 1886, when martial law was declared on account of the "anti-Chinese riots," O. F. Wegener arrived in Seattle. He had made his way to the Pacific coast in search of a climate which he hoped would prove beneficial to a member of his family suffering from tuberculosis and had spent nine years at different points in California, Oregon and eastern and southwestern Washington. It was his intention then to try British Columbia, but while en route thereto, in the fall of 1885, he spent two days in Seattle, which determined him that he had found the place he was seeking. Not only was its climatic condition attractive, but he believed that its geographic situation would give it excellent advantages as a city. There was a probability that Lake Washington would be connected with the bay by canal, thus giving to the town a fresh-water harbor not possessed by any other seaport on the Pacific coast of the United States or Canada. He felt that this would make Seattle a rival of San Francisco. Moreover, the expected growth of the town and the work of civil engineering necessitated thereby seemed to hold out to him a successful future in business.

Two days after his arrival he saw four hundred United States soldiers quartered in the Pacific building, transferred hither from Vancouver in response to the governor's call. The town was commercially dead and the people were divided into two classes, the pro and the anti-Chinese. The former mostly belonged to the wealthy families who could afford to keep Chinese servants and most of them were members of the orthodox Protestant churches, while the opponents of the Chinese were mostly working men and women and the class of small business men. Years before, in California, Mr. Wegener had had opportunity to see the evil consequences of unlimited Asiatic immigration. While in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company he often had hundreds of Chinamen working under him and he had become thoroughly acquainted with their language and character. He believed that unless the immigration of Chinese workmen was stopped, the Pacific coast would become a Chinese colony in which the white people could not live.

Owing to the stagnation in business, Mr. Wegener accepted temporarily the editorship of a German weekly of Seattle and in its columns expressed his views on the Chinese question, thus becoming a partisan in the contest between the two opposing elements and bringing upon himself the bitter opposition of the leading men and organs of the pro-Chinese faction. He also met with hostility from certain members of the anti-Chinese element who believed that there was a scheme secretly favored by the big corporations to replace on the whole Pacific coast white workingmen and women by Asiatics—a scheme which could only be achieved through a revolution. But the majority of the anti-Chinese party in Seattle were law-abiding citizens and had no desire to enter upon a revolution. Mr. Wegener believed that legislation would be enacted in Washington, D. C., against flooding the land with Chinese labor but advised the anti-Chinese people of Seattle to organize a political party with a view to electing men of their number to office, which would prevent the employment of Chinese on public work. The plan found favor with many, but the revolutionists were antagonistic and prevented the political organization from becoming a successful project. Every Sunday forenoon the men and women who had volunteered during the week to gather subscribers to support the anti-Chinese platform and who would vote for the candidates for office, brought in many names, until it seemed that



O. F. WEGENER

the ticket could be elected; but the opponents were also busy as well, politically and otherwise. It became known that they organized the university students, clerks and other young men whom they could control in military companies and gave them military drill with arms. To these young men were turned over the guns which had been loaned by the local authorities to the Grand Army veterans for the purpose of firing volleys over the graves of buried comrades at their funerals. It also happened that suddenly the governor, who was one of the leaders of the pro-Chinese element, obtained the withdrawal of half the detachment of United States soldiers. This peculiar coincidence stirred up the hot-headed men of the Knights of Labor and the cry "We too must arm!" was raised. Mr. Wegener firmly objected, claiming that the remaining two hundred United States soldiers would protect the party at the coming election against any military force, but he did not know that there were men of violent character in the ranks of the pro-Chinese faction who planned to carry the election at any price, for on that occasion an entire ticket of city officials was to be elected.

About three weeks before the election, when returning to his office from a trip in the country, Mr. Wegener found a number of the leading officials of the Knights of Labor waiting for him. Greatly excited, they told him that all the United States soldiers were leaving on a boat at two o'clock the next morning and that their baggage was then being loaded. The report proved correct, and it was seen that the opponents meant to carry the election by violence. Only the United States soldiers had a right to keep order, and it was known that if the military organization of young men were at the polls it would mean fraud, disorder and violence. Only one man could prevent the success of this scheme of the pro-Chinese party—the president of the United States, to whom Mr. Wegener at once telegraphed, explaining the situation and asking him to give the unarmed citizens protection at the coming election by leaving the United States troops in Seattle, promising at the same time to send in a few days a petition signed by hundreds of citizens. Half an hour before the boat was to leave the next morning, by telegraph the president ordered the soldiers to remain in Seattle. Two days later Mr. Wegener forwarded a petition signed by over five hundred citizens, and three weeks later there was held a quiet election at which the entire anti-Chinese ticket was elected. This brought intense hatred down upon Mr. Wegener, notwithstanding the well known fact that his telegram had prevented a disgraceful riot on election day and probably the shedding of blood.

After this election Mr. Wegener would gladly have withdrawn from connection with the troubles, but the people's party believed that there would be no political peace in King county unless the pro-Chinese party was expelled as well from the county offices, there being strong indications that the county funds were not honestly handled by the most prominent county officials. Through public opinion, therefore, Mr. Wegener was dragged into county politics. He worked hard to secure the nomination of good men, which was more difficult than at the city election, for following the success of the people's party there, a horde of office seekers had joined them for the sole purpose of winning office, many of whom were either morally or mentally unfit for the positions they sought. Nevertheless Mr. Wegener and his associates secured the nomination of a majority of good men and the probability that they would be elected increased from day to day through the energetic campaign which was conducted. What hampered them most was a lack of funds to conduct the campaign. As chairman of the executive committee of his party Mr. Wegener had to pay not only the campaign expenses but even the traveling expenses of some of the candidates. Beside that, he had to keep the little weekly newspaper alive, which he had bought for campaign purposes and which did not pay for itself. Four weeks before the election he found that he was unable to raise any more money for the general campaign, because the few rich candidates of the people's party were notoriously close and paid only their own personal campaign expenses. Just at that time a well-to-do man who had retired from business and was related to one of the oldest and most prominent families of Seattle, visited Mr. Wegener and counted out twelve hundred dollars before him, which he said should be Mr. Wegener's if the latter would withdraw from the campaign. He said: "We must elect our candidate for sheriff, and we can do so if you quit electioneering. If you do, you'll be one of us. Your family will be made welcome by us and we will support you in any political aspirations you may have." The offer convinced Mr. Wegener that there was

corruption in the courthouse which to cover up the sheriff, who had it in his power to fix grand and petit jurors, was needed. It is needless to say that Mr. Wegener declined the offer and on the same day wrote home to his wife, who lived on a timber ranch in Lewis county, and from money she had received from the sale of her property in Portland, Oregon, she sent him the money needed for the successful termination of the campaign, which resulted in the election of the entire people's party ticket save one constable.

On refusing to be bribed Mr. Wegener was made the subject of vile newspaper attacks which culminated on the day before the election in an editorial of the *Post Intelligencer*, in which he was called "an open and avowed enemy of the United States government." He endeavored to get the editor of the paper indicted for criminal libel but failed to get the necessary twelve votes from the eighteen members of the grand jury. Seven of them evidently thought that he was a traitor to the United States government because he had helped to defeat the corrupt members of the King county courthouse ring, two of whom were, under the new county administration, indicted on eleven charges of forgery and grand larceny for having stolen from the county treasury sixty-six thousand dollars, of which amount forty-five thousand dollars was collected from the wealthy bondsmen. The criminal charges against the defaulters were not pressed and the prosecution dropped the cases, but for years Mr. Wegener was persecuted by the *Post Intelligencer*, although one of the later proprietors apologized privately to him and the same editor who in 1886 had termed him "an open and avowed enemy of the government" wrote him eight years later, on September 6, 1894, a letter in which, while thanking Mr. Wegener for saving him from a public exposure, he said: "I may add that I have long regretted the utterances of the paper against you during the campaign of 1886. I regard you as a good citizen. I have many reasons for feeling kindly toward you, and some of them I know now for the first time. I am sincerely grateful to you for not having resurrected. . . ." Public acknowledgment of the wrong done Mr. Wegener was never made, however, and the persecution continued when the editor of 1886 and 1894 was dead.

When the election was over Mr. Wegener reviewed his situation. The whole pro-Chinese faction held him responsible for its defeat and as it was composed of the wealthy class and the members of corporations, the very people who would mostly need the services of a civil engineer, he could easily see that if he opened an office in Seattle that element would boycott him. While considering the possibility of overcoming that antagonism, he met one of the officials of the Vancouver United States land office, who asked if Mr. Wegener could assist in having their district enlarged by abolishing the Olympia office and opening one in Seattle. He had been in Olympia on land-office business and became convinced that it was an impractical place for that purpose because the town had the least possible means of transportation and the cost to the settler of going there to file on land was consequently so high as to prevent the settlement of the land in the northwestern part of the territory. Mr. Wegener also recognized that Seattle would be a far superior location for the United States land office and that the change from Olympia to Seattle would benefit the entire Puget Sound country generally and Seattle and King county especially. He thought too, that if he could bring about that change, Seattle's population would owe him a debt of gratitude which would wipe out all the antagonism of his former political opponents. To carry out the plan he made use of his appointment as representative of the coal miners of King county at the industrial convention to be held in Cincinnati, went to the convention and then on to Washington, where he told Mr. Voorhees, representative from the district, of his mission. He was informed that General Lamar, secretary of the interior, and also the commissioner of the general land office, were opposed to the removal of the Olympia land office. Mr. Wegener then interviewed General Lamar, who after fifteen minutes discussion of the matter, agreed that the office should be moved to Seattle, but the land commissioner opposed the change, saying that Mr. Voorhees opposed it and that Mr. Wegener was nothing but a private citizen, having no legal authority to represent the Puget Sound people. The request was therefore refused.

While in Washington, Mr. Wegener was invited by the labor unions to give a lecture on the Chinese immigration question. He did so and embraced the opportunity to discuss also the iniquities of the tariff. At that time congressional investigations regarding the cause of the prevailing hard times were being made and Mr. Wegener's lecture was favorably

commented upon by the Washington Post and other papers and he was invited by several United States senators to discuss the labor question with them. Finally, at an audience with the president, he was requested by him to prepare a written statement about the cause of the industrial depressions of 1884 to 1886. On another occasion the president asked particulars regarding the martial law period of Seattle, and when Mr. Wegener thanked him for granting the telegraphic request not to remove the troops from Seattle until after election, he heartily laughed and said there was a joke about the matter which Mr. Wegener did not know. While he and the leading Knights of Labor had asked for the protection of the soldiers against the pro-Chinese faction, who had first called for the soldiers for their own protection, the Chinese had in the same night telegraphed to him, also asking that the soldiers might stay in Seattle to protect the Chinese against any possible violence on the part of the Knights of Labor. It seemed to be the desire of the majority of the people to keep the soldiers, consequently they were ordered to remain, although the president was not in favor of martial law. A few days later, when Mr. Wegener called upon the secretary of the interior again to get his consent to the change of the United States land office, he refused to grant this in face of the open opposition of the general land commissioner and the secret objection of Mr. Voorhees, but said that Mr. Wegener could have the office of governor of Washington Territory in place of Governor Squires, who was to be removed—that the president was willing to make the appointment. Mr. Wegener declined for three reasons: first, he had promised Mr. Semple to support his candidacy; second, he knew that the pro-Chinese faction of Seattle would leave nothing undone to prevent the senate from confirming the appointment; and third, because he thought he could do more good to Seattle and himself by getting the land office established there than if he was made governor. At another meeting with General Lamar he was again offered the governorship, which he said the president wished to bestow upon him as a reward for telegraphing to him to prevent riot and bloodshed at the election, but he declined in favor of Mr. Semple and returned to Seattle.

Arrived in Seattle, Mr. Wegener immediately interested the county commissioners in the change of the land office from Olympia to Seattle and they passed a resolution authorizing him to bring the matter before the president. During the next few days he obtained a number of letters to prominent men in Washington who were to speak to the president about the necessity of establishing the land office in Seattle. He then returned to the capital at his own expense, was granted an interview with the president, to whom he explained the whole matter—the opposition of Voorhees and the land commissioner, the conditional approval of the secretary of the interior and the necessity of the change. In less than half an hour the president agreed to give Seattle the land office, but Mr. Wegener was warned by men in a position to know what was going on in the land commissioner's office that extraordinary efforts were made to influence the president against him and the proposed change. One claim was that there was no money on hand to make the change and Mr. Wegener settled that by agreeing to move the office from Olympia to Seattle for one dollar and give bonds for the proper performance of the contract. After having become convinced that the president and secretary were not to be influenced against the establishment of the land office, he left Washington, where he had remained for three months. He had to remain in the east for several months more on private business, and when he returned to Seattle the land office was established and in full operation. The new location of it increased the number of applicants for land from the adjoining and also from the northern counties and caused many residents of Seattle and other places to take up homesteads, timber and coal lands who would never have gone to Olympia for the purpose, while the money brought to the Seattle lodging houses, hotels and restaurants by the strangers who visited the land office, increased business in Seattle in a marked degree. Owing to the factional bitterness which had been engendered at the time of the anti-Chinese riots, Mr. Wegener never received credit for what he accomplished in connection with the land office, which has been of immense benefit to Seattle.

Mr. Wegener was connected with another event of public interest. In 1894 a German woman, with her year and a half old child, was murdered near South Seattle and several hundred dollars stolen from the premises. Her husband, Muller by name, was an employe of the Hemrich brewery, having been engaged to take the place of Henry Craemer, another

German worker. The latter, who was in very straightened circumstances, was arrested on suspicion that he was the murderer. Three weeks later, when Mr. Wegener read in the morning paper that the accused man had been convicted of murder in the first degree and would be hanged and that he had three little children and a wife who could not speak English, he determined to go and see the family and help them if they needed it. He met the woman at the house where they lived in South Seattle. She had not heard of her husband's conviction and when asked if she were in need, she said she had a few dollars and the county commissioners had promised to give her four dollars' worth of groceries a month. Mr. Wegener saw that the children were, like the mother, very small and unable to work yet except to sell newspapers. They were a girl of twelve, a boy of ten and a girl of six. The small size of the children aroused his pity and he told the woman that he would help her and the children so that they would not suffer. She accepted the offer but asked also if Mr. Wegener would see that her husband would get an appeal or a new trial. He had no intention of interfering with the legal proceedings, believing that the accused was guilty, but out of pity for the family he went to the attorney for the defense and asked what the cost of appeal would be. The reply was two hundred and fifty dollars for the writing out of the court proceedings, besides the lawyer's fee. He was also told that in case of the convicted person being impecunious, the county was accustomed to pay the cost of court but it was necessary to get the recommendation of the trial judge, which was always given in cases of that kind when the appellant's life was at stake. After an absence of several days from town, the lawyer informed Mr. Wegener that the judge had refused to let the county pay the cost of the court, adding in language that was neither choice nor elegant, "Let the man hang!" This showed prejudice on the part of the judge, and when Mr. Wegener informed himself about his previous action in the case he found that Craemer had not been given a fair trial by any means, as could be shown from the court records. Thirteen days after his arrest he was arraigned for murder in the superior court and the court appointed a lawyer for his defense and gave him nine days' time, which included two Sundays, to prepare for trial. On the day set the lawyer said: "As I had neither time nor money to prepare my defense and round up my witnesses, I ask for two months' time." The prosecuting attorney replied that "the lawyer had used no diligence to prepare himself for the trial and asked the judge not to give the defense more time." The judge consented to this request and the trial was commenced at once. Craemer had no witness but his wife and was found guilty of having murdered the woman and robbed her of something over two hundred dollars. The whole town had been against him since the third day after his arrest. When the wife visited him in jail, asking him repeatedly in the presence of several witnesses where he had been on the evening of the murder, and when he answered in a low voice, "Tacoma," she told him if he had committed the murder he should hang for it. The interview was reported in all the Seattle papers. On the same day a news item was given out by the chief of police stating that a man by the name of Jack Quincy in whose company Craemer claimed to have been in Tacoma on the afternoon of the day of the murder, was not known there according to a thorough search made by a Seattle police officer. This news item was also published in the Seattle papers, read by every juror, the judge and the people and, not being proved to be false by the defenseless prisoner, was generally believed. Craemer's wife testified at the trial that she had known for two weeks that her husband would go to Tacoma on the day on which later he was accused of having murdered Mrs. Muller, but her testimony was not believed after what she had asked and told Craemer in jail. These two news items, more than anything else, convicted Craemer, although there was also evidence given by him about his visit in Tacoma which was flatly contradicted by a reputable witness and which leaves a serious doubt to this day whether he is guilty or not. But in a case where a man's life is at stake, the court should give the accused time for a defense and a lawyer who will "use diligence." This was not done because the two news items mentioned had convinced the court and the jury long before the trial that he was guilty. Mr. Wegener thought so, too, but also knew that Craemer had not been given a chance to defend himself. He had neither time nor money to do so. Mr. Wegener considered the trial an iniquitous farce and determined to take up the man's defense. He paid the cost of court, hired lawyers to appeal the case and supported the family, which required every cent that he and all the members of his family earned to do

this. He tried to get the assistance of the Germans but failed. For Craemer's defense he received thirteen dollars and fifty cents and for his family the German Ladies Aid Society gave five dollars, while five American women each gave twenty-five cents. Craemer's relatives in Germany refused to contribute anything, but two years later, after Mr. Wegener had threatened to expose them and had carried on an appeal at an expense of thousands of dollars, they sent seventy-five dollars, although some of them were able to pay ten times as much.

After his appeal to the supreme court had failed to give Craemer a new trial, Mr. Wegener would have abandoned the fight, but just at that time he obtained evidence from Tacoma which showed that the news item published by the chief of police of Seattle in all the city papers regarding the non-existence of Jack Quincy was false. The assistant postmaster of Tacoma made an affidavit stating that Jack Quincy was well known to him, that he had got his mail for months in the Tacoma postoffice and up to within a few days after the report of the murder of Mrs. Muller had appeared in the Tacoma newspapers. He furthermore stated in his affidavit that he had informed the Seattle police officer to that effect a few days after Craemer's arrest. The police officer, after Craemer had been sent to the penitentiary, acknowledged the truth of the postmaster's affidavit and stated that he had given the chief of police, Rogers, the information obtained in the Tacoma postoffice. When Mr. Wegener learned this in 1895, a year after Craemer's conviction, he was convinced that while the suppressed information about Quincy did not prove Craemer's innocence, it proved that the chief of police had contributed to his conviction by suppressing evidence in favor of Craemer and publishing false news in the Seattle papers about the latter while he was helpless in jail. Mr. Wegener discussed the matter with F. W. Duenkel of Tacoma, a well-to-do druggist, and with A. Weichbrodt, owner of the Tacoma German newspaper, and they decided to form a Craemer defense committee and to endeavor to the best of their ability to obtain a new trial or secure pardon for the man. As times were hard and it was believed the expenses of the work would be heavy, they wrote out a statement of the case, had it printed in German and sent several thousand copies to German newspapers and societies in the east and California, many of which supported their work by financial contributions. When the city editor of the Post Intelligencer, an Australian Englishman and a friend of the Seattle chief of police, was informed concerning their activities in favor of Craemer, he again began personal attacks upon Mr. Wegener which continued for two years, until the latter engaged the chief editor of the paper as one of his attorneys. The defense committee, of which Mr. Duenkel was the treasurer, had a tremendous task. They appealed first to the United States supreme court, then brought the case before the superior court in Seattle again, then appealed to the United States circuit court, once more to the United States supreme court and finally to the state board of pardon, before which Mr. Wegener, although ill at the time, made a seven-hours' argument which so injured his throat that it has disabled him from further public speaking. However, he convinced the board that Craemer had not had a fair trial and should not be hanged. He was pardoned by the governor, who was bitterly hostile to Craemer, to a life term in the penitentiary. The committee received from various sources only about four thousand dollars, which was not one-third of the cost of the defense, and the remainder of the money they had to make up in one way or another, the heaviest of the burden falling upon Mr. Wegener because he had also undertaken to support the family, which he did from his own means for three years, by which time the Craemer children had become self-supporting. In this great work of benevolence Mr. Wegener lost his own and his wife's property, ruined his health so that he was unable to work during a whole year and his business was consequently injured. His friends on the committee also incurred severe losses, but all had the satisfaction of having saved the life of a man whom police officers endeavored to railroad to the gallows without a fair trial and with a view of obtaining a thousand dollars reward. When Craemer was taken away from Seattle, Mr. Wegener told him that if he behaved well he would do all in his power to secure his pardon, demanding, however, that if he was freed he and his whole family should do all in their power to prove his innocence. This they promised and Mr. Wegener in return assisted the family to get along so that they would be financially able to take up and carry out the fight for the proof of their father's innocence. He watched over the girls until they were of age, let the boy learn the machinist trade and

aided the family in obtaining valuable property on easy conditions. In January, 1909, Craemer was pardoned on evidence obtained by the committee, but since his release he and his family have done nothing to establish his innocence.

Concerning his interest in religious teaching in the public schools, Mr. Wegener writes as follows: "Unsatisfactorily as the Craemer case ended, it has given me some vital information on one of the gravest public questions needing a solution. It is the education of children. Craemer was an atheist who did not send his children to church. When I heard that taunting remarks had been made to them in the public school about their convicted father, I sent them, at my expense, to a Christian day school, where they received proper religious instruction. After a year and a half the school was closed for want of proper support. The Craemer children were at that time truthful, honest and obedient, in fact good Christian children. Their mother then sent them again to the public school with the result that their character gradually changed and became the reverse of what it had been. They still went to church for some time but finally quit and ignored all their religious teaching. I drew the natural conclusion that in the Godless schools the children become Godless. To become honest, truthful and law-abiding citizens, they need religious moral teaching, and not only for a year or two but during their whole school time, from the age of six to fourteen, for virtue and vice are not only acquired by learning but also by habit.

"With the effect of the Godless school upon the Craemer children before me, I could understand why the immortal Washington in his 'Farewell Address' so emphatically recommended religious moral teaching to the American people. Said he: 'Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. A volume would not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of the investigations in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience, both, forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of religious principle.'

"With this recommendation of religious moral teaching by the wisest statesman this country has produced before me, and my experience with the Craemer children, I commenced, as soon as the Craemer case had come to an end, in 1909, to agitate the question of religious moral teaching in the public schools among Christian and non-churchgoing people. As the creation of one or more state religions is forbidden by the national constitution, I proposed that the Decalogue, as the divine commandment of the Creator of the world, should be taught in every public school; because I am convinced that the existence of an all-wise and all-loving Creator cannot any more be denied. Natural science furnishes an endless amount of indirect proof on the subject. And I believe the great majority of the American people perceive the necessity of such religious teaching, the absence of which since the middle of the '60s of the last century has lowered the standard of morality and honesty of our people to such a degree that the criminal element is steadily increasing faster than the population, and that the criminals constantly commence their lawless career at an earlier age of life than in previous years.

"While I was writing, and at different churches and other places speaking on this all-important subject, I made a business trip to San Diego along the Pacific coast of Washington, Oregon and California, and seeing how utterly unprepared this coast is against any invasion, I concluded to drop my religious school work and in my seventy-fifth year commenced to write a book in which, under the title, 'The Secrets of the Japanese Government,' I showed up the gigantic political fraud underlying the present Japanese government, partly from my own experiences in Japan at the end of the '60s of the last century and partly from English, but principally Japanese sources. The book gives a perfectly correct and truthful pen picture of Japan's past and present civilization, of the rule of the Samurai class, the absolute impossibility of any member of the weak-minded imperial family, which believes in its own divinity, to rule the people, and of the existence of a war and conquest policy of the Japanese government, adopted in 1869, which is particularly intended to secure for

the Japanese a foothold on the North American continent, including the conquest of Alaska.

"Although every statement contained in the book is absolutely true, I could not get a publisher for it in the whole United States and had finally, in my seventy-ninth year, to publish it myself and try to bring it as best I could before the American people, whose childlike confidence in the friendship of the Japanese government has allowed them to leave their whole Pacific coast states, territory and insular possessions open to a successful Japanese invasion. As soon as the Japanese danger has passed, as I hope it will, I intend to devote all my time to the question of religious teaching in our public schools, with the hope that my initiatory work in the matter may be rewarded by my seeing the high standard of morality and honesty existing in the United States at my first landing here, in 1858, reestablished, never to be lost again through Godless schools."

ALLEN HOWARD COX.

Allen Howard Cox, at the head of A. H. Cox & Company, a prominent concern engaged in the manufacture, repair and rebuilding of electrical and mining machinery, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 1, 1882. His father, W. E. Cox, was born in Weston, Missouri, on the 3d of June, 1848, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Harbison, was born in New York city, April 5, 1852. She died in Helena, Montana, on the 31st of July, 1887. The father retired from business in 1901 but could not be content to lead an inactive life and is now serving as secretary and treasurer for the firm of A. H. Cox & Company in order to have something to occupy his time and attention.

Allen H. Cox came to Seattle in 1900 and in the same year went to Alaska, where he remained for a year and a half. At the end of that time he returned to this city and has since been connected with the manufacture of electrical machinery. Before establishing the business which bears his name in 1914 he was connected with others along that line and thus gained knowledge and experience which have been invaluable to him since establishing his own company. He is the principal owner in A. H. Cox & Company, which is one of the large concerns of Seattle, its business now amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, although it has been in existence for little more than a year. The company manufactures, repairs and rebuilds electrical machinery and also contractors' machinery and mining machinery and its product has already gained an enviable reputation for excellence and reliability. As it becomes better known it is certain that its business will still further increase.

Mr. Cox was married in March, 1906, at Tacoma, to Miss Rena B. Clark, of Radersburg, Montana. They have two children. Mr. Cox has gained an enviable place in the business world of Seattle and has also won the personal esteem and the goodwill of those with whom he has come in contact as he has at all times closely adhered to high standards of commercial ethics. He is a young man and his energy, progressiveness and business acumen insure his still greater success in the future.

ALONZO COSTELLO BOWMAN.

Alonzo Costello Bowman has been a representative of the Seattle bar since 1882 and has largely specialized in admiralty law. He is now filling the office of United States court commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1894. His birth occurred in Cass county, Missouri, on the 24th of March, 1859, his parents being James H. and Amanda E. (Puller) Bowman, the former of English ancestry and the latter of French-English descent. Both came of Revolutionary stock. James H. Bowman was a farmer of the sturdy New England type and successfully followed agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career. His demise occurred in 1904, while his wife passed away in 1905. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war.

The education of Alonzo C. Bowman was acquired in the schools of Kansas and, starting out in the business world, he first learned the printer's trade and afterward engaged in the publication of a newspaper. Later he took up court reporting and served as official stenographer and court reporter in Kansas. This awakened in him a desire to become a member of the bar and his next step logically was preparation for practice. He read law in Kansas and was admitted in 1881, after which he came to Seattle in 1882. For seven or eight years he did court reporting and then entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1894 appointment made him United States court commissioner and he has since occupied this position, covering a period of twenty-one years, during which time many important admiralty cases have been tried before him. He has been a constant student of his profession, thinking broadly and studying widely in order to be prepared for the onerous duties which devolve upon him.

On the 18th of August, 1880, in Providence, Rhode Island, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Georgia E. Matthews, a lady of southern and New England ancestry. Their children are three in number, namely: Otho C., Fleta C. and Lloy C.

In his political views Mr. Bowman has always been a stalwart republican, giving unflinching allegiance to the principles of the party. He is identified with various fraternal organizations, has taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites in Masonry and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men and in all of these organizations has held office. He belongs to Rainier Club and finds his chief source of recreation in fishing, having whipped every stream and body of water in Washington where representatives of the finny tribe are found. He has a wide acquaintance in Seattle, where for a third of a century he has made his home, and his associates and contemporaries entertain for him warm personal regard and the highest respect.

ELMER E. CAINE.

The marked natural ability and business enterprise of Elmer E. Caine were constantly shown in the conduct of his interests from the time when he started out in life on his own account until he became the head of the Alaska & Pacific Steamship Company and was prominently identified with the shipping interests of the northwest. He readily recognized and improved his opportunities and moreover he coordinated seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole. His prominence in business and his personal worth, which had gained for him many friends, caused his loss to be deeply regretted when death claimed him on the 25th of August, 1908. He was born at White Lake, near Muskegon, Wisconsin, May 31, 1863, his father being Alfred A. Caine, who was descended in the maternal line from one of the Harpers connected with the distinguished family of that name at Harpersburg, New York.

After pursuing his education in his native state, Elmer E. Caine went to Chicago, Illinois, where for four years he was employed in a notion house. Later he became passenger agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he spent three years, and in 1889 he became a resident of Seattle. From that time forward he was connected with the steamboat business, his entrance into that industry being made as the senior partner in the firm of E. E. Caine & Company, operating freight and tug boats on the Sound. He was thus engaged until he organized the Pacific Clipper Line in 1898, for the Alaska trade, in which connection the company operated some of its own vessels and acted as agent for others, making trips to Skagway, Cape Nome and other Alaska points. They built the steamer G. W. Dickinson, with a capacity of sixteen hundred tons, which was later sold to the government for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company also built two sailing vessels, completed in 1901, each valued at seventy-five thousand dollars, and they operated altogether ten vessels in the Alaska trade. Mr. Caine's first business venture was to operate the steam schooner J. C. Brittain and later he obtained control of the Arlington dock, making his first start to fortune by bringing stone to Seattle after the big fire of 1889. He purchased the steamer Rapid Transit



ELMER E. CAINE



and used it in the Alaska trade during the rush of 1895 and 1896. At the dissolution of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company he purchased the steamships Jeanie, Santa Clara, Santa Ann, Dora and Excelsior and operated them under the name of the Alaska Pacific Navigation Company, selling out to the Northwestern Steamship Company in 1904. The following year he went to the east and purchased the steamships Buckham and Watson, which he brought around Cape Horn. They were put on the San Francisco run by the Alaska & Pacific Steamship Company, and the Buckham, sent out by Captain Caine, was the first ship to sail from Seattle with relief supplies after the earthquake and fire at San Francisco. Later he built the Falcon and he organized and was a heavy stockholder in the Alaska Pacific Express Company, now operating at the principal ports of Alaska. His faith in the great Alaska country was responsible for his prosperity in a great measure. In addition to his other interests he became the head of the Superior Portland Cement Company at Baker and with James F. McElroy, A. T. Van de Vanter and George W. Dickinson he organized the King County Fair Association, of which he was one of the stewards at the time of his death. He also built the Prudential building on Railroad avenue.

The Captain was married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Minnie A. Roberts, and they had an attractive home in Seattle, celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Fraternally he was connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks as one of its life members. He likewise belonged to the Rainier Club and in these organizations was a popular member. He had just started to realize his plans for the erection of a fifty thousand dollar home at Lake Park, on Lake Washington, but died before his plans could be carried to completion. In 1906 he purchased a large game preserve, known as Protection Island, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It seemed that life had for him every possibility for comfort and happiness. He had conducted his business to such a point that it was possible to have leisure for the enjoyment of those things which were of interest to him, but death frustrated his plans and he passed away August 25, 1908, at the comparatively early age of forty-five years, his death being the occasion of deep and widespread regret among his many friends. He possessed sterling qualities that had gained for him the warm regard and goodwill of all with whom he had come in contact and everywhere people spoke of him in terms of the highest respect. His life record indicated the possibilities which are before the young, demonstrating what could be accomplished when ambition points out the way and enterprise and diligence continue therein.

DAVID K. PORTER.

David K. Porter, of Seattle, occupying the position of secretary for the Foresters of America, is a man of great powers of organization and thereby is splendidly qualified for the duties which devolve upon him. He was born in Scotland, July 21, 1871, a son of David and Ann (Craig) Porter, who were also natives of Scotland and are now deceased. The son obtained his education in the schools of his native country, which he attended to the age of thirteen years and then emigrated to the new world, becoming a resident of Oakland, California, where he continued his studies in the night schools. He began earning his living as an employe of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and there learned the trade of shipbuilding, which occupation he followed until 1890, when he became connected with mercantile interests at Black Diamond, King county, Washington. There he followed clerking until 1898, when he returned to California, where he became a bookkeeper, occupying that position for three years. In 1901 he removed to Seattle, where he engaged in carpentering and building but afterward returned to Black Diamond, where he was identified with mercantile interests until 1906. He then again came to Seattle and was bookkeeper for the Pacific Coast Coal Company until June, 1913, when he became grand secretary for the Foresters of America, which office he has since filled. He has great organizing ability and has done splendid service in his present position.

On the 6th of October, 1896, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Porter was united in marriage to Miss Agnes E. Turnbull, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Alexander Turnbull, representing an old family of the Keystone state. Our subject and

his wife have a daughter, Florence, who was born in Seattle on the 12th of January, 1902. The family reside at Black Diamond, while Mr. Porter has his office in the Mutual Life Insurance building.

He is well known in fraternal connections, and is a third degree Mason, holding membership in Black Diamond Lodge, F. & A. M. He is a prominent and well known Odd Fellow, having passed through all the chairs of that organization. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and his upright life is guided by the highest principles and ethical standards. He deserves the proud American title of a self-made man, for he came to America a poor boy and from early youth has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He set his mark high and kept his gaze fixed thereon, never faltering in his purpose to attain the point for which he set out. Each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities and gradually he has advanced until his position today is a most creditable one.

GEORGE E. QUINAN.

George E. Quinan, superintendent of light and power for the Puget Sound Traction Light & Power Company, to which position he was appointed in February, 1914, has been a resident of Seattle since 1911. He was born in Chicago in October, 1878, a son of George and Emma L. Quinan. In 1880 his parents removed to southern California, and there George E. Quinan pursued his education, passing through consecutive grades in the public schools until graduated from high school in 1898. He afterward matriculated in the University of California and was graduated with the class of 1903. When his education was completed he went to Spokane, Washington, where he became wireman for the Washington Water Power Company, acting in that capacity for a year. He next went to Tacoma, where he worked on the construction of the electron power plant as wireman until October, 1904, when he took charge of the installation of heavy generating equipment for the Tacoma Railway & Power Company, serving in that connection until February, 1905, when he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of power. He continued with that company until February, 1911, when he came to Seattle and engaged as operating superintendent of the Seattle Electric Company, with which he remained until February, 1914. It was then that he was appointed superintendent of light and power for the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company and has since served in this capacity, making a most creditable record. His previous experience, broad and varied as it had been, well qualified him for his present responsible duties.

In December, 1913, Mr. Quinan was married, in Tacoma, Washington, to Miss Alice Voorhees. He is identified with several social organizations, including the Seattle Athletic Club and the Engineers Club. He is also a member of Alpha Tau Omega, a college fraternity, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise.

ARTHUR HOWARD GROUT.

Arthur Howard Grout is labor commissioner and his official record is one above reproach. In fact he deserves the highest praise for his efficient service in this connection and all Seattle is proud of his work, for his office is rated as the banner public employment office of the United States. Mr. Grout is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred at Pelham on the 26th of January, 1863. He is a son of M. C. Grout, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, although the family has long been established in America. His grandfather served for two terms in the Massachusetts state legislature and M. C. Grout was also a member of the general assembly of Massachusetts for two terms. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. Rankin was likewise of Scotch-Irish descent, but both the Grout and Rankin families came to the new world in the seventeenth century,

the Grouts arriving in 1630. On leaving Pelham, Massachusetts, the parents of A. H. Grout removed to Providence, Rhode Island. The father died at the age of seventy-eight years, while the mother passed away at the age of seventy-four. Their family numbered nine children, seven of whom reached adult age, and three of the sons are now residents of Seattle, C. H. Grout being a manufacturing jeweler of this city, while M. M. Grout is secretary of the Seattle Hardware Company.

Arthur H. Grout was a little lad of but six summers when he became a resident of Providence, where he acquired a public school education and in the high school pursued a double course, taking both the scientific and classical work. Early in his business career he took up office work and office management and one of his marked business characteristics is the ability with which he handles men and directs the labors of those who serve under him. He came to Seattle in 1896 and accepted the position of first bookkeeper with the Seattle Hardware Company but after fifteen months resigned to take the position of bookkeeper with the Western Mills. In that connection he was advanced to the position of office manager and after five years' service left to become secretary for the Allen Nelson Mill Company. In 1896 he was appointed secretary of the civil service commission, with which he has since been associated. During this period his duties and responsibilities have increased tenfold and he is now the chief executive in the office. As secretary of the commission the city charter makes Mr. Grout labor commissioner, which is a position of great responsibility. He entered upon his work holding to high ideals and from these he has never deviated. If anything, he has advanced his standards as he has recognized the possibilities of the office and he takes justifiable pride in the fact that he has made his department one of which all Seattle is proud, as it ranks second to none among the public employment offices in the entire country, whether city or state offices. It has held this proud position through many years, owing entirely to the efforts, ability, public spirit and conscientious service of Mr. Grout. He has charge of the civil service commission examinations and it is characteristic of him that in all of his public work he is actuated by the spirit and not by the letter of the law and brings to bear sound common sense in passing upon an individual or a situation.

On the 18th of July, 1889, in Seattle, Mr. Grout was united in marriage to Miss Lettie E. Ackerman, of Detroit, Michigan, by whom he has one son, Howard Wallace, who is a graduate of the Lincoln high school. Mrs. Grout takes an active and helpful part in church and Sunday-school work. Both parents are active members of the Green Lake Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Grout was formerly Sunday-school superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal church. He has always been very active in church and Sunday-school work and in his religious faith is found the origin of his high standards of life, to which he closely adheres in every public and private relation. He is a member of the Municipal League and there is no one who is today more anxious or earnest in promoting the best interests of the city.

WILLIAM EARL WALDO.

Prominent among the successful osteopathic physicians of Seattle is Dr. William Earl Waldo, who was born at Muncie, Indiana, July 25, 1885, a son of Henry Clay and Anna Waldo. He attended the public and high schools of his native city and then, determining upon the practice of osteopathy as a life work, entered upon preparation for that calling as a student in the American School of Osteopathy, from which he was graduated with the professional degree on the 31st of May, 1910. He was president of his class during his senior year at college and became a member of the college fraternity, Iota Tau Sigma, of which he was the national president in 1910.

Dr. Waldo was fortunate in his selection of Seattle as his home city and the scene of his life work for the reason that the science and practice of osteopathy had had the trail blazed by those pioneers, Drs. W. A. Potter, A. E. Peterson and William Snell, who located here in 1896, and were the first of that school practicing in Seattle. Others came, osteopathy grew in public favor as a successful factor in the treatment of disease and

more and more the profession was accorded recognition by the general public. On the 4th of November, 1905, the King County Osteopathic Association was organized, composed of all the graduate osteopaths in Seattle. The Washington State Osteopathic Association was organized January 19, 1901, and was incorporated in 1905. Its membership at the beginning numbered but twelve or fifteen and today there is a membership of one hundred and twenty, who practice throughout the state. Annually meetings are held, at which scientific subjects are discussed and questions relating to the science of osteopathy are brought up for consideration. Osteopathy was legalized by an act of the legislature approved March 18, 1909. All osteopathic physicians now take the same examinations as the medical practitioners and are accorded the same rights. Dr. Waldo was elected president of the State Association on the 23d of May, 1914, to serve one year, and has been reelected to that office. In 1911 he was honored with the presidency of the King County Osteopathic Association and served for two years. In 1913 he was elected a trustee of the American Osteopathic Association for a three years' term, a fact which indicates his high standing among his professional brethren. His pronounced ability has gained him prominence in the profession and success in practice and he is liberally patronized.

Dr. Waldo is well known in Masonic circles as a member of Seattle Commandery of the Knights Templar, and of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Earlington Golf Club and the Metropolitan Lumbermen's Club, and the nature and breadth of his interests is furthermore shown in the fact that aside from those organizations he has membership in the National Geographic Society, the Rotary Club, of which he is a trustee, and the Municipal League. His influence is always on the side of progress and improvement and he stands for all those forces which are most effective in advancing the general good.

EDWIN JAY BROWN, D. D. S., L.L. B.

Dr. Edwin J. Brown stands out prominently, a representative of that sturdy, able and efficient class known as "self-made men." Denied the advantages under which most men enter the professions, by hard work, untiring energy and close application, he fitted himself for the practice of dentistry and later the law.

Dr. Brown was born in Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, October 30, 1864, a son of Steven and Margaret (Kittleton) Brown. The father's people were residents of the state of New York prior to the Revolutionary war, owners and operators of a chain of flour mills, and strong sympathizers with the British crown. At the close of the war, desiring to live as British subjects, the family removed to Canada, there reestablishing itself in the milling business. It was in that country that Dr. Brown's father was born in the year 1812. In 1864, however, Steven Brown crossed the border with his family, and became a resident and citizen of the United States, establishing him home at Oregon, Illinois, where Dr. Brown was born.

After attending a country school known as Dr. Light's school about four miles from Oregon and Ober school, two miles from Chaney station, Dr. Brown became a pupil in the ward primary schools at Grand Haven, Michigan. He left those schools at the fourth grade and after some years he attended the Wells Preparatory School at Oregon, Illinois, in the year 1882.

His attendance at this school and further education were very soon thereafter interrupted by his being thrown entirely upon his own resources. When at the age of nine years he began to face the realities of life as a newsboy and, against the protest of the entire Brown family, annexed a boot blacking department. The meager education he obtained until leaving the Wells Preparatory School was gained at such time as was permitted by the requirements of this business. After leaving the school he obtained a broader experience and a broader understanding of many lines of business. By successive employment as bellboy, sailor, shingle packer, barber and traveler, he gained a personal acquaintance with, and a close insight into the lives of many classes of people.



DR. EDWIN J. BROWN



In the fall of 1881 the Doctor experienced his first call to the west, and with a school boy chum, William Axford, started for Yellowstone Park proceeding as far as Minneapolis and St. Paul, but the climate was not suitable for their light weight clothing and they returned to a climate more in harmony with their wardrobe.

Again in the spring of 1884 he turned to the far west, visiting California and proceeding up the Pacific coast as far as Portland, Oregon, where he remained until February, 1885, at which time he returned east to Kansas City, Missouri. Still a boy just passing his teens he opened a barber shop in Kansas City in which business he was engaged until taking up the study of dentistry and while attending the Western Dental College, from which he received a degree in 1897. In the fall of 1895 he opened a dental office there under the preceptorship of Dr. W. J. Brady, now dean of the Western Dental College. On his graduation from that institution he was offered a position of resident demonstrator and professor of prosthetic dentistry and dental technique in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, California, but remained in Kansas City in order to take up the study of law. While engaged in the practice of dentistry he attended the Kansas City School of Law from which he was graduated in June, 1899.

It had always been his intention after his visit to the Pacific coast in 1884 to make that section of the country his future home as soon as circumstances would permit and in February, 1901, he arrived in Seattle and in association with Dr. Fred Steine purchased the Brown Dental Offices from Dr. C. P. Brown. Very soon thereafter he acquired his partner's interest in the practice and has devoted the larger part of his time to his practice until the present. In the fall of 1903 he organized the law firm of Parker & Brown, which association, however, was discontinued in January, 1913. His interests aside from his dental offices are in mining properties in Oregon, Washington and Alaska, and in the development of orchard and farm lands in Grant county, Washington.

In Kansas City on the 3d day of May, 1886, Dr. Brown was married to Miss Lelia Dell McClelland, a daughter of Calvin P. McClelland, of Ottawa, Kansas, and Fannie (Logan) McClelland, a cousin of General John A. Logan. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have become the parents of three sons; Edwin James, who married Miss Frances Stevenson of Seattle and is a practicing attorney whose biographical record appears on other pages in these volumes; Kirk Charles, who is now studying medicine at the University of Colorado; and William Clyde, who married Miss Margery Draham of Seattle, and who is now devoting his time to agriculture on his father's ranches in Grant county, Washington.

In politics Dr. Brown holds the views of the socialist party. He is active in many charities, he takes an active interest in all questions of municipal and public welfare and has been active and prominent in all lines of political endeavor. He is a member of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the world. He also is a member of the Seattle Commercial Club, the Washington State Art Association and the Seattle Athletic Club, being an enthusiast in all forms of athletics and out-of-door sports, particularly automobiling.

GEORGE BANCROFT ADAIR.

George Bancroft Adair, of the George B. Adair & Son Company, dealers in general machinery and electrical lines, is well known as a representative business man of Seattle. He has been a resident of the city since 1883, arriving here when Seattle was emerging from villagehood to take on the advantages and opportunities of a growing metropolis. For a long period his name was connected with the hardware trade, but he is perhaps even better known as one who was most active in bringing the railroad to terms through a boycott of the Northern Pacific instituted by the Seattle Business Association, thus securing legitimate freight rates for the merchants of the city and such railroad accommodation as Seattle was entitled to.

Mr. Adair was born at Romulus, Seneca county, New York, July 13, 1847, a son of Henry and Mary Adair. The father was of Scotch and the mother of Holland Dutch

ancestry, represented in this country from the seventeenth century. Henry Adair went from New York to California with other pioneers in 1851 and was afterward joined there by his wife. They remained upon the Pacific coast until 1870 and then returned to New York, where the father passed away in 1884 and the mother in 1886.

George B. Adair attended the public schools until thirteen years of age and then served a three years' apprenticeship at learning the hardware business and the details of office work. He next entered Ames College at Syracuse, New York (now the University of Syracuse), in which he completed a full English and commercial course, including commercial law and banking. Before finishing his college work at the close of the Civil war in 1865 he was tendered a position in the office of Watrous & Company, a pioneer wholesale hardware merchant of Elmira, New York. He remained with that firm until the fall of 1868, when, believing a change in climate would prove beneficial, he emigrated to California, accepting a position as buyer and assistant manager with Hooker & Company, then one of the oldest and largest hardware firms on the Pacific coast. This was two years prior to the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, the first trans-continental line to the Pacific coast. He remained with Hooker & Company until the spring of 1872, when he joined Charles J. Pillsbury and J. G. Hussey, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, in organizing the firm of Pillsbury, Hussey, Adair & Company. They established a jobbing hardware business, which some years later was merged in a new organization known as the Gorden Hardware Company of California. Mr. Adair was connected with that business until the fall of 1883, when he was attracted to the northwest and removed to Seattle, where he organized a new firm known as the Gorden Hardware Company of Seattle. This firm purchased the Henry L. Yesler property, now known as the Silver building, at the foot of Cherry street, and there Mr. Adair erected in 1884 a new building for the business. This building and its contents were eventually destroyed by the big fire of June 6, 1889, but his was one of the first firms to rebuild and reenter the business field, Mr. Adair remaining in the capacity of treasurer and general manager until May, 1904, when he withdrew from the Gorden Hardware Company and entered business independently, leaving his son with the old firm. About a year later, his business having increased to a large extent, he admitted his son to a partnership, changing the name from George B. Adair to that of George B. Adair & Son. This firm was continued until January 1, 1907, when a portion of the business was sold to Fairbanks, Morse & Company of Chicago and New York, the firm having twelve large branches throughout the United States in the principal cities, and the stock which they purchased from Adair & Son constituted the nucleus of a new house for Seattle, with George H. Adair as general manager. This left George B. Adair still acting as general northwestern correspondent and distributor for the Giant Powder Company of California, in which general capacity he had served since 1883, in addition to carrying on other business interests.

On the 1st of January, 1912, having retired from the management of Fairbanks, Morse & Company, George H. Adair resigned his position and a new firm was formed—the present one of George B. Adair & Son Company. They purchased the business of Kilbourn, Clark & Company, dealers in general machinery and electrical lines. This business with other additions is now being conducted by the father and son at Nos. 514-516 First avenue South, in Seattle. Mr. Adair has long figured as a most active and prominent factor in commercial circles of the coast, controlling mercantile interests of large volume and importance, his establishments always constituting a strong element in the commercial activity of the cities in which he has operated.

On the 10th of August, 1871, at San Francisco, Mr. Adair was married to Miss Martha Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Seneca and Elizabeth Jones. Mrs. Adair was born in the house which her father took from Philadelphia on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to California in 1850 and the first Methodist church and Sunday school were organized in that house. To Mr. and Mrs. Adair have been born five children: George Henry, who married Estelle Paige Cole and is now his father's associate and partner in business; Georgia May, the wife of Frank E. Dingley; and Florence Leslie, Winifred and Ruby Jean, all at home.

For the past sixty years Mr. Adair has been connected with the Methodist church and he has been a member of the Seattle Arctic Club since its organization. When Watson C.

Squires was appointed territorial governor of Washington Mr. Adair was appointed quartermaster on his staff, which position he held during the governor's term of office.

In the winter of 1883, following the boom of the previous two years, business in Seattle was for months very much depressed. The Chamber of Commerce existed in name only, meeting only on special occasions by courtesy of the Seattle council in their chambers, having no secretary, Bayley Gatzert, who has since passed away, being the president. Mr. Adair at that period was instrumental in forming a business organization known as the Seattle Business Men's Association, of which he was elected the first president. One of the first moves made was to secure suitable offices for the use of the association and the Chamber of Commerce was at once invited to make use of these offices. The new organization also appointed Captain E. M. Carr, who has since passed away, as secretary for the Chamber of Commerce, defraying all expenses up to the time of Seattle's great fire of June 6, 1889, which destroyed the whole business portion of the city. Later the Business Men's Association was reorganized and became the Seattle Business Credit Association, one of the largest and most efficient organizations on the Pacific coast, Mr. Adair being the oldest and first member of the new organization. The original organization was the first association to take up a personal fight with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which after building a branch line from Tacoma to this city refused to operate it and shipped all freight coming by rail and destined for Seattle and north to Tacoma and then forwarded the same some days later to Seattle by small boats, while the only passenger service provided to and from Seattle was by way of a small steamer which left this city at 4 A. M. and reached Tacoma to connect with trains for Portland or California at 7 A. M., or for the east at 3 P. M. The membership of the Business Credit Association embraced every shipper of the city at that time and they quietly formed a compact that they would not give the railway company one dollar in patronage until such date as they would accord the city such railroad accomodation as it was entitled to. This compact remained in force about ten days and had cost the railway company the loss of several hundred cars of freight and the report reached Wall street, New York, that Seattle had declared a fight and had withdrawn its entire business from the road. At that time President Oakes and his cabinet visited Seattle and asked the association what it was they desired. He was informed that if as president of so great an organization as the Northern Pacific he did not know what a city of some ten thousand or more population required and was entitled to he had better go home and resign his office. Two days later the first railway mail coach that ever entered the city arrived with its first passenger train. The same day a freight train was hauled to Seattle, this being the first mail, passenger and freight service by rail that Seattle had ever had although the railroad had been built under President Villard some two years before. Today Seattle can boast of having among her staunchest friends the Northern Pacific Railroad. The above is but one of the many fights and struggles made by the body of struggling business men to secure their rights and bring about the natural development of the city. Mr. Adair also served for forty days in 1890 on Seattle's first charter commission. In fact he has been closely associated with many of the public enterprises and projects which have brought about present-day conditions, making Seattle a great metropolitan center of the northwest. He has closely studied every situation and his keen sagacity and sound judgment have constituted important elements in solving difficult problems.

CHARLES C. THOMPSON.

Charles C. Thompson, superintendent at Seattle for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born at Greencastle, Indiana, August 15, 1878. His father, Thomas J. Thompson, was a native of Martinsville, Indiana, born February 8, 1847, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 6th of November, 1913, when he passed away at Bluff City, Kansas. He had devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and was successful. During his residence in Kansas he also took an active interest in local politics and affairs of general interest and filled various public offices. He had previously served as a soldier

of the Civil war, enlisting in the Thirty-third Infantry Regiment of Indiana, with which he served for three years and eight months as a private. In an engagement he was captured and was confined in Libby prison. He married Sarah Wood, a native of Indiana, who is now a resident of Sheridan, Wyoming. Of this marriage there were born five children.

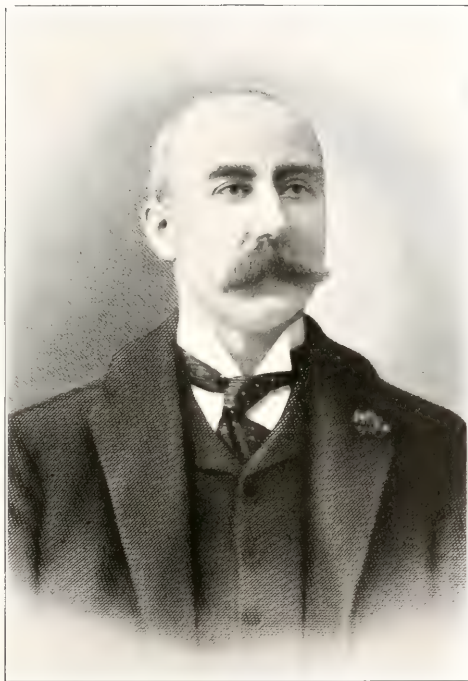
Charles C. Thompson, the third in order of birth, attended the country schools of Polk county, Missouri, and was graduated from the Teachers Normal School at Dunnegan Springs, Missouri, in the class of 1898. His early life was spent upon a farm and during his boyhood he worked in the fields. His first independent venture was in teaching and after a period of three years devoted to teaching in the schools of Polk county, Missouri, he went west to Helena, Montana, where he engaged in the life insurance business as a representative of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York. He acted as a solicitor for only five months and then recognition of his ability on the part of superior officers led to his appointment as assistant superintendent at Helena, which position he filled for three years at Helena and at Butte, Montana. He was then transferred to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for a year and later was made inspector and special assistant, in which capacity he traveled for eighteen months. In September, 1906, he returned to Butte as superintendent, acting in that capacity until November, 1908, when he was transferred to Seattle as superintendent, which office he has since capably filled. His wise management and efficiency are indicated in the fact that during his incumbency at Seattle the business of the office has been quadrupled. His record in Butte for efficiency and for the amount of business done in the office is also unparalleled. He is likewise vice president of the Life Underwriters Association, a local organization. When he entered insurance circles he made it his purpose to thoroughly acquaint himself with every phase of the business and his comprehensive knowledge and his executive ability have brought him to the position of responsibility which he now occupies.

On the 26th of June, 1906, in Salem, Oregon, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Ireton, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Obe Ireton, representing an old Oregon family. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Thompson was serving as secretary to the secretary of state of Oregon. She is now the mother of two children: Charles, born in Butte, Montana, in May, 1907; and Dorothy, whose birth occurred in Seattle, Washington, on the 19th of January, 1909. The family residence is at No. 714 First avenue, North.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Presbyterian church and he belongs also to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree, to the Earlington Golf and Country Club, to the Metropolitan Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. Aside from interests of a purely business or social nature he has also been active, becoming a cooperant factor in many measures for the public good. He is chairman of the health and sanitation committee of the Municipal League of Seattle and has served as a member of the committee of citizens on tuberculosis work. In a word, he is never unmindful of his public duties and obligations and seeks in every possible way to advance the general welfare. Moreover, his business record is most creditable, for from the age of sixteen he has been self-supporting and it has been through closely following well defined lines of labor, through laudable ambition and perseverance that he has gained a place among the representative insurance men of the northwest.

CHARLES HERBERT BEBB.

Charles Herbert Bebb, a well known Seattle architect, was born at West Hall, Mortlake, Surrey, England, April 10, 1856, a son of Henry Charles Lewis and Jessie (Green) Bebb, the former of English and the latter of Irish birth. The son pursued his early education in private schools at Kensington, afterward attended King's College in London and a preparatory institution at Yverdon, Switzerland. He was also a student in the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) for some time, after which he returned to London, continuing his study under a private tutor. He pursued a private course in civil engineering in the



CHARLES H. BEBB



School of Mines in London but before his graduation, however, he accepted an offer to go to South Africa, where for five years he was connected with the engineering department of the Cape government railways in the western division, in the construction work of the Cape Town-Kimberley Railway. That work covered the period between the years 1877 and 1882. In the latter year, work being suspended, he returned to London and later in the same year came to America. It was his intention to secure a position with the Illinois Central Railroad, which was then building its line to Texas, but when he reached Chicago he found that there were excellent business opportunities in that city and decided to remain there. He accepted an offer from the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company and was soon appointed its construction engineer with full charge of all of its work. In that capacity he devoted special attention to the subject of fireproofing as related to the requirements of the high steel buildings which were then in process of evolution, and he soon became known as one of the most competent experts in that important line. It was due to his personal efforts that the contract for the fire-proofing of the Chicago Auditorium, the largest contract of its kind which had ever been awarded at that time, was given to his company. In addition to the work on that structure, he had charge of the fire-proofing of the Chamber of Commerce building, the Monon block and many others of importance. After five years, however, he resigned his position with that company to become superintending architect with the firm of Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, remaining with them for four years, during which time he gained new laurels in his profession and added to his already enviable reputation. While still with that firm, in 1890, he came to Seattle to assume charge of the erection of the projected Seattle Theater and Hotel building at the corner of Second avenue and University street, but financial complications followed the failure of the Baring Brothers and the enterprise was abandoned, after which Mr. Bebb returned to Chicago.

A little later, however, he once more came to Seattle and made permanent settlement. He accepted the position of architectural engineer for the Denny Clay Company, with which he was connected from 1893 until 1898. At the end of that period he embarked in business for himself as a practicing architect and has met with conspicuous and well merited success. Under his direction has been built the Frye Hotel, the Athletic Club, the Stander Hotel, the Cyrus Walker building, the Hoge building, the New Seattle Times building and other public buildings and many private residences, the latter including the homes of William C. Baring, F. S. Stimson, Harry Whitney Treat, A. S. Kerry, H. C. Henry, C. F. White, E. A. Stuart, C. H. Cobb, William Walker and John Campbell. Mr. Bebb is associated with Carl F. Gould and his firm laid out the accepted grouping plan for the University of Washington. Moreover, his firm has designed the first two buildings on the Liberal Arts Quadrangle, the Home Economics building and the Political Science and Commerce building and they are now in the course of construction. Mr. Bebb is also the architect for the estate of Cyrus Walker and the Denny estate. He has written extensively for the technical press on engineering subjects and in 1901 he was elected to membership in the American Institute of Architects, a fact indicative of the prominence to which he has attained as a representative of the profession. He was also a delegate to the international convention of architects held in Vienna, Austria, in 1907 and he was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1910, while the same year he was elected a member of the Royal Institute of Arts of London, England, and the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C. He was appointed expert adviser to the state of Washington under Governor Hays' administration and conducted the Washington state capitol competition. In addition to the buildings previously mentioned that he has erected, mention should be made of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and various buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, including the Washington State building, the Good Roads, Fisheries and King County buildings, beside many warehouses and factories. He is also architect for the park board of the city of Seattle. He likewise has important financial interests and has served on the board of directors of the Union Savings & Trust Company, occupying that position for three years.

In Chicago, in 1882, Mr. Bebb was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Rutter Burnes, a daughter of Dr. Arthur Pue Burnes, of Ellicott City, Maryland, a claimant to the estate of the earl of Derwentwater, who was the ninth earl and last of the line. Dr. Burnes

served with distinction in the southern army and was surgeon-in-chief of the Jordan White Sulphur Springs Hospital at the time of the close of the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Bebb has been born a son, Joseph C., who was married to Aubrey Lewis, a daughter of Dr. Lewis, chief surgeon of the United States Pacific Squadron, now deceased. They have one daughter, Virginia A. C. Bebb, born in 1912.

In his political views Mr. Bebb has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and, while never a politician in the sense of office seeking, he became the first chairman of the board of appeals of the city of Seattle, serving for three years, after which he resigned. Fraternally he is a Mason of the Scottish Kite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He belongs to the University Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club, the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Engineers Club, the Ranch Gun Club and the Firloch Club. Official honors have come to him in connection with his profession, for on three different occasions he has been elected president of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the Northwest Society of Civil Engineers in addition to the organizations already mentioned which are of a strictly professional character. He has made architecture paramount to other interests of his life that have to do with the public and his concentration and devotion to his profession has gained him notable prominence as one of the leading architects of the northwest.

HERMAN FRANKLIN TUCKER.

After being actively engaged in the work of designing the locks for the Panama canal, Herman Franklin Tucker came to Seattle, regarding it as the logical place in which to reap the benefits of canal building, feeling that this port must become the great shipping center of the Pacific coast. He is now operating here as a consulting engineer and has won a most creditable position in professional circles. A native of Weston, Massachusetts, he was born January 8, 1878, a son of William F. Tucker, who was a descendant of Robert Tucker, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Lauretta Wheeler, was also a native of the old Bay state, born March 20, 1847, and was a descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a representative of the Hunt family, one of the early colonial families of New England. The death of William F. Tucker occurred at Weston, Massachusetts in 1907 when he had reached the age of sixty-two years.

After pursuing his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, Herman Franklin Tucker pursued a scientific course at Harvard, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1901, winning the S. B. degree. He entered upon practical engineering work before becoming a Harvard graduate and has continued in that field of business activity for eighteen years. He was associated with J. R. Worcester of Boston until June, 1906, and assisted in making designs for the Boston elevated railroad and for the Boston subway. He was also identified with engineering projects having to do with the erection of many of the large business and public structures of that city and assisted in designing the reinforced concrete stadium at Harvard in 1903-4. In 1906 he accepted the position of engineer in charge of all designs of the Dominion Engineering & Construction Company, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, and while thus engaged made the plans for many concrete structures. In February, 1907, he accepted an offer as assistant engineer on the Isthmian canal and in June of the same year was advanced to the position of designing engineer, assisting Colonel Hodges in making designs for all locks and valves. He remained in that responsible position for more than four years, resigning after all difficult work had been completed. His next position was that of resident engineer in charge of the construction of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at Boston, Massachusetts, a group of fourteen buildings costing over a million dollars.

In November, 1912, Mr. Tucker arrived in Seattle, where he has since made his home. He had studied conditions of the west, recognizing the value of the Panama canal to the country, and believed that Seattle must ultimately become the greatest Pacific coast port.

Therefore he felt that the city would be an advantageous location and since February, 1913, has maintained an office in the Alaska building, where he is practicing as a consulting engineer, making a specialty of reinforced concrete and structural designs. Already he has gained a large clientele during his residence on the coast and his work is of the most important character.

In January, 1908, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina M. Myers at Washington, D. C., of which city Mrs. Tucker is a native. Their home is on a ranch on Colvos Vashon island. They have three children: William Franklin, born at Culebra, in the Canal Zone, October 5, 1908; Herbert Atherton, born in Washington, D. C., July 11, 1910; and Katherine Lauretta, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, November 16, 1911. Mrs. Tucker's father, a native of Germany, has been assistant secretary for the district commissioners at Washington, D. C., for many years.

That Mr. Tucker is a man of most liberal education in the line of his profession is indicated by the fact that he holds membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the Association of Harvard Engineers, the American Concrete Institute, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Association for Testing Materials, the Washington Association of Engineers, of which he has been the secretary and treasurer since 1914, the Seattle Association of Members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Engineers Club of Seattle. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society and of the Municipal League of Seattle and he acted on the committee to investigate the Cedar river dam. He belongs to the Unitarian church, while his wife is a German Lutheran in religious affiliation. They are well known in Seattle, where they have many friends, although their residence here has been of short duration. The value of Mr. Tucker's work and his eminence in his profession need no special comment here, as this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Continued study, reading and research along scientific lines, combined with broad practical experience, have given him a most enviable position among the consulting engineers of the country.

WALTER LEWIS JOHNSTONE.

Walter Lewis Johnstone, attorney at law, with offices in the Empire building, was born in Sprague, Washington, October 3, 1887, a son of Knox Johnstone, who was a native of Washington and was connected with the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for a number of years, his death occurring in 1903. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Brace, was a native of Canada and with her parents came to the state of Washington during the period of its early development. Her father, L. J. Brace, was well known in Seattle and the Sound district, being a prominent miller and lumberman. He was also actively connected with public affairs of the city for a number of years. Walter L. Johnstone comes of a family of Scotch descent that was established in Ohio in pioneer times. In the family of Knox and Harriet Johnstone there were three children, Walter L. and two daughters: Mrs. F. L. Ratcliff, of Cheney, Washington, whose husband is a lumberman and dealer in farming implements and automobiles; and Mrs. J. E. McMaster, of Seattle, whose husband is a representative of the Scottish American Mortgage Company of this city.

Walter L. Johnstone acquired his early education in the public schools of Spokane and completed his course in the high school at Davenport, Washington, in 1905. He afterward pursued a course in the Washington State University, which he attended from 1907 until 1910, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. However, he was admitted to practice at the bar of the state in 1909. He settled in Seattle in that year and since his admission to the bar has engaged in law practice, winning a good clientage that has brought him prominently before the public in his professional connection. Thoroughness is one of his characteristics and it is manifest in his preparation of his cases, while in his presentation of a cause he seems to lose sight of no point that has to bear upon the interests of his clients.

On the 24th of July, 1912, Mr. Johnstone was married to Miss Frances Woolsey, a daughter of Mrs. Harriet B. Woolsey. They have two sons. Mr. Johnstone has always been a loyal republican, working for the good of the party but has never sought office. He belongs to the Phi Delta Theta, a Greek letter society, and is also a member of the Phi Delta Phi, an honorary law fraternity of the State University. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city. He has been a resident of Seattle since 1907 and has witnessed the wonderful development of Seattle along numerical and material lines. He has great love for the city and is a believer in its future opportunities and possibilities. Among its residents he has gained many friends, for he has attractive social qualities and those sterling traits of character which ever win admiration and respect.

JAMES B. METCALFE.

James B. Metcalfe has long been regarded as a distinguished attorney of the northwest. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "Mr. Metcalfe is a native of Mississippi, his birth having occurred near Natchez, in Adams county, on the 15th of January, 1846. He is of English and Irish lineage. The Metcalfes arrived in Massachusetts in 1620 and were numbered among the Puritan settlers of New England, Michael being the progenitor of the family in America. Representatives of the name removed to Connecticut and others to Ohio, while the branch of the family to which our subject belongs was founded in Mississippi by his father. On the maternal side the ancestry can be traced directly to Deacon Samuel Chapin, whose bronze statue adorns the park in Springfield, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Chapin, the grandfather of our subject, was an ensign in the Revolutionary war, and members of the Metcalfe family were minute men at Concord and Lexington, so that on both sides Mr. Metcalfe of this review has inherited the right to become a Son of the American Revolution. He has availed himself of the opportunity this has given and is a valued member of the organization. His father, Oren Metcalfe, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1810, removed thence to Ohio, and subsequently became a resident of Mississippi, where he was married to Miss Zuleika Rosalie Lyons, a native of Adams county, Mississippi. The Lyons family had emigrated from Ireland to this country at a very early day in its history and had for many years resided in the south, where they were people of very high repute and influence. Oren Metcalfe was the owner of an extensive plantation, which he successfully controlled and operated, at the same time taking a very prominent part in public affairs, his influence there being on the side of progress and improvement. For fifteen years he served as sheriff of his county. The cause of education found in him a very warm friend; for many years he was treasurer of Jefferson College, and his wife was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum. Both held membership in the Presbyterian church, he being an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Natchez for forty years. His life, at all times honorable and upright, was an example well worthy of emulation and his influence and efforts were so discerningly directed that they proved of the greatest value to the community with which he was associated. He was subsequently called to his final rest at the age of eighty-six years and his wife passed away in 1869. They were the parents of thirteen children, three of whom are yet living.

"James Bard Metcalfe pursued his education under the direction of private tutors and in the schools of Natchez. In 1863 the need of the southern states to replenish the army with additional troops caused him to offer his services to the Confederacy. He had deep sympathy for the people of the south, and also prompted with a spirit of adventure, he ran away from home, joining the army as a member of the Tenth Mississippi Cavalry. His first service was in defense of Mobile, Alabama, and he had the honor of being a commissioned officer of his company. For some time he served under the gallant cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, participating in many of the memorable engagements of the Civil war. He remained in active service until the close of hostilities and endured all the hardships and privations which befell the southern army during the last two years of the great struggle. He was paroled at Jackson, Mississippi, by General E. R. S. Canby. He



JAMES B. METCALFE



had many narrow escapes, bullets several times piercing his clothing, yet he was never wounded.

"When the war was ended Mr. Metcalfe returned to Natchez. His family had suffered much through the loss of property and in an endeavor to retrieve his fortune he accepted a clerkship in a mercantile house, while later he was connected with a banking establishment. He studied law at night under the direction of Judge Ralph North, spending all his leisure moments outside of banking hours in the acquirement of his legal knowledge. Desiring better opportunities for advancement, in 1870 he came to the Pacific coast, locating in San Francisco, where he accepted a position in the Pacific Bank, continuing at the same time to pursue his law studies for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered the law office of the firm of Bartlett & Pratt, where for a year he studied most assiduously and was then admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California. At that time the firm of Bartlett & Pratt was dissolved and the firm of Pratt & Metcalfe was formed. He soon entered upon a very active practice, meeting with highly satisfactory success. His ability as a lawyer was rapidly winning him a foremost place among the able members of the bar of San Francisco when in 1883 business called him to Seattle, and he became so deeply impressed with the bright future that lay before the city that he decided to link his interests with its destiny.

"In accordance with that determination, in May, 1884, Mr. Metcalfe took up his abode in Seattle and opened an office for the practice of his profession, which he continued alone for some time, his clientage steadily growing each year. After three or four years he entered into partnership with Junius Rochister under the firm name of Metcalfe & Rochister. The business relation between them was maintained for about two years, during which time they were connected with some of the most important trials in the territory. It was during that period that Mr. Metcalfe most signally distinguished himself as a jury lawyer in the homicide case of the Washington territory versus Miller, which is found reported in volume 3 of the Washington Territory Reports. The case attracted much attention, and popular prejudice against the accused was so strong that it was difficult to obtain a fair and impartial trial. For two and one-half years this case was before the courts, and in the four trials which were heard every inch of the ground was fought with great skill by able lawyers in behalf of the territory. Unremitting zeal and almost unrequited toil—for the defendant was poor—were brought to bear on the case by Mr. Metcalfe and his able partner, and the final acquittal of their client was regarded as one of the most brilliant victories in the history of criminal cases in the northwest. Mr. Metcalfe's appeal to the jury was a most masterful effort, and the entire management of the defense evinced the most thorough knowledge and application of the law. Since that time Mr. Metcalfe's practice has been largely in corporation and admiralty law, in which it may be said he stands without a peer. While his practice has been of a very important character and his clientage is extensive, he has also been connected with other interests. He was one of the originators and one of the most active promoters of the first cable line in Seattle, known as the Yesler Avenue line, running from a point near the bay to Lake Washington. His prominence in business circles of the city is shown by the fact that he was sent as a delegate from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to the Pacific Board of Commerce which met in San Francisco in September, 1890, and well did he represent his city's organization.

"In his political views Mr. Metcalfe is a stalwart democrat, and while in San Francisco he attained much prominence as a politician and was sent as a delegate of his party to represent California in the democratic national convention held in Cincinnati in 1880, at which time General Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated for the presidency. In other political movements Mr. Metcalfe was also very prominent and influential. He served as captain of a company composed of Union and Confederate veterans during the Kearney agitation in San Francisco, and in 1887 was appointed by Governor Semple the first attorney general of Washington territory, in which office he served with honor and credit until the admission of the territory into the Union and in which he continued under Governor Moore until the adoption of the constitution. During the campaign of 1886 Mr. Metcalfe made a thorough canvass of the territory in behalf of the nominee of his party for delegate to congress. His addresses were magnificent oratorical efforts, spoken of in the highest praise by those who heard them. One journal in alluding to his speeches said, 'We have listened

to many powerful orators but never heard a clearer or more powerful argument,' and he would at one time have been the unanimous choice of his party for delegate to congress, but decided to decline the honor, and stood with unswerving fealty in support of his candidate, the Hon. C. S. Voorhees, whom he placed in nomination in a speech which created the greatest enthusiasm. In many public addresses outside the line of his profession Mr. Metcalfe has established a reputation as an orator of much power, force and grace, and while he possesses in a very marked degree the qualities which would fit him for any position in public life, he desires to give his entire attention to his professional duties.

"In the great fire which occurred in Seattle in 1889, it was his misfortune to lose his law library, which was at that time one of the most valuable private collections of law books in the city. Soon after the fire he built a three-story business block and in this building, after the formation of his partnership with C. W. Turner and Andrew J. Burleigh, he established new offices, which are equipped with probably the largest and most complete law library in the northwest. After some time Mr. Burleigh retired from the firm, and it continued as Metcalfe & Turner until the present firm of Metcalfe & Jury was established. They now occupy spacious offices in the Pacific block and among their clients are numbered some of the largest corporations in the state of Washington. Mr. Metcalfe has also been in many ways a most valued resident of the city of his choice and has ever been ready to promote the welfare of Seattle. During the anti-Chinese agitation he served as lieutenant of Company D of the National Guards and was on active duty throughout this crisis in the city's history. Public excitement ran high, and on the evening of the day on which the riot occurred, in which one man was killed and several wounded, he was detailed to post the guards, the city being then under martial law. The undertaking was one of much danger, as the streets were filled with throngs of excited men, but such was his patience, firmness and loyalty to duty that he accomplished his tasks with splendid success and continued to serve with his company from the time martial law was proclaimed until the arrival of United States troops, when Mr. Metcalfe and his men were relieved from further military duties. Mr. Metcalfe is known as a man of the highest type of bravery, having a courage which will face any danger if necessary, yet never taking needless risks. His courage was strikingly shown on a cold night in February, 1887, when he and Hon. D. M. Drumheller, then attending the legislature from Spokane, were about to take the steamer at the Olympia wharf. The deck of the steamer was covered with ice, which could not be seen in the darkness, and Mr. Drumheller slipped and fell into the water. Without a moment's hesitation General Metcalfe plunged in after his friend and saved his life at the risk of his own.

"In 1877 Mr. Metcalfe was happily married to Miss Louise Boarman, a native daughter of California, born in Sacramento, her parents being Thomas M. and Mary Boarman, of that city. To Mr. Metcalfe and his wife have been born two sons, Thomas Oren, now in business in New Orleans, and James Vernon. Mr. Metcalfe is a gentleman of strong domestic tastes, devoted to his family and their welfare, and gives to his sons every opportunity for obtaining a thorough education. He takes very little interest in fraternal matters, but was at one time colonel of the first regiment of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias. In private life he commands high regard, and the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances. As long as the history of jurisprudence in Washington shall be a matter of record, the name of Mr. Metcalfe will figure conspicuously therein by reason of the fact that his career at the bar has been one of distinguished prominence, and that his was the honor of serving as the first attorney general of the territory of Washington."

His son, J. Vernon Metcalfe, is practicing at the bar of Seattle, where the name of Metcalfe has long figured in a prominent connection. He is now identified in professional activity with his father. The son, as most boys do, largely devoted the period of his youth to the acquirement of an education and following his graduation from the high school of Seattle with the class of 1905 he entered the University of Washington. Anxious to follow in the professional footsteps of his father, he enrolled as a law student, pursued the regular course and was graduated in 1909 with the LL.B. degree. Immediately afterward he entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with his father, but while he has the benefit of the senior Metcalfe's experience and the reputation of the name,

he recognizes that advancement at the bar must depend upon individual merit and ability, as is the case in every line of work which has as its basis intellectual activity. He is carefully preparing his cases and his work is done with a thoroughness that marks his devotion to his clients' interests and he has especially fitted himself for the practice of the admiralty courts.

J. V. Metcalfe is identified with two college fraternities, the Delta Tau Delta and the Phi Delta Phi. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, has membership in the Arctic Brotherhood and gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. All other interests, however, are made subservient to his purpose of winning a creditable name and place at the bar and already he is accounted one of the foremost of the young lawyers of the northwest. He and his brother, Thomas Oren, are representatives of the type of fine, stalwart American citizens which is the best evidence that the republic shall endure. They have proved themselves worthy of their ancestry and are adding to the honor of the family name.

HENRY J. GILLE.

Henry J. Gille, gradually advancing step by step in his business career since starting out as a polisher of castings at a salary of a little less than six dollars per week, is now occupying the responsible position of sales manager with the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company. He has been a resident of Seattle only since 1913 but has already won popularity and favor with the business public. He was born in Washington county, Minnesota, in May, 1870, a son of Peter Gille.

After attending the public schools to the age of seventeen years Henry J. Gille continued his education in Curtis College at St. Paul, Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. He then crossed the threshold of business life by entering the employ of the Columbia Electric Manufacturing Company, working in the shop at polishing castings at five dollars and seventy-eight cents per week. He advanced through various positions in the shop and later was assigned to the drafting department. In 1891 he became erecting engineer for the company and soon afterward was promoted to the position of sales manager, maintaining that connection until the spring of 1892, when he resigned and became assistant sales manager for the northwest of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company. In January, 1893, he was advanced to the position of sales manager, continuing in that capacity until August, 1894, when he removed to Chicago and became assistant western sales manager of the General Electric Company. He thus continued until August, 1895, when he was made electrical engineer for the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company, with which he remained until April, 1897, when he was made manager of the electrical department of the St. Paul Gas Light Company at St. Paul, Minnesota. Again promotion awaited him in recognition of his capability, resourcefulness and fidelity and in 1900 he was made general superintendent of the company, so continuing until June, 1907, when he resigned to accept the position of sales manager for the Stone-Webster Company at Minneapolis. His connection with that concern covered five years, or until 1912, when he went to St. Paul and made an appraisal of all gas and electric properties for the rates investigation, devoting his time and energies to that responsible work until July 1, 1913, when he came to Seattle to accept the position of sales manager of the Puget Sound district for the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company. Each change in his business career has marked a step in advance and his growing powers have brought him added responsibilities with their equivalent financial return.

Mr. Gille was married, in St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss Minnie L. Garbe on the 5th of October, 1892, and to them has been born a daughter, Madell, who is a graduate of the Washington University and is a member of the Alpha Phi. Mr. Gille has just completed a beautiful residence at No. 2005 Crescent Drive. He is prominent in fraternal, club and social circles, being a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Arctic Club, the Commercial Club and the Municipal League. These connections indicate the nature and breadth of his interests and he is well known as a public-spirited

citizen whose cooperation can be counted upon as an asset in furthering all matters of public concern. In the line of his profession he has connections with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Electric Light Association and the Seattle Sales Managers Association and he is now vice president of the Manufacturers Association of Seattle. He belongs to the First Methodist church and throughout his entire life he has adhered closely to high standards in his business dealings and in his social relations. Geniality, consideration and kindly regard for others have won him warm friendships and already he has gained the enduring regard of many of Seattle's citizens.

JUDGE CARROLL B. GRAVES.

The title which prefaces the name of Carroll B. Graves has been well earned and his record as a jurist is characterized by strict impartiality and a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. He was born at St. Mary's, Hancock county, Illinois, November 9, 1861, his parents being John Jay and Orilla Landon (Berry) Graves. The family is descended from Captain Thomas Graves, who in 1607 emigrated from England to Jamestown, Virginia, on the William and Mary, the second ship to make that voyage. He became a prominent member of the Virginia colony, aiding in molding its destiny during its formative period. He sat in the house of burgesses which met in June, 1619, and which was the first legislative assembly to convene in America. The family continued to reside in Virginia until the close of the Revolutionary war, when the great-grandfather of Carroll B. Graves removed to Kentucky. His son, Major Reuben Graves, the grandfather, served as a soldier in the War of 1812 under General Harrison. While descended from Virginia ancestry in the paternal line, on the maternal side Carroll B. Graves comes from old New England stock, his mother having been a daughter of Dr. Jonathan Berry, of Grand Isle, Vermont, who was the chief surgeon on the American flagship at the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. There were four sons in the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Graves, three of whom reside in Spokane. One of these, Frank H. Graves, is a prominent member of the bar there and was one of the first owners and a trustee of the world famous La Roi mine of British Columbia. He was also associated with Senator George Turner and others in the ownership of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Jay P. Graves, another brother of Judge Graves, founded the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, the largest mining corporation in Canada, of which he has been continuously vice president and general manager. He also organized and became president of the Spokane Terminal Company, the Spokane Inland Railway Company and the Coeur d'Alene & Spokane Railway Company, all of which he merged into the Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Company. Will G. Graves is associated in the practice of law with his eldest brother, Frank H., and is accounted one of the distinguished members of the Spokane bar. He is also prominent as a factor in the political history of the state, having been elected for several terms a member of the state senate, in which he became a most influential factor, his able work as chairman of the committee on constitutional revision and amendments and as a member of the judiciary committee having left a deep impress upon the laws of the state.

Judge Carroll B. Graves, reared in his native county, became a student in Carthage College, Illinois, and for a year prior to his admission to the bar acted as principal of the public schools of Vermont, that state, and was also city attorney there during the same period. His identification with the northwest dates from 1885, in which year he became a resident of North Yakima, Washington, where he opened a law office and entered upon the practice of his profession. Not only did he attain professional prominence but also became a leader in municipal affairs. He was associated with the late United States District Judge Whitson in drawing up the city charter for North Yakima and as the first city attorney prepared a complete code of ordinances. He afterward became a resident of Ellensburg and while there residing was elected superior judge of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat counties in the fall of 1889. His course upon the bench during his first term was so acceptable that he was reelected for a second term and thus served for eight years. He then again took up the private practice of law and for some years was identified with



JUDGE CARROLL B. GRAVES

practically all of the important litigation held in the courts of central Washington. He became a resident of Seattle in 1905 and entered upon the general practice of law in this city, where for five years he acted as counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He is now a member of the law firm of Bogle, Graves, Merritt & Bogle, which has a large corporation practice, while in the field of general practice they have an extensive clientage in eastern Washington. Judge Graves possesses comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and is regarded as one of the best informed lawyers of the state. He has given much study and attention to irrigation matters, being retained by many of the largest projects of that character in Washington and he has aided in writing all the late acts of the state relative to irrigation and water rights. In a word his opinions on such subjects are largely accepted as authority and the profession as well as the public entertains the highest regard for his ability in the field of law practice.

Judge Graves has been married twice. In January, 1888, he wedded Miss Ivah E. Felt, of Keokuk, Iowa, and they became parents of two daughters: Marion Kellogg, now the wife of William F. Finn; and Florence Felt, the wife of John D. Thomas. Both are residents of Seattle. In June, 1898, Judge Graves wedded Catherine Osborn, of Ellensburg, Washington, and they have one child, Carolyn. The Judge is an Elk and is also a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle.

HARRY GIBSON BRACE.

Harry Gibson Brace, who has been a resident of Seattle for almost two decades, is prominently known in business circles of the city as sole owner of H. G. Brace & Company, manufacturers and distributors of advertising calendars and novelties, which concern conducts the most extensive business of its kind west of the Mississippi river. He is a native of Wingham, Ontario, and a son of Lewis John and Mary (Gibson) Brace, the former born in Goderich, Ontario, and the latter in Ireland. He is a direct descendant of William Brace, an officer in General Washington's army during the Revolutionary war and a resident of Vermont. His son, Bannister Brace, was born in 1764 and removed to Auburn, New York, where Harvey Brace, the grandfather of our subject, was born. In 1829 the latter became a resident of Toronto, Canada, where he engaged in the manufacture of edged tools. Later he followed the same business in Goderich, Canada, and it was there that he was united in marriage to Miss Fischer, a lady of German ancestry. Late in life he made his home with his son, Lewis John Brace, in Spokane, Washington, where he passed away at the age of eighty-one years. Lewis John Brace engaged in the lumber business and in contracting, constructing public buildings, bridges and roads. For many years he served as queen's magistrate in the town of Wingham, Canada, but after coming to Washington in 1883 he turned his attention to stock raising in connection with the lumber industry. On his retirement from active business he removed with his family to Seattle.

Harry G. Brace acquired his education in the public schools of Spokane, this state. In 1895 he came to Seattle and three years later established the firm of H. G. Brace & Company, manufacturers and distributors of advertising calendars and novelties, of which he has since remained the sole proprietor. The concern has branch offices in San Francisco, California, and Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Brace is not only the pioneer manufacturer in this line of work but his is the most extensive business of its kind west of the Mississippi river. He also is a stockholder of the Metropolitan Building Company and the Western States Life Insurance Company and likewise owns some securities and real estate. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is today his.

In 1904, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Brace was united in marriage to Miss Helen Crawford Warren, a niece of Samuel L. Crawford, who was one of the pioneer settlers of this state. They have one son, John Stewart, who is now seven years of age.

Mr. Brace is a member of the New Chamber of Commerce and has taken an active

part in its work, serving on the progressive and prosperity committee. He also belongs to the Rotary Club, in which he has served as chairman of the business show committee and a member of the good roads committee. Besides these organizations he holds membership in the Rainier Club, the Auto Club, the Pacific Highway Association, the Ad Club and the Canadian Club. He is an enthusiastic automobilist and has motored to places of interest in California, Oregon, eastern Washington and British Columbia. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Paul's Episcopal church, the teachings of which he exemplifies in his daily life. He has been one of the factors in the development of the community where he has resided since 1895 and has many friends throughout Seattle.

CHARLES CALVIN TIFFIN, M. D.

Dr. Charles Calvin Tiffin, physician and surgeon, well qualified for his profession by thorough preliminary scientific training and hospital experience, was born in Boulder, Colorado, September 1, 1886. The Tiffin family is of English origin but was established on American soil at an early period in the colonization of the new world. The ancestry can be traced back in direct line to Governor Edward Tiffin, the first governor of Ohio, and can be traced down through the line to Dr. Tiffin of this review. His father, William Jefferson Tiffin, a native of Jackson, Mississippi, was for many years successfully engaged in the lumber business but is now living retired. He was reared and educated in Jefferson City, Missouri, where for many years he made his home after removing thither with his parents, who were among the earliest settlers of that place. In 1878 he left Missouri for the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he spent about two years, and in 1880 he went to Boulder, Colorado, where he again became an early settler. His trip from Missouri to the Black Hills was made by wagon train. Much of his life was devoted to the lumber business and his well conducted interests brought him the prosperity that now enables him to enjoy the advantages and opportunities of life without further recourse to business. He wedded Mary Elizabeth Geer, a daughter of Solomon Geer, who was a native of Connecticut and became a pioneer settler of Illinois, arriving in that state in 1838, after which he followed his trade of carpenter and builder. His ancestors were early settlers of Connecticut who came from England prior to the Revolutionary war, and the religious faith of the family was that of the Society of Friends. Solomon Geer was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Phenix, who was of German descent and a representative of one of the old Pennsylvania Dutch families.

Dr. Charles C. Tiffin, reared in Boulder, is indebted to the public school system of that city for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He passed through consecutive grades until he graduated from the high school with the class of 1907. His first business experience came to him as selling representative for the W. E. Richardson Publishing Company of Chicago, and his ability is manifest in the fact that after a brief period he was made general manager for the company at Boulder, Colorado, and had charge of their entire western territory west of the Missouri river. In this connection he supervised a large and successful selling organization, the house being one of the largest publishing establishments of the country, employing in his department over two hundred salespeople, many of whom were under the direct charge of Dr. Tiffin, who continued in the capacity of general manager for six years, during which time he became a stockholder in the company and today owns a large interest in the business. While thus engaged he decided upon his future course and chose the medical profession as a life work. He entered the University of Colorado and was graduated M. D. with the class of 1911. He then entered the Minnequa Hospital, where he served as interne for a year, gaining that broad experience and thorough practical training which only hospital work can bring. In 1912 Dr. Tiffin arrived in Seattle, where he entered upon the active practice of medicine, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He went east in 1912, also in 1914, 1915 and 1916, for post-graduate work in the leading hospitals of the east and he is continually reading and studying along broadening lines that further equip him for onerous and responsible professional duties. He is a

member of the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 22d of April, 1910, Dr. Tiffin was married in Denver, Colorado, to Miss Mary Barr, a native of that state and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barr, early and prominent settlers of Colorado. Dr. and Mrs. Tiffin have three children: Mary Elizabeth, who was born at Pueblo, Colorado, September 21, 1911; Marguerite Emma, born January 13, 1913, in Bellingham, Washington; and Helen Lois, born September 12, 1915, in Seattle. Dr. Tiffin owns and occupies an attractive residence in the university district. It is a very beautiful place and hospitality vies with the charm of architecture and floral adornment. Dr. Tiffin is a Knight Templar Mason and Mystic Shriner, and also belongs to the Acacia college fraternity, to the Seattle Athletic Club, and the Metropolitan Lumbermen's Club. He has membership in the Presbyterian church, is president of the Brotherhood and takes a most active and helpful interest in various lines of church work. His is the record of a self-made man whose career has been stimulated by a laudable ambition and characterized by the most earnest purpose and systematic efforts. He holds to high professional ideals, fully recognizing the responsibilities that devolve upon him and meeting every phase of professional service with a sense of conscientious obligation that prompts his continuous reading and study along professional lines.

JOHN LAMB.

John Lamb, auditor of the city water department of Seattle, was born in Peru, Illinois, October 21, 1853, his parents being James and Mary Lamb, both deceased. They were natives of Ireland and the father engaged in business as a building contractor.

John Lamb attended the common schools of Minnesota and the State University at Minneapolis, having accompanied his parents on their removal to that state in 1854. He took up the profession of teaching in early life and later gave his attention to book-keeping, while subsequently he entered upon the practice of civil engineering. On the 23d of June, 1892, he arrived in Seattle, where he was first engaged in survey work in parks. He then entered the city engineer's office, where he remained for a year and then took charge of the labor commission and the city employment office, acting in that capacity for two years. Continuing in public service, he entered the office of the waterworks as draftsman, was advanced to the position of chief clerk and became auditor in 1899. He has now filled the position for sixteen years and is regarded as one of the most capable and trustworthy of the city officials. He was also at one time a member of the school board, filling that position in 1900. While in Minnesota he was state labor commissioner for four years and he wrote the most complete history of the Seattle municipal water plant, a narrative that is at once historical, descriptive and statistical, published on the 1st of January, 1914. It contained most minute details relative to the water plant, is beautifully illustrated and splendidly bound—an excellent book for reference upon any subject connected with the Seattle water plant. It gives maps of the zones, detail maps, pictures of the men identified prominently with the waterworks and beautiful pictures of Cedar Lake, which is the chief source of Seattle's water supply, the dam and intake at Landsburg, the Cedar river dam, and others. In fact it is a complete and authentic compilation of data, documents, books and material relating to the municipal water system and has won highest praise from the public, water consumers, water officials, etc. It also satisfies the historic and economic interest which Seattle feels in a great public utility which has grown from practically nothing to represent an investment of more than twelve million dollars. Inquiries regarding Seattle's water plant are coming in from all parts of the country and from foreign lands as well. At every election some matter pertaining to the water plant comes up for the public to act upon relative to its further improvement. Mr. Lamb is acquainted with every phase of the business. His previous experience in civil engineering makes him understand various technical matters along that line and as auditor his books are most complete.

On the 31st of March, 1883, in Minneapolis, Mr. Lamb was married to Miss Eugenia

M. Beuschleim, a daughter of Andrew and Matilda Beuschleim but her death occurred in Seattle, May 4, 1895. They were parents of three sons and a daughter: Howard Arthur, born in 1884, now engaged in newspaper reporting in Arizona; Gordon Alfred, who was born in 1885 and is a draftsman in Seattle; Rondo Eugene, who was born in 1890 and has attended private schools at Sand Point, Idaho, and Great Falls, Montana; and Rose Eugenia, who was born in 1895 and is now being educated at Holy Names Academy in Seattle.

Mr. Lamb formerly gave his political allegiance to the republican party but at a recent date has become identified with the progressive movement. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Unitarian church. He is identified with the Municipal League and the Public Ownership League and is in hearty sympathy with their purposes to further all those public interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

ROY CHESTER BAUMGARTEN, M. D.

Dr. Roy Chester Baumgarten is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia of the class of 1912, but although one of the younger representatives of the medical profession in Seattle, he has made notable progress and has already reached an enviable position in professional circles. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, January 12, 1886, a son of William Baumgarten, who was a native of Germany and came to America about 1850, settling in Iowa. He was one of the early residents there and became a very successful shoe merchant of Davenport but has passed away. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emily Biller, was born in Iowa and was a daughter of Leonard Biller, a pioneer resident of that state. Their son, Roy C., was the youngest in their family, which numbered three sons and a daughter.

Entering the public schools of Davenport at the usual age, Dr. Baumgarten passed through successive grades to the high school and later he entered upon his preliminary medical training in the University of Iowa, completing his professional course, however, in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1912. Following his graduation he came to the Pacific coast, arriving in Seattle in 1912 and entering the City Hospital, in which he served as interne for a year, gaining the broad experience which only hospital practice can bring. He then opened an office and in the brief period of two years has established a large and satisfactory practice which is constantly growing. He also does a large amount of X-ray work, in which he specially qualified, so that his efforts in that line are particularly valuable.

On the 8th of September, 1913, in Tacoma, Washington, Dr. Baumgarten was united in marriage to Miss Eileen O'Connor, a native of Idaho. They live in the Waldorf Hotel. Dr. Baumgarten is an Episcopalian and is interested in many of the well defined plans which seek to uplift the individual and the community. However, his professional duties are leaving him comparatively little leisure, for his practice is constantly growing. He is a member of the King County Medical Society and the Washington State Medical Association and his connection therewith keeps him in touch with the advanced thought of the profession.

BENJAMIN F. BRIGGS.

Benjamin F. Briggs, one of the pioneer settlers of Seattle and well known in business circles, acted as confidential agent for Dexter Horton for many years and in that capacity was concerned in many important transactions. He also owned considerable property in the city. A native of Massachusetts, his birth occurred in Freetown on the 19th of July, 1832. His father, Franklin Briggs, was also born in the Bay state and, like so many of the sons of Massachusetts, was a seafaring man. During the War of 1812 he was mate of a



BENJAMIN F. BRIGGS

vessel and was captured by the British, who held him in the Dartmouth prison for several months. He was an able navigator and was master of several vessels. His wife, who was in her maidenhood Miss Sarah Hathaway, was also a native of Massachusetts.

Benjamin F. Briggs attended the public schools in his boyhood and later was a student in an academy at Middleboro, devoting the winters to study and the summers to work on various vessels. In 1853 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and for three years thereafter was identified with the maritime interests on the Pacific coast. He then entered into partnership with Captain Lamb and for several years engaged in the grain and general commission business in San Francisco. Later he held a position as an accountant in that city but in 1869 he came to Seattle, which then gave little promise of developing into the present metropolis. In June, 1870, he opened the first banking house established in this city and became cashier of the institution, which was a private bank and was conducted by the firm of Dexter Horton & Company. He remained in that connection for twenty-one years and was confidential agent for Mr. Horton before and after that gentleman sold his interest in the bank and devoted his attention to his other important interests. As confidential agent Mr. Briggs was given a great deal of freedom in the management of his employer's business, and his advice and counsel were usually acted upon. He proved thoroughly efficient in the discharge of his duties. He purchased property for himself and erected five substantial buildings upon his land at the corner of Spring and Seventh streets and on Madison street. His investments proved very profitable and he gained financial independence.

Mr. Briggs was married in 1869 to Miss Rebecca Horton, a daughter of Dexter Horton, and to this union were born three children, Ida, Alfred and Laura Mabel. The last named gave her hand in marriage to Samuel Trethewey, who was born on Owen Sound, Eastern Canada, but who for several years has been engaged in the real-estate business in Seattle. Their children are, Lauren and Hazel. Mrs. Rebecca Briggs passed away in 1875 and Mr. Briggs later married Miss Sarah Griffith, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had four children, Frank, Clarence, Clyde and Herbert.

Mr. Briggs was a stalwart republican and served acceptably on the city council. He supported the Methodist Protestant church and his fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic order. He was active in business until his demise, which occurred on the 17th of August, 1902, and in his passing Seattle lost a man who could always be depended upon to further the development of the city along business and civic lines. All who came in contact with him held him in the highest esteem and there were many who felt for him warm personal regard.

CHARLES B. LIVERMORE.

Charles B. Livermore was actively identified with real estate interests in Seattle for a number of years and he ever had great faith in the future of the city and its upbuilding. Prior to taking up his abode in the Puget Sound metropolis he was identified with Walla Walla and he came to the coast country from the middle west. His birth occurred in Wisconsin, in 1850, and he was but twelve years of age when he joined the Union army as a drummer boy, serving with a Wisconsin regiment, of which his father, Lark Livermore, was chaplain. It was a wonderful experience for a lad of his years and developed in him certain stalwart qualities which nothing else would have brought out at that early period. When the war was over he returned to Wisconsin and it was in the early '80s that he arrived in the northwest, making his way to Walla Walla, where he engaged in the real estate business. There he remained until 1899, when he came to Seattle and he was largely instrumental in inducing settlers to locate in this part of the state and also in upbuilding the city of Walla Walla. After his removal to Seattle he handled both city and farm property and in connection with J. D. Lowman opened up what was known as Three Tree Point, a beautiful suburb, taking charge of its development and improvement. He readily recognized the possibilities along real estate lines and so directed his sales and negotiated his property transfers that the city benefited largely thereby.

In 1884 Mr. Livermore was married in Walla Walla to Miss Helen A. Colt, who removed with her father, M. F. Colt, and family from New York state to Oregon in 1868. Later Mr. Colt established his home at Walla Walla, Washington, where he engaged in merchandising. Two children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, Hazel R. and Lark S., and by a previous marriage Mr. Livermore also had one son, Burdett T.

In his political views Mr. Livermore was a republican and always exercised his right of franchise for the men and measures of the party. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the Loyal Legion and there are indeed few of his years who can claim connection with those organizations. He died January 1, 1914, at the age of sixty-four years, passing away in the faith of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle, of which he was a devoted and loyal member. He left behind him the record of an honorable and well spent life—a life fraught with many good deeds.

DE WITT A. CLARK.

De Witt A. Clark is state manager for Washington of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, and in this connection there devolves upon him large responsibilities, which he ably meets by reason of his indefatigable enterprise, his keen discernment and sound judgment. Mr. Clark is a native son of New England, his birth having occurred in Montpelier, Vermont, July 10, 1886, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Clark.

At the usual age De Witt A. Clark entered the public schools and passed through consecutive grades to the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905. Still ambitious to gain further education, he entered Amherst College and was there graduated in 1909. The opportunities of the west attracted him and he came to Seattle as state manager for the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, which is a purely mutual corporation, owned and operated by its policyholders. It has been in existence for more than sixty-five years, passing safely through the period of the Civil war and through various financial panics that involved the entire country and today it is stronger than ever. It is a corporation with over sixty-one million five hundred thousand dollars of assets, which contain nothing but United States, state and municipal bonds and first farm mortgages. The quality of its assets has enabled it to invest one hundred million dollars during the last twelve years without the loss of a cent of interest or principal. Moreover, the business policy of the company is one which commends it to public confidence, for it has anticipated in actual practice the best insurance laws of the country. Its policy is the last word in conservative yet progressive life insurance service and that its course satisfies its constituency is indicated in its constantly increasing business. Mr. Clark as manager of the business of the company in Washington has carefully systematized the work in this state and is in close touch with the many agents who are now representing the National in Washington.

Mr. Clark is a member of various prominent clubs of the city, including the University Club, the College Club, the Seattle Tennis Club and the Mountaineers. He is a man of sociable, cordial nature and this quality wins him friends, while his business activities have gained him prominence in insurance circles of the northwest.

WILBUR WILLIAM SCRUBY.

Throughout the period of his residence in Seattle, dating from April, 1904, Wilbur William Scruby has been identified with financial interests, his initial work in this city being done in the city treasurer's office, after which he became identified with the Washington Trust Company. He is now cashier of the Dexter Horton Bank and figures actively in control of this time-honored institution. He was born in Wheeling, Missouri,

March 31, 1883, a son of Frank and Anna Belle Scruby, who at present reside in Chillicothe, Missouri, and are pioneers of the northern part of the state, having resided there for the past fifty years, the father being a prominent merchant of Chillicothe.

Reared in that state, W. W. Scruby attended the public schools and also spent a few months in the University of Missouri. Starting out in business life, he secured a position in the office of the auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at St. Joseph, Missouri, and afterward became connected with the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City. His attention was attracted to the northwest with its growing advantages, and in April, 1904, he came from Kansas City to Seattle. Soon afterward he accepted a position in the office of the city treasurer, S. F. Rathbun, and still later he entered the employ of the Washington Trust Company as a clerk in 1909. Following the consolidation of that company with Dexter Horton & Company, he was made assistant cashier and in 1914 was promoted to the position of cashier and secretary. He is one of the stockholders of the institution, also of the Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank, the Union Savings & Trust Company and the Washington Securities Company. His understanding of intricate financial problems is comprehensive and accurate and for them he finds ready solution.

Mr. Scruby was married in Seattle on the 21st of August, 1912, to Miss Katherine Anna Hemrich, a daughter of Andrew Hemrich, who was a pioneer of Seattle and became one of the city's prominent and well known citizens, being the founder of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company. He served as president of the company until the time of his death, May 2, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Scruby has been born a daughter, Amelia Katherine, whose birth occurred April 2, 1915.

Mr. Scruby's political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, his faith being his by right of inheritance, for he is a grandson of Captain William Scruby, who was one of the founders of the republican party which sprang into existence at the political convention that met in Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1854. His official service has been that of chief tax collector under City Treasurers S. F. Rathbun, George F. Russell and Colonel William F. Prosser. He belongs to the Young Men's Republican Club and along more strictly social lines is identified with the Arctic Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. In the eleven years of his residence here he has made for himself a creditable position in financial and public circles, possessing many sterling qualities and social attributes that have firmly established him in the warm regard of those with whom he has come in contact.

ALEXANDER BRUCE STEWART.

For almost a third of a century Alexander Bruce Stewart has made his home in Seattle and throughout this period has been closely identified with its commercial interests. The opportunities of a growing city, coupled with his energy, determination and ambition, have brought him to a position among the representative merchants of the northwest. He is today senior partner of the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, owning the largest wholesale drug establishment in this section of the country.

Mr. Stewart is a Canadian by birth, having been born in Glenallan, February 20, 1854. The family is of Scotch lineage, but George Stewart, the father of A. B. Stewart, was born in Ireland. In that country he married Miss Jane Bruce and they remained residents of that country until after the birth of two of their children, William and Robert, and then emigrated to the new world, settling on a farm in Wellington county, Ontario, Canada, where Mr. Stewart became recognized as a prominent and influential citizen as well as a leading agriculturist. He reached the ripe old age of eighty-three years ere death called him in 1887. He had long been a devoted member of the Methodist church, and his life was upright and honorable in every relation. He long survived his wife, who passed away at the age of sixty-six years. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom were born in Canada and two of the sons are now located on the Pacific coast, these being Alexander B., and George M., now residing in North Yakima, who was at one time post-master of Seattle.

His public-school training was supplemented by a course in Victoria College in Canada and thus Alexander B. Stewart was qualified for the practical and responsible duties in life. In early manhood he learned the drug business and after crossing the border into the United States he made his way to Silver City, Nevada, where he established and conducted a drug store from 1874 until 1879. In the interim he also opened another drug store at Gold Hill. In 1879 he removed from Silver City to Bodie, California, where he conducted a drug store until 1882 and then sold out. In the same year he removed his stock of drugs from Gold Hill, Nevada, to Seattle and has since been identified with the business interests of this city. After conducting a store independently for four years he organized, in connection with H. E. Holmes, then of Walla Walla, the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, which was incorporated. The growth of the business is indicated in the fact that theirs is today the largest and most successful wholesale drug establishment in the northwest and compares favorably with any in the United States. Their trade extends largely over Washington and Alaska and also into Idaho, Oregon, China, Japan and New Zealand. Recognizing the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement, they have made it their purpose to carefully look after the interests of their customers, and their honorable dealing and progressive methods have brought to them a trade that is most gratifying.

In 1884 was celebrated the marriage of Alexander Bruce Stewart and Miss May Elia Martin, a native of Rockford, Illinois, and a daughter of J. N. Martin, D. D., professor of languages in the University of the Pacific in California. A daughter has been born to them. Alma May, now Mrs. J. H. Ballinger. Mr. Stewart belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree. His political allegiance has long been given to the republican party, in which he has become a recognized leader in the northwest, serving for four years as a member of the state central committee and taking an active part in the state conventions. His activity in behalf of public welfare has extended over a still broader scope. He was one of the promoters of the Front and Madison street car lines, has given his support to many projects for the substantial improvement of the city and indorses every measure that is a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He was one of the incorporators of the Union Savings & Trust Company, of which he is now vice president.

JOHN C. NORTON.

A monument to the business ability of John C. Norton is the University State Bank of Seattle, of which he was the builder and president, remaining at the head of the institution until his demise. Mr. Norton was born in Maine on the 2d of February, 1846, and in early manhood he took up the profession of teaching, in which he displayed marked ability and success, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He was forty-three years of age when he came to Seattle in 1889, commissioned by the Free Methodist church to assist in the erection of the seminary at Ross, having been ordained a minister by that church previous to his coming here. He took up his abode upon a forty acre tract of land which was situated in what is now the University View addition and which was the property of Mrs. Norton. Upon that farm he lived for fourteen years and in the meantime the quick growth of the city advanced the value of this property rapidly, making it possible for him to sell at a handsome figure. He then built a fine home on University boulevard and turned his attention to financial interests by becoming the organizer of the University State Bank. He was later chosen its president and largely formulated its business system, in which progressiveness was tempered by a safe conservatism. He continued at the head of the bank until his demise and its growth and prosperity are largely attributable to his efforts and his farsighted business policy and sagacity.

On the 5th of May, 1892, in Seattle, Mr. Norton was joined in wedlock to Miss M. A. Widger, who was born in the state of New York and in early life removed westward to California, but several years prior to the great fire of 1889 she became a resident of Seattle.



MRS. JOHN C. NORTON



JOHN C. NORTON

She is a portrait painter of considerable note and has on exhibition at her home several very fine paintings, particularly one of her husband, from which the accompanying steel engraving was made.

Mr. Norton voted with the republican party and, while not an office seeker, kept well informed concerning the political situation and the attitude of the two great parties concerning vital questions of the day. The Masonic fraternity found in him an exemplary representative and his fellow townsmen recognized in him a citizen who was always active for Seattle's growth and benefit. Both he and his wife lived to witness great changes in the city. The vestiges of villagehood were wiped out with the great fire and the work of upbuilding was continued upon a larger, broader and more modern scale. Mr. Norton was among those who had wisdom to foresee something of the changes which the future would bring and therefore made investment in property which ultimately brought to him a most gratifying financial return.

THADDEUS J. DEAN, M. D.

On the brow of one of Seattle's beautiful hills overlooking the bay stood the residence of Dr. Thaddeus J. Dean, to which he retired in 1894, there living out the rest of his life in quiet after many years of active connection with the medical profession, and when death came it rounded out a life of great usefulness, the public at all times having been the direct beneficiary of his service and of his ability. Dr. Dean was born in Indiana in 1836. His father, M. W. Dean, removed to Lee county, Iowa, during the pioneer epoch in the history of that locality and became the owner of one thousand acres of land there. He was a very active and prominent man and left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of his community. Success attended his efforts in large measure and he outfitted Company I, an engineering corps that was raised by his son, Dr. Dean, of which he became captain and later held the rank of major. His wife was a descendant of a member of the Morris family that signed the Declaration of Independence. Our subject was also descended from General Anderson and was a nephew of Judge J. M. Beck of Iowa.

Dr. Dean spent his youthful days in pioneer districts of Indiana and Iowa and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the First Iowa Regiment. He was on active military duty altogether for about five years and raised companies in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Much of the time he held the rank of surgeon and did important service for his country, administering to the needs of the sick and wounded.

Liberal professional training was accorded Dr. Dean, who was educated in St. Louis, being there graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College. For a time he served as professor of obstetrics in the college in which he had pursued his course of study and after the war he practiced in St. Louis for a time. Later he removed to Texas, where he opened an office and followed his profession for two years, at the end of which time he again became a resident of St. Louis, remaining one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of that city until 1880. In that year he started across the country with his family, traveling across the plains in wagons to Joseph, Oregon. There he opened an office and was soon accorded a very extensive practice. He also followed his profession for a time in San Francisco and wherever he practiced was recognized as a man of eminent ability. It has been said of him that he was fifty years ahead of his profession in his insight into scientific principles, into health conditions and in his prophecies concerning professional work. He was a great reader and a man of wonderful intellect. He possessed a most retentive memory and that keen intuition which enabled him to carefully analyze a situation, arriving thereby at just conclusions. He continued in active practice until 1894, when he removed to Seattle, purchasing a piece of property on the brow of one of the hills commanding an excellent view of the bay. There the remainder of his life was passed in quiet retirement, the days being devoted to study and to other activities in which he found an interest.

Dr. Dean was married at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1857 to Miss Almira Lyon, of St. Louis. Dr. and Mrs. Dean became the parents of six children: Edwin L., Mrs. C. J. Challar;

Thaddeus M., A. F., Mrs. S. A. Ellings and Mrs. J. W. Calhoun. Dr. Dean had reached the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey when he was called to his final rest. He was a Master Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and enjoyed the highest regard of his brethren in those organizations. His life was ever honorable in its purposes and resultant in its activities and the world is better for his having lived. He stood at all times for progress and advancement in his profession and his professional service was ever discharged with a sense of conscientious obligation. To his family and friends he was most devoted and in the upbuilding and welfare of the west he took the deepest interest, manifest in many tangible ways.

OID A. BYERS.

Ovid A. Byers, a prominent and successful representative of the legal fraternity in Seattle, has here practiced his profession continuously throughout the past quarter of a century. His birth occurred in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of June, 1862, his parents being Ambrose and Mary (McCracken) Byers. He proved eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution through descent from John P. Bissell, a Connecticut soldier who participated in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. The Byers family came originally from northern England, and it is family tradition that the great-great-grandfather of our subject, James Byers, was one of five of the name who suffered with Washington at Valley Forge. Samuel Byers, the great-grandfather of O. A. Byers, took up his abode among the pioneers of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Thomas McCracken, the grandfather of Mary (McCracken) Byers, emigrated to this country from Scotland.

After completing his preliminary education Ovid A. Byers entered Westminster College of New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886. He received his professional training by working his way through college and in 1889 was admitted to the bar of the state of Washington. On October 1st of that year he came to Seattle and has practiced his profession here continuously since, enjoying a large and lucrative clientage. On Thursday and Friday nights succeeding the fire of June 6, 1889, he acted as special policeman. Friday morning he helped receive the steamer Quickstep, which came from Tacoma loaded with provisions for "Tacoma Relief Tent," and on Friday night he guarded the property of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer at Fourth and Columbia streets.

On the 27th of September, 1897, in Seattle, Mr. Byers was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Reid, her father being John Boyd Reid, a native of Ireland and formerly a resident of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Byers have three children, namely: John Reid, Marshall Sumner and Dorothy Ovida.

Mr. Byers has been the historian of the Washington Society since 1908 and, as above stated, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church of Seattle. A man of unimpeachable character, gentlemanly address and kindly nature, Mr. Byers ranks high, not only in professional circles, but among people of all classes wherever he is known.

C. W. WILEY.

C. W. Wiley is marine superintendent of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, but he still calls Seattle his home and is closely identified with its interests, for he yet maintains his home here and also has important business connections in this city. He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in 1870.

When he was nineteen years of age Mr. Wiley became an employe of the Boston Steamship Company and the Boston Tow Boat Company, both owned by the same stockholders, and in all the intervening years to the present he has been closely associated

with navigation interests, his career being characterized by a series of rapid advancements. His capability and trustworthiness are indicated by the fact that he remained with the two companies above mentioned for twenty-one years and during the last eight years of that period, or from 1902 until 1910, he was their marine superintendent on the Pacific coast. A number of the vessels of the fleet of the Boston Steamship Company were planned by him and he also supervised their construction. That company owned and operated the Pleiades, the Hyades, Lyra, Shawmut and Tremont on the Pacific from 1902 until 1910, withdrawing from the western ocean in the latter year.

Preferring to remain on the Pacific coast rather than continue his connection with the Boston Steamship Company and return to the east, Mr. Wiley in 1910 entered into business relations with the Matson Navigation Company of San Francisco and the Coast Steamship Company of New York but a year later resigned both connections to accept the office of manager of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company, operating the Admiral line of steamers in the Alaska and California trade. At the beginning of the year 1915 he retired from the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company and gave his attention to private business interests in Seattle until appointed to his present position as marine superintendent of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, with headquarters in Portland. That line owns the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, which are without doubt the finest ships afloat in the American merchant marine and will prove a great asset to the Pacific coast. They have unsurpassed accommodations for passengers and also capacity for carrying a large amount of freight. Mr. Wiley is regarded as one of the leading shipping experts of the Pacific, having been connected with water transportation since his youth. As a boy he sailed for two years with his father, one of the best known master mariners of Boston, in the days when the sailing ship still held its own on every ocean. Each step in his career has been a forward one and each change in his business connections has marked an advance, and the public as well as the company recognize his superior qualifications for the office to which he has been called.

Seattle still has claim upon him, not only because he maintains his home here but also because he is president of the Crosby Tow Boat Company, is a stockholder in the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company and has other extensive financial interests. He numbers many friends in Seattle, for his personal popularity has always given him a firm hold upon the affectionate regard of those with whom he has been associated.

JOHN CLAUDE MOORE, M. D.

Dr. John Claude Moore, engaged in medical practice in Seattle, was honored with the presidency of the King County Medical Society in 1913. He has always specialized in surgery and now gives practically his entire time to that work. He was born in Sacramento, California, in 1872, a grandson of Seth Moore, who came from Ireland and was the founder of the American branch of the family in the new world, settling in Tennessee and afterward removing to Missouri. His son, John Wesley Moore, father of Dr. Moore, was born in Tennessee and became a wheelwright by trade. He went with his parents to Missouri and thence across the plains to California in 1850, making the journey with ox teams and encountering the usual difficulties, hardships and privations incident to the trip over the hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes and in residence upon the western frontier. He wedded Amanda Hall, a native of Indiana and of English descent, the family having been established on American soil during colonial days. Settlement was made in Virginia and there was a strain of connection with Pocahontas.

John Wesley Moore died when his son, John C., was but nine years of age, leaving him the eldest of the family of three sons, so that he became the head of and the sole support of the family. His youth was therefore a period of earnest and unremitting toil, devoted to earning a living and to acquiring an education as opportunity offered. After attending the common schools of California he continued his studies in Professor Howell's private academy of Sacramento, California, to the age of twenty years, when he entered what is now Stanford University and won his M. D. degree in 1895. His early life was

spent upon his father's farm in the Sacramento valley but after his graduation he entered immediately upon active practice at Lemoore, California, where he remained for six years. In 1901 he removed to Seattle, where he has since followed his profession but now gives his attention exclusively to surgical work, in which he is particularly skillful. He is a member of the King County Medical Society and was honored with election to its presidency in 1913. He was the first health officer of King county under the present organization and he belongs to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also president of the surgeons' staff of the King County Hospital, is on the staff of the school clinic and in 1914 served as chief of staff at the City Hospital of Seattle. During the years of his practice he has taken post graduate work in the New York Post Graduate College and he also visited and studied during the winter of 1914-15 in the hospitals of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

Dr. Moore belongs to the Elks lodge of Seattle and is also a member of the Rainier Club, the Athletic Club and the Unitarian church. He resides at 2717 Thirty-third street, South, and has an office in the Cobb building. He finds special diversion in boxing, shooting, fishing and in athletics and is very fond of outdoor life. His occasional pilgrimages to forest and stream maintain for him an even balance with his onerous professional duties, which are constantly growing in volume and importance.

REGINALD HASCALL PARSONS.

Reginald Hascall Parsons, a prominent and respected citizen of Seattle, is at the head of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, having been chosen president on its organization in 1910. His birth occurred at Flushing, Long Island, New York, on the 3d of October, 1873, and he comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished, among his ancestors being John Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts; Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut; General Absalom Peters, of the wars of the Revolution and 1812; John Bowne, one of the first Quakers, whose home, built in 1661 at Flushing, Long Island, sheltered George Fox and is still in a fine state of preservation and has always remained in the family; and Samuel Parsons, a horticulturist of international reputation during the '50s and '60s of the last century. George Howland Parsons, now deceased, father of Reginald H. Parsons, was president of the Colorado Forestry Association and one of the first in the country to promote intelligent conservation through regulation and government control. His wife is the daughter of a well known New York judge.

Reginald H. Parsons obtained his education at Providence, Rhode Island; Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Berkeley, California. For two years he attended the University of California as a member of the class of 1898, belonging to the Glee Club there. He also took a leading part in athletic activities at school and college. His first work was in connection with railroading, for he was one of a party to run the reconnaissance for the Rio Grande Western Railway in 1891-2 across the Great American Desert in Utah and Nevada. Later, at the age of eighteen years, he was connected with a small railroad in southern New Mexico as station agent. Subsequently he returned to college, and when he left the university became identified with real-estate operations in connection with the original townsite company which started Colorado Springs, Colorado, residing in that town for twenty years. He was likewise engaged in business as a mining stock broker and for nine years was connected with Bemis Brother Bag Company, the last five years as manager of their Seattle branch, opening their business here in 1904. Mr. Parsons moreover became president and manager of the Hillcrest Orchard Company, owning two hundred acres of bearing pear and apple trees in the Rogue river valley of southern Oregon. This is considered one of the finest pear orchards in the world and in 1908-1910 established the world's record for prices received for deciduous fruit in car lots sold in London, England. Mr. Parsons assisted in the organization of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association and became president of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange at the time of its organization in 1910, this being a quasi public-service corporation. He was also vice president of the Orchard & Investment Company, organized in 1913 to purchase



REGINALD H. PARSONS

orchard properties in various parts of the United States; president of the Methow Valley Live Stock Company, operating in the Methow valley of northern Washington and also near Tolt, Washington; and one of the original stockholders in the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, Colorado. His interests are varied and important and his activities have proven profitable to the community as well as to himself.

On the 30th of January, 1901, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, Mr. Parsons was united in marriage to Miss Maude Bemis. Her father, Judson M. Bemis, of Boston, Massachusetts, is the head and founder of the firm of Bemis Brother Bag Company, which was organized in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1858, and now enjoys the distinction of being the largest importer of burlap and manufacturer of cotton and burlap bags in America. He built the town of Bemis, Tennessee, and there established cotton mills and gins, employing three thousand operatives under the most enlightened and sanitary conditions. To our subject and his wife have been born five children, those living being: Anne, Reginald Bemis, George Howland and Mary Bowne. The family attend St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Mr. Parsons is a republican of the conservative progressive type but has not participated actively in politics. While actively engaged in business in Seattle he took part in municipal affairs, serving as chairman of the first "City Beautiful" and being one of the citizens' committee appointed from various bodies to break the deadlock in negotiations incident to the incoming of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad. For some years he was a director of the Title Trust Company. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and is also a member of the University, Rainier and Arctic Clubs of Seattle, the Arlington Club of Portland, the University and Country Clubs of Medford, Oregon, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City. Mr. Parsons is a broad-minded and liberal man, interested in the work of reform and improvement along lines that do not hamper the free and independent development of the individual and yet contribute to the world's progress.

EBENEZER LOSEY MARSH.

Ebenezer Losey Marsh, who since the 1st of January, 1900, has been license inspector and collector of Seattle, was born in Carlinville, Illinois, April 15, 1860. His father, Edwin Washington Marsh, who died in 1877, was a native of the state of New York and became a successful practicing physician in Darien, that state. He was a graduate of Lafayette College and prior to the Civil war was a college professor. He taught for many years in the State University of Tennessee and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Emeline Walton Losey, was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Ebenezer Losey, who for an extended period was a prominent physician of the Keystone state. Both Dr. and Mrs. Marsh are now deceased.

Ebenezer L. Marsh is their only son and has but one sister, Ida, who was employed in the government service, educational department, at Albany, New York, from 1907 to September 8, 1915, when she resigned to become the wife of Frank R. Burrill, of this city. Mr. Marsh was largely educated by his father, a man of superior mental force, although he attended the common schools of New York to some extent. At the age of seventeen years he made his entrance into the business world as a student of telegraphy and, becoming an operator, followed that business until 1890 in railway and commercial service. He arrived in Seattle November 1, 1888, and his first position in this city was with the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railway as bill clerk and telegraph operator. He acted in that connection for a year, after which he was associated with the Madison street car line until December, 1890, when he entered the service of the city, checking the initiative and referendum petitions. On January 1, 1900, he became connected with the city treasury department as license collector and on the 1st of January, 1907, upon passing the civil service examination, was regularly appointed license inspector, which office he has since filled. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican, as was his father before him, and he has done active work in both local and state political circles since 1891. His opinions carry weight in the councils of his party in the northwest and at all times he keeps thoroughly informed on the questions and issues of the day.

On the 26th of November, 1886, at Ordway, South Dakota, Mr. Marsh married Miss Rose E. Barnes, who was born at Madison, Wisconsin, January 15, 1861. They became the parents of a daughter, Pansy June, who was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, June 18, 1888, and is now the wife of Edwin L. Yerden, of the city engineer's force, city of Seattle, whom she married June 10, 1910. Mrs. Marsh passed away December 9, 1909, and Mr. Marsh now resides at the Wingfield Hotel.

There is a military chapter in his life history, for as a young man of twenty-one years, he joined Company D, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment of the National Guard of New York. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the lodge at North La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1886. However, in 1890 he demitted to Eureka Lodge of Seattle, with which he is still identified. He is also a member of Ballard Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M., and he was one of the charter members of Friendship Lodge, No. 1, of the original Street Car Benefit organization of Seattle, and served in all of the chairs until he retired from office in 1910. He was also collector for two lodges of the Royal Arcanum and was secretary and organizer of Camp Yesler, No. 737, W. O. W. He likewise holds membership with the Red Men and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. From the age of seventeen years he has been dependent upon his own resources, but in America, the land of the free, where effort is unhampered by caste or class, he found the advantages which enabled him to work upward and his career has been characterized by an orderly progression.

REV. JESSE DANIEL ORLANDO POWERS.

Rev. Jesse Daniel Orlando Powers is pastor of the Unitarian church at Boylston and Olive streets in Seattle. He was born at Scotts, Michigan, October 22, 1868, and is descended from the first old Dutch settlers who came to the new world. His ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war, in the War of 1812 and again in the Civil war the family was represented by patriotic defenders of the Union cause. His father, James Powers, served in the struggle between the north and the south as a member of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry. The maternal grandfather, Orlando Keyes, was chaplain of the company, and he married his daughter, Irene Keyes, to James Powers a half day before he and his son-in-law marched away to the war. In the summer of 1914 they celebrated their golden wedding, the ceremony on this occasion being performed by their son, Rev. J. D. O. Powers, while one of the witnesses was Mrs. Keyes, the bride's mother, who had been present at the wedding a half century before. Orlando Keyes was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a man of prominence in his community. James Powers, too, has exerted considerable influence over public thought and action and has represented his district in the state legislature of Michigan. His life has been devoted to farming and he is now owner of a large ranch in the state where he has so long resided.

Rev. J. D. O. Powers completed his literary education in Battle Creek College and subsequently engaged in teaching in a high school for two years. He was married August 10, 1892, after which he and his wife both became students in the University of Michigan. Subsequently he matriculated in the Meadville (Pa.) Theological College, from which he was graduated in June, 1897. In 1897 Mr. Powers was called to Kennebunk, Maine, as pastor of the First Unitarian church and at the same time was elected superintendent of public schools. He was also president of the school board. In 1901 he received unsolicited a call from the Sioux City (Ia.) Unitarian church, which he accepted. While acting as pastor there he organized the Associated Charities, placing the society upon a splendid basis and leaving it in fine condition. For six and one-half years he engaged in preaching in Sioux City and in January, 1908, accepted a call to Seattle, where he has since resided. He is very active in charity work, extending a helping hand where aid is needed and also seeking and winning the cooperation of others. He has often been called "the marrying minister," for he is again and again sought to perform marriage ceremonies, having officiated for nearly six hundred couples. In this connection he is the worthy successor of the dearly loved Father Damien, a pioneer minister of Seattle. Nor is he less in demand for funerals,

as he is a most sympathetic speaker, tactful and earnest, and always managing to carry consolation to the bereaved ones. A broad-minded man, possessed of the true spirit of Christianity, he is continually preaching the fact that God is love and not an avenging Father punishing His children. He has not merely doubled his congregation in its numerical strength but has increased the membership tenfold, for from one hundred it has grown to approximately over one thousand in the year 1915. His sermons are printed weekly in the daily papers of Seattle and are widely discussed. In 1915 he delivered a sermon on the life after death and declared he knew of his own personal experience that there was life beyond the grave and that our loved ones could and did return to us, conditions being right, narrating as a proof his own experiences. The result of this sermon was widespread and aroused much discussion pro and con.

In August, 1892, at Battle Creek, Michigan, Rev. Powers was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Esther Kraft, who was a public school teacher prior to her marriage. Her father was a wheat buyer by occupation, while her brother, Arthur Kraft, is a prominent business man of Battle Creek. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children, Marie and Glenna, who are attending school. Dr. Powers is an Elk and a Mason. He is also connected with the United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the American Yeomen. In politics he supports the best man irrespective of creed or political affiliation. He is president of the State of Washington Peace Society and was appointed by Governor Lister a delegate to the national peace conference held in Michigan in 1914. He is broad-gaged and when told that a newspaper reporter had said, "Dr. Powers is a good scout," he, far from being offended, was pleased. He stands as a man among men, greatly loved by his congregation and his fellows. His oratorical ability and his interesting exposition of every question which he discusses makes him in great demand at public ceremonies. He was once heard to remark, "I left Iowa in a snowstorm and landed in Seattle in the midst of roses." He is most enthusiastic over the city and everything connected with it, has a strongly developed sense of civic pride and does all in his power to promote those interests which are of greatest worth in the municipal life. One of his most predominant traits is his charity and every possible moment of his life is given to advance humanity along that line—the line of charitable thought and action—that there may be a recognition of the ties of brotherhood and an understanding and appreciation each of the other.

WILLIAM PIGOTT.

William Pigott, president of the Seattle Car & Foundry Company and vice president and managing director of the Pacific Coast Steel Company, is recognized not only as one of the industrial leaders of the city of Seattle but also as an important factor in the iron and steel business of the whole United States. A brief summary of his life and activities reads as follows:

"Mr. Pigott was born in New York city, June 27, 1860, a son of Michael and Anna (Byrne) Pigott, both natives of Ireland. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, and first worked in the iron furnaces at that place. Later he was superintendent of the Merchant Steel Mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado, and in 1895 removed to Seattle, where with the late W. D. Hofius he engaged in the sale of iron and steel products. He became interested in Alaskan development and conducted extensive operations and contracts in the north. He also organized and financed the Seattle campaign for home rule for Alaska and was one of the principal advocates of the Alaska Railroad at Washington. On the 19th of November, 1894, at Cleveland, Ohio, he married Miss Ada E. Clingan, of Hubbard, and they have two children, William and Paul. In 1904 he organized and founded the Seattle Steel Company, which subsequently merged with the Pacific Coast Steel Company, now operating large mills at Seattle and San Francisco. In 1905 he organized the Seattle Car Manufacturing Company, now the Seattle Car & Foundry Company, which own the leading car shops of the west."

In civic life Mr. Pigott has held and holds many positions of honor which are due to his active interest in the fields they cover. For five years he has been a member of the school board, being at one time its president. He is a member of the Alaska bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and was one of the trustees of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. He is deeply interested in the extension of our foreign trade, being a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, and was a delegate from the Pacific Coast Chamber of Commerce to China in 1910. In 1914 he was appointed by Governor Lister of Washington, as chairman of the commission appointed to draft the first aid amendment to the workman's compensation act. In politics he is a democrat, while in religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. He also affiliates with the Rainier Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the India House, of New York.

In speaking of Mr. Pigott a recent paragraph concludes as follows: "He stands as one of the strong men of the northwest, strong in his ability to plan and perform, ready to accomplish things for the public good and looking at each question from the standpoint of the liberal-minded man of broad experience."

FRANK WHITNEY BAKER.

For a quarter of a century a resident of Seattle, Frank Whitney Baker has during that period won for himself a position in the foremost ranks of the city's business men and at the same time his public spirit has found tangible expression in the stalwart support of many movements which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of the metropolis of Washington. The breadth of the continent separates him from his birth place, for he is a native of Youngstown, Niagara county, New York. He was born September 19, 1852, of the marriage of David C. and Adelia H. (Cobb) Baker, and is descended in the paternal line from Dutch and English ancestry, while in the maternal line he is of English descent. Both families, however, were established on American soil during colonial days and both were represented by valiant soldiers of the Revolutionary war and by those who have shown equal patriotism in other relations. Through maternal connection Mr. Baker is a grand nephew of Dr. Lyman Cobb, the noted educator and author of textbooks. His parents became residents of western New York during its pioneer development and Mr. Baker figured prominently in the upbuilding and progress of that part of the state.

After attending the local schools Frank Whitney Baker continued his education in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, New York, in Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and in Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. In early life he engaged in teaching for a brief period but afterward removed to Greenville, Michigan, where he entered into active connection with the line of trade of which he has since been a representative, becoming an employe of the firm of Sprague Brothers, retail hardware merchants. He afterward went to Detroit to accept the position of head bookkeeper with the firm of Black & Owen, and remained with their successor, the Black Hardware Company, in the same capacity. After Seattle was largely laid waste by the great fire of 1889 and new business enterprises were springing up to meet the immediate demand, the Black Hardware Company having merged its interests with the Seattle Hardware Company, removed its business plant to this city, and in March, 1890, Mr. Baker took up his abode in Seattle, and from that time forward through twenty years he was a most active factor in the development of the company's business and the extension of its trade relations. His efforts were largely seen in the result which made this one of the most important and extensive concerns of the kind on the Pacific coast. He became treasurer of the company and acted in that capacity until April, 1910, when he retired to enjoy a well earned rest, although he still retains financial interest in various important business concerns of the city. He was the first president of the Title Trust Company, and is still a member of the board of directors. He is vice president and director of the National City Bank and is identified with various other interests.

His activity, too, extends along various lines of a semi-public character, whereby the welfare of the city has been advanced. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle,



FRANK W. BAKER

of which he has been vice president and trustee, and he has served as vice president and trustee of the Charity Organization of Seattle. He did splendid work in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition as one of its trustees, as chairman of its finance committee, and as a member of its executive committee. One of the features of his citizenship has been his recognition of opportunities and advantages that have to do with the public welfare and full utilization of these to the extent of his power and his time.

On the 26th of December, 1888, Mr. Baker was married in Elmira, New York, to Miss Jennie Sibbelle Godfrey. He is well known in club and fraternal circles, holding membership in the Commercial Club, Seattle Golf and Country Club, Arctic Club, Rainier Club and Seattle Athletic Club. He is a prominent and well known Mason, holding membership in Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and Lawson Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R., and is past wise master of Rose Croix Chapter, No. 1. He is also a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and upon him has been conferred the highest honor of the Scottish Rite, as he was elected to the thirty-third degree by the supreme council for the southern jurisdiction of the United States. He is widely known because of his public service, which has been of a most helpful character along various lines affecting the general welfare. In politics he is an earnest republican, and though he has frequently been urged to become a candidate for political office and honors, he has always declined, although he has been frequently spoken of in connection with the mayoralty. He stands, however, for good government in city and state and his influence is a potent factor in advancing civic virtue, in upholding the best interests of the community and in lending dignity to the term citizenship.

FRED H. PETERSON.

Fred H. Peterson is the senior partner of the firm of Peterson & Machride, attorneys at law of Seattle. He is engaged in general practice, although he prefers practice in probate law. His ability has brought him to a creditable position in the leading ranks of the representatives of the profession in the northwest. Moreover, his liberal culture makes him a valued companion in those social circles where intelligence and true worth are received as the passports into good society and association with him means expansion and elevation.

Mr. Peterson left his Minnesota home in 1880, when by appointment he became a cadet in the West Point Military Academy, but resigned in 1882. In June, 1914, he attended the thirtieth annual reunion of his class at West Point. Returning to Wisconsin, he settled at Milwaukee and, devoting his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar on the 8th of January, 1883. He arrived in Seattle on the 4th of April, 1884, and for thirty-one years has now been closely and prominently associated with the legal profession of this city. In July, 1886, he was elected city attorney of Seattle and was the youngest city attorney Seattle ever had. He has held no other public office, preferring to always concentrate his energies upon his professional duties, and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. He has largely specialized in probate law, which branch of the profession he finds very congenial. He closed the estate of the late T. D. Hinckley and was employed in the will contest of the George Kimball estate, and other large estates wherein he was counsel. He has been in active and continuous practice for a longer period than any other member of the Seattle bar, for, while there are a few other attorneys of the city who opened offices in Seattle before Mr. Peterson's arrival, they have divided their attention between the law and other pursuits. Mr. Peterson, however, has concentrated his efforts upon law practice exclusively.

While first, last and always an attorney, Mr. Peterson has yet found time to devote to public interests, cooperating in many projects as a public-spirited citizen who has the welfare of the community at heart. Prior to the Seattle fire in 1889 he was a member of the volunteer fire department. He was instrumental in organizing the Crematory Society which built the first crematory in Washington and was also one of the founders of the Cremation Society of Washington, of which he has since been the president. He was one of the promoters of Westlake avenue from Pike street to Denny Way. The opening of this street,

diagonally through business blocks, was a most expensive project but has resulted in wonderful benefit to the city and stands as a monument to the business sagacity and clear perception of its projectors. Mr. Peterson, with others, devoted four years of hard work to the undertaking and contributed one-half of a business lot to get it through beside paying the full assessment on the other half. He has been willing to make sacrifice for the benefit and upbuilding of the city and his efforts have been far-reaching and beneficial. Recently he has built a large number of store buildings in the north end.

In November, 1886, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Ella White, and they have since been residents of Seattle, where they now have an extensive acquaintance among the leading residents of the city. To them was born a daughter, who is now Mrs. B. A. Sandstedt and resides in Seattle.

In politics Mr. Peterson has always been a stalwart republican and was chairman of the central committee in 1902. Fraternally he is connected with West Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Seattle Chapter, R. A. M.; Seattle Commandery, K. T.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In more recent years, when success has made leisure possible, he has indulged his love of travel, spending four months in Europe in 1910 and again in 1913. He greatly enjoys visiting points of modern and historic interest, as well as the art centers of the old world, and he has thereby gained the broad knowledge, culture and experience which only travel can bring. One of his salient characteristics is his love of literature. He has always been a great reader of the classics and possesses a fine library with the contents of which he is largely familiar, spending many of his most pleasant hours thus in association with the master minds of the world, his life exemplifying all that is admirable in conduct and character. Through investigation and broad reading he has ever kept in touch with the trend of the times not only in matters relating to America but to the world's history as well, and he is regarded as a broad-minded, cultured gentleman as well as one of the ablest and strongest members of the Seattle bar.

SYLVESTER GOODRICH.

Sylvester Goodrich, who at the time of his death was engaged in the hotel business at Auburn, was greatly interested in the development of the Puget Sound country and was a man of marked public spirit. He was born in Rome, New York, November 16, 1831, a son of Isaac and Mary (Hollister) Goodrich, both of whom are deceased, the demise of the former occurring in 1860 and that of the latter in 1870. The father was a native of Connecticut but for many years carried on farming successfully in Oneida county, New York.

Sylvester Goodrich entered the public schools at the usual age and also devoted part of his time during his boyhood to the work of the home farm. In 1852 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, attracted to that state by the discovery of gold. For six months he engaged in mining at Placerville and then made a short visit to Portland, Oregon, returning, however, to California, where for three years he engaged in placer mining in different districts. In 1872 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining there for about ten years, prospecting near Leadville, Denver, Pueblo and Durango. In 1888 he located in Seattle and erected a business block on Jackson street, which, however, was destroyed by fire in the following year. He then went to Auburn, where he resided for many years and where he engaged in the hotel business. He spared no effort in providing for the comfort of his guests and was very successful as a hotel proprietor. He also owned much town and country property and in 1901 laid out an addition to the town of Auburn.

Mr. Goodrich was married in Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York, in 1856, to Miss Mary E. Thorp, who died at Durango, Colorado, in 1884. In February, 1895, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna Rommel, who was born in Germany in 1858. By her first marriage she had four children, Walter, Arthur, George and Viola.

Mr. Goodrich cast his ballot in support of the candidates and measures of the republican party and fraternally was identified with the Masons and the Red Men. He watched with much interest the development of his town and section and was at all times ready

to cooperate in movements that sought to build up the Puget Sound country along commercial lines and was equally concerned for the civic and moral progress of the district. His demise occurred on the 27th of May, 1909, and his passing was the occasion of much sincere grief, as all who knew him held him in high esteem.

WILLIAM SPURCK, JR.

William Spurck, Jr., conducting a real estate and brokerage business, with offices in the Leary building, was born in Nebraska, March 30, 1889. His father, William Spurck, Sr., was a stockman of that state for several years and in 1906 came to Seattle, where he has resided up to the present time. He is now living retired from active business but is the owner of large real estate interests in the city, from which he derives a substantial income. His wife, Mrs. Mabel Spurck, is also living and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death, for their two sons survive, William and John S., the latter a salesman.

William Spurck, Jr., acquired his early education in the public schools of Nebraska and still later attended the University of Washington, where he pursued a liberal arts course and afterward a course in law. On the 1st of June, 1911, he turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he has continued to the present time. He conducts a general real estate business, selling and exchanging property and also carries on a general mortgage, loan and brokerage business. He has gained a good clientage and his interests are now bringing him a gratifying return.

In his political views Mr. Spurck has always been an earnest republican, believing firmly in the principles of that party. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to three college fraternities, the Alpha Tau Omega, the Phi Delta Phi and the Theta Nu Epsilon. His interest in Seattle is that of a public-spirited citizen who desires the welfare of the community along all lines of general and substantial development and improvement. He is enthusiastic in his expression concerning the city and is endeavoring in every way to promote her welfare.

DAVID W. JENKINS.

David W. Jenkins, manager of the Seattle, Portland and San Francisco branches of Henry Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is widely known in Seattle, where he makes his home, and is recognized as a leader in business circles. He was born on the 21st of January, 1872, at Upton, Kentucky, a son of G. C. Jenkins, who passed away in March, 1906, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Morton, is still living at Upton and although seventy-eight years old is still active.

David W. Jenkins was educated in his native state and at the age of seventeen began teaching school there, so continuing for two years. He then entered the employ of a wholesale paint house, with which he remained for two years, after which he entered the lumber manufacturing business. After four years spent in that connection he became identified with Henry Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with whom he has remained ever since. In the intervening eighteen years he has advanced steadily as his developing powers fitted him for more and more responsible positions, and in February, 1909, he opened the Seattle branch of the company at Main and Occidental avenue. In December, 1912, removal was made to the present location at No. 322 Occidental avenue. Mr. Jenkins is not only manager of the Seattle branch but also of the branches at San Francisco and Portland, both of which are incorporated in the state of Washington. He combines a detailed knowledge of the business with administrative ability and discharges ably the responsible duties intrusted to him.

In 1893 Mr. Jenkins was married, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Anna H. Ayers, a native of the Blue Grass state. He is a republican in politics and in his religious faith is a Protestant. He is well known in club and fraternal circles in Seattle, belonging to the

Masons, the Elks, the Hoo Hoos, the Arctic Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Commercial Club. No movement seeking the development of Seattle lacks his hearty support and he is recognized as a valuable and public-spirited citizen.

PORTUS BAXTER.

Portus Baxter, sporting editor of the Post-Intelligencer and one of the best known newspaper men on the Pacific coast, prepared for his present position in the school of experience and won his reputation by his own efforts. He was born at Derby Line, Vermont, October 7, 1867, a son of Major Henry Baxter, who served in the Civil war under Generals L. A. Grant and Sheridan. He was advanced to the rank of major in recognition of his bravery at the battle of Cedar Creek. He married Laura White, a native of Bennington, Vermont, who died in the year 1872, while Major Baxter, surviving for a considerable period, passed away in Seattle in 1890.

Speaking of his education, Portus Baxter says that he attended Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vermont, that he entered the front door of Tufts College, passed right through and came west to Seattle, arriving October 23, 1889, being then a young man of twenty-two years. He has devoted almost his entire life to newspaper writing and since 1890, when he entered the employ of the Post-Intelligencer, has been continuously connected with that paper, identified with every department. For many years he has now occupied the position of sporting editor and for some time was also editor of the Sunday magazine section.

He claims that Clarence B. Bagley, editor of this History of Seattle, is responsible for his being a newspaper man instead of a banker, for when a boy he became associated with a bank in which Mr. Bagley was cashier. He filled the position of errand boy and during the absence of one of the head officials of the bank Mr. Bagley took it upon himself to stand sponsor for the said errand boy for the munificent sum of one dollar per week to be used for carfare, thereby causing a general disturbance and a special meeting of the stockholders on account of such extravagance. The head official of the bank refused to allow this exorbitant sum to a boy who had nothing to do but run errands and, therefore, leaving his position, he soon afterward secured employment on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, of which Will H. Parry was then city editor. He was given in charge of Larry K. Hodges, who now holds an important position with the Oregonian of Portland. His training was most thorough and oftentimes of an arduous character. It would not be unusual for him to be sent to Ballard at eleven o'clock at night to get the details for a story on a fire and perhaps, upon his return, he would be informed that the information for which he had been sent was in the hands of the editor before he left the office and that he had been sent simply to find out if he could perform that duty. During the time that he was not on his way to Ballard or engaged in performing some similar service, he was being instructed by W. M. Sheffield in police reporting and other departments of reportorial work. The first big story to which he was assigned was a murder case known as the Nordstrom case, which was heard in 1895 and which was carried to the supreme court of the United States, where it was defended by James Hamilton Lewis, now United States senator from Illinois. The murder was committed at the top of Cedar mountain and Mr. Baxter left Seattle late in the evening to go to the scene in order to get the details for his paper. In company with Dr. George M. Horton, who was then coroner, and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Caldwell, he drove in a lumber wagon after dark up the dangerous mountain road. It was between one and two o'clock in the morning when they returned to the little railroad station and Mr. Baxter routed the agent out of bed to send his message to the paper for the morning publication. After the agent had sent part of the message his wrist gave out and, as the reporter had had some experience when a lad in telegraphy, he continued the message. Speaking of this occasion, however, he said: "If men could be arrested for their thoughts those on the Seattle end of the line would be serving a life's term if all they thought of the man who was playing that machine at the other end could be brought up against them."

Gradually Mr. Baxter was advanced and all who know aught of the Post-Intelligencer



PORTUS BAXTER

are familiar with his writings. Those who read between the lines of this review may get the story of his faithfulness, fidelity, resolute purpose and determination, for it was by hard work that he won his advancement, proving his worth in his service. He is today one of the well known newspaper men of the Pacific coast, and, moreover, he is a stockholder in the Union Savings & Trust Company Bank of Seattle, in the National Bank of Commerce at St. Louis and the Metropolitan National Bank of Washington, D. C. He is likewise a stockholder in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Seattle and in the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Lora Scott, a native of Big Rapids, Michigan, but reared in Washington, her father being George Washington Scott, who came to Seattle in the early '80s. Mrs. Baxter was educated in the public schools of this city and in the University of Washington. Mr. Baxter belongs to the Elks Lodge, No. 92, of Seattle, to the Press Club and to the Seattle Athletic Club and usually gives his political allegiance to the republican party but feels that he is not bound by party ties and often follows an independent course. He and his wife are well known in the social circles of the city and occupy an attractive winter home at No. 1611 Fifteenth avenue, while they have a summer home at beautiful Three Tree Point.

ROBERT W. WAITE.

There is something stimulating in winning a forensic victory just as there is in winning a contest on the battlefield, and it usually calls forth the best efforts and abilities of him who essays to win success in the arduous and difficult profession of the law, wherein advancement is secured only by personal ability and merit. As a practitioner at the Seattle bar, Robert W. Waite is making steady progress and has proven his ability in handling various intricate cases. He was born December 29, 1887, in Nelson county, North Dakota, a son of Florence L. and Maud Waite. The father, who early learned the carpenter's trade, became a contractor and also followed farming while living in North Dakota. Removing to the northwest, he is now engaged in the cultivation of a fruit farm at Eugene, Oregon, whereon he and his wife make their home. His early life was spent in Michigan, while his parents were from New York, but the spirit of the west attracted him and from early manhood he has made his home on this side the Mississippi, gradually moving westward until he is now identified with Pacific coast interests.

Robert W. Waite is the eldest in a family of four children. He acquired his early education in the public schools of North Dakota and after completing his studies became a mail carrier in that state, spending about two and a half years in that way. He left home at the age of seventeen years and worked his way through business college at Grand Forks, North Dakota. He came to the west to try his fortune, making his way toward the Pacific coast in connection with railroad construction. He knows the experiences of that kind of life but ambition led him on. On reaching Washington he took up his abode at Expansion and then traveled across the country to Sunnyside, where he arrived in April, 1907. He there took up ranch work, but afterward went to Ellensburg and secured a position in an attorney's office, receiving six dollars per week, where he worked till January, 1913, with the exception of about a year in engineering work in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Montana, and on work on the Willamette & Pacific Railroad in Oregon. In the meantime, while connected with the law office, he was studying at every available opportunity and at the date mentioned successfully passed the required examination at Olympia, which won for him admission to the bar on the 18th of January. At that time he took up office work in Seattle with a law firm and in October, 1914, entered upon an independent practice. On the 15th of February, 1915, he formed a partnership with Joseph M. Glasgow, with whom he was associated until December, 1915, when he formed a partnership with C. F. Cook and removed to the L. C. Smith building as a permanent location. He has gradually worked his way upward in the general practice of law and is now accorded a liberal clientage. He has ever recognized the fact that industry is one of the important elements of success in this field as in others

and his close application, his careful preparation and his clear and forceful presentation of his cases are bringing him gratifying success.

Mr. Waite was married in 1913 to Miss Edith McNeil, a daughter of H. G. and Eva McNeil, of Ellensburg, Washington. Her father was in the gold rush to Alaska and made considerable money by furnishing wild meat for the miners. He was an expert hunter of game and for several years he remained in Alaska, conducting a flourishing business. Since returning to Ellensburg he has ranked with the leading ranchmen of Kittitas county and at the present time he is filling the position of county commissioner for the second term. Mr. and Mrs. Waite have a daughter, Dorothy, now in her second year. In his political views Mr. Waite is liberal, voting at municipal elections for the candidates best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. He has never sought political preferment, nor has he ambition along that line. He prefers to give his undivided attention to the law and already has won for himself a creditable place at the Seattle bar. He had no special advantages at the outset of his career, but has worked persistently and energetically to secure those opportunities with which others are provided. As the years have gone on his labors have won his advancement and his commendable course receives the indorsement of all who know aught of his career.

U. C. BATES, M. D.

Dr. U. C. Bates, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Seattle, was born in Hillsdale, Michigan, December 5, 1875. His father, C. Bates, was a native of Ohio and became a successful agriculturist. He married Johanna Werner, a native of Germany, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters, of whom Dr Bates is the youngest.

After attending school in Hillsdale until he had completed the work of the grades and of the high school and had spent a year at Hillsdale College, Dr. Bates continued his education in the Detroit College of Medicine at Detroit, Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He then located for practice in that city, but after a year made his way to Nome, Alaska, where he remained for three years. In 1901 he came to Seattle and entered upon general practice in this city, although he has specialized to a great extent in surgery, in which branch of the profession he displays marked skill.

On the 22d of August, 1905, Dr. Bates was married, in Seattle, Washington, to Miss Minnie E. Pauli, a native of Michigan and a representative of a prominent family of Hillsdale. They have become the parents of two children, James W. and Marion E. The family reside at No. 713 Sixteenth avenue.

In politics Dr. Bates is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Masons, the Elks and the Odd Fellows. He belongs also to the Press Club and to the Arctic Club, while along strictly professional lines he has membership with the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a very modest man, but it is only justice to say that he has a large practice, won through merit and ability. Recognizing the advantageous situation of Seattle, he has great faith in its future and has the interests of the city much at heart.

LEWIS R. DAWSON, M. D.

Dr. Lewis R. Dawson did not hastily decide upon Seattle as a place of residence, visiting various cities in the northwest before he determined to locate here. He has never regretted his decision and is one of the most stalwart advocates of the city and its opportunities and possibilities. Seattle has benefited by his efforts in its behalf along various lines and counts him as one of its most able, learned and successful physicians and surgeons. He was a young man of about twenty-eight years when he established his home here, his birth having occurred in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 23, 1856. The

family is of English descent and Isaac N. Dawson, the Doctor's father, was born in Pennsylvania. In early manhood he engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, settling in Warren, where he also established a linseed oil manufactory. Thoroughly acquainted with the business in every particular, he built up a trade of large and growing proportions and won place among the substantial business men of that city. He did not allow his manufacturing interests to monopolize his time to the exclusion of activity in public affairs and was always ready and willing to do his duty in behalf of the public welfare, giving active and earnest support to many measures which proved of benefit to his city. For many years he was justice of the peace and was also a member and president of the board of education. Moreover, confidence was evidenced in him in an unusual degree in his retention in the office of mayor of Warren for twelve years. In the administration of city affairs he displayed the same spirit which characterized his business career, avoiding useless expenditure of money and as well the useless retrenchment which blocks progress. He sought to promote practical reform and to advance improvement along substantial lines, and his efforts resulted beneficially for the city. In early manhood he married Nancy L. Reeves, daughter of John Reeves, a Trumbull county pioneer, who was born in Connecticut and from Pennsylvania removed to Ohio. Mr. Dawson died in 1878 and his widow survived until July, 1900, both being laid to rest in the Warren cemetery.

Dr. Dawson supplemented a public-school education by a course in the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, and made his initial step in business life as a teacher in the schools of Warren, thereby earning the money that enabled him to pursue his college work. It was his determination, however, to engage in medical practice and with that end in view he began studying under the preceptorship of Dr. John R. Woods of Warren and later became a medical student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in June, 1882. He applied himself diligently to the mastery of the branches of the curriculum and entered upon the practical work of his profession with broad theoretical knowledge, which his quick understanding enabled him to readily adapt to specific needs. The year after leaving the university was spent as assistant surgeon in the Quincy copper mines of Hancock, Michigan, and after a brief period spent in visiting friends in the east he came to Washington, spending some time in Walla Walla and Tacoma and also in Portland, Oregon. The month of January, 1884, however, witnessed his arrival in Seattle and from that day to the present he has been one of its loyal, progressive and valued citizens.

Dr. Dawson practiced alone for about three years and in 1887 entered into partnership with Dr. Thomas T. Minor, a most capable physician, with whom he was connected until the death of Dr. Minor in December, 1889. For about a year in 1891-92, Dr. Dawson was a partner of Dr. James B. Eagleson, and since that time has been alone, enjoying an extensive and rapidly growing practice. In his early professional career he concentrated his energies largely upon the diseases of women and was very successful in their treatment, but since his return from the Spanish-American war he has engaged in general practice, specializing somewhat in surgical work.

Long service as a member of the National Guard gave Dr. Dawson the training which qualified him for active duty in the war with Spain. In December, 1884, he enlisted in the Seattle Rifles, becoming a member of Company B, First Regiment, Washington National Guard. In September of the following year he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and became first lieutenant in May, 1888. In June, 1890, he was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington with the rank of major, serving as such until 1896, when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and brigade surgeon, and upon his honorable discharge he was retired with the latter rank. He was holding that rank at the time of the breaking out of the Spanish-American war in 1898, when he tendered his services to Governor Rodgers and was appointed major and surgeon of the First Washington Volunteer Regiment. From May until the following October he was on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and in the Presidio of San Francisco, and on the latter date was assigned with his regiment for duty in the Philippines. He was at the front at the battle of Santa Ana and in all of the engagements in which the regiment participated, as well as the first expedition under General Lawton against Santa Cruz.

With his regiment he afterward returned home and was honorably discharged. At the close of fifteen years' connection with the National Guard he retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Dr. Dawson was married in 1888 and had two sons by that marriage, Lewis R. and W. Ralph C. On the 6th of October, 1902, he wedded Theresa Eliot Reno, a native of New York, by whom he has two children, Lee Reno and Mary Reeves. He is a very prominent Mason, holding membership in Arcana Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M.; Washington Lodge of Perfection; Washington Chapter of the Rose Croix; and Washington Council of the Knights of Kadosh. He attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry in Lawson Consistory, and crossed the sands of the desert with Afifi Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Tacoma. He has membership with the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Washington Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. He is prominent and popular in club circles, holding membership in the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Association and the Golf and Country Club. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. His outside interests are sufficient to render him a well balanced character, yet his chief attention is concentrated upon his professional interests and activities and he has ever remained a close and discriminating student of the science of medicine, keeping in touch with the most advanced thought.

JOSEPH BORST.

Several years before the great rush of gold seekers to the Pacific coast in 1849, following the gold discoveries in California the preceding year, Joseph Borst made his way to the west in 1845. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1821, but from 1845 until his demise was identified with the golden west. After a brief time spent in Washington he went to California, but in 1849 again came to this state, settling in Lewis county, where he took up a homestead claim, also preempted more land until he was the owner of more than six hundred acres. He always maintained his residence in Lewis county until called to his final rest in 1885, but was very actively engaged in the livestock business in Seattle and at other points along the western coast. He likewise sold a great deal of stock in Victoria, British Columbia. He raised large numbers of cattle east of the mountains and had extensive land holdings in that part of the state. His business affairs were most systematically, wisely and successfully conducted and he became known as one of the foremost cattle dealers of this section. He sold a large number of cattle to local meat dealers and also bought for local men, and the extent and importance of his business affairs brought him a wide acquaintance in Seattle. He was always ready to give his aid and his influence on the side of the city's upbuilding and of the advancement of the state and his cooperation was counted as a valued factor in promoting the public good.

Mr. Borst was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Roundtree in 1854, and they became the parents of four children, Eva Estella, Ada, Harbin David and Allen Turner, the two latter both residents of California. The eldest daughter married S. S. McElfresh and resides in Lewis county. The daughter Ada became the wife of John C. Blackwell in 1891, but he was an eastern man and did not like the west, so they spent much of their time in the east, although Mrs. Blackwell has always maintained a home in Washington. After her husband's death she returned to this state and took up her residence in Seattle, where she has since lived. She is widely known socially here and has an extensive circle of warm friends. She is a member of the Congregational church and of the Leschi Improvement Club and the Woman's Century Club, and it is to her that we are indebted for the material concerning her honored father. Her mother still maintains a home on the old homestead but spends most of her time in California, where she has extensive holdings.

In his political views Mr. Borst was a democrat and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction



JOSEPH BORST

for him. He deserves mention in this history as one of the pioneer settlers of the west, having arrived here at a time when the Pacific coast country was cut off from the east by the long stretches of prairie and of the desert and the mountain ranges, all of which made travel almost impossible before the building of the railroads. He knew California before it entered into the wild period of excitement that followed the discovery of gold there and he was identified with the development of Washington from a period when the most farsighted would never have dreamed that there would spring up within its borders several great metropolitan centers and that it would take the lead in various productions among the great states of the Union.

J. WILL JONES.

J. Will Jones, who since June, 1906, has been continuously engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, being now a member of the firm of Baxter & Jones, was born at Virden, Illinois, August 3, 1879, and is the eldest of a family of five children whose parents were William and Minnie (Davidson) Jones. The father, who through much of his life has been a successful farmer, is now residing at Virden, Illinois, and of that state Mrs. Jones is a native.

J. Will Jones received his early educational training in the public and high schools of Virden and afterward attended Blackburn College at Carlinville, Illinois, while subsequently he entered the State University of Illinois, in which he pursued his law course, being graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1904. His life up to that time was spent upon the home farm, but following his graduation he opened a law office in Virden, where he remained in practice for two years. Thinking that the far west would give him better opportunities, he came to Seattle in June, 1906, and entered upon active practice, in which he has continued to the present, being now associated with Chauncey L. Baxter in the firm of Baxter & Jones.

On the 12th of January, 1915, Mr. Jones was married, in Manistee, Michigan, to Miss Elizabeth Wentz, a native of Michigan and a daughter of William Wentz, a prominent lumberman and a representative of an old family of Manistee. The family residence at No. 1521 Ravenna boulevard is a hospitable home—the favorite resort of their many friends. Mr. Jones makes motoring his favorite source of recreation, it being his most pleasurable pastime. In politics he is a republican, somewhat active as a party worker. He is deeply interested in Christian service, holding membership in the First Baptist church, of which he is the secretary. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge of Seattle and to the Metropolitan Lumbermen's Club, while professionally he is connected with the Seattle Bar Association. He chose as his life work a profession in which advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability and during the period of his residence in Seattle, to which city he came an entire stranger, he has established a large and satisfactory practice and is numbered among the leading young lawyers of the city.

ERNEST GLADSTONE SHORROCK.

Ernest Gladstone Shorrock, public accountant, following his profession in Seattle, was born in Blackburn, England, on the 9th of October, 1868, and took his initial step in the business world when a youth of fifteen years, at which time he secured a position as office boy with the West Lancashire Railway Company at Southport, England. He determined to win advancement if it could be secured by faithful service and reliability and it was not long before he was given a position in the rate department, while later he was transferred to the accounting department. Gradually he worked his way upward until eventually he was given charge of the general books of the company and along this line his later life has been spent. In 1891 he went to London as accountant for the Empire of India Corporation, acting in that capacity for three years. In 1894 he became

a member of the London staff of W. B. Peat & Company, one of the largest firms of chartered accountants, and when in that connection was given charge of many important cases in Great Britain and on the continent. In 1899 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States to represent, as auditor and assistant general manager, the interests of a syndicate of British capitalists in various transportation and trading enterprises in Alaska and the Yukon territory, with Seattle as his headquarters. He organized the accounting systems of these different concerns and traveled extensively over the northwestern part of the continent in his official capacity, continuing to represent the syndicate until 1901. His final report on this business was made to his principals in England at that time, after which he returned to Seattle and in 1902 he opened his office as a public accountant. He stands high in his profession, his ability gaining him prominence and winning for him the liberal patronage now accorded him.

Mr. Shorrock believes that high professional standards should be maintained and in 1903 he was active in securing the adoption of the certified public accountant's law in the state of Washington. When that law went into effect he was appointed a member of the state board of accountancy and was made its chairman. He is a fellow of the American Association of Public Accountants; of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of England; and of the Washington Society of Certified Public Accountants. He follows his chosen profession as a senior partner in the firm of E. G. Shorrock & Company, with offices in the Central building, in Seattle. Merit has gained him his advancement and his professional brethren and the public accord him a position of distinction in the field of his chosen life work.

ISAAC N. JUST.

Isaac N. Just became one of the prominent representatives of insurance in the northwest. He was a pioneer in introducing the Michigan Mutual and the Miller National Insurance Companies into this section of the country and his efforts exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those whom he represented. He was widely recognized as a man of undaunted enterprise and became a valued citizen of Seattle, where he made his home from 1901 until his death twelve years later.

Mr. Just was a native of Michigan, born July 17, 1850, and in that state he acquired a good education, liberal advantages being afforded him. His early training qualified him to assume responsibilities in the business world and for eighteen years he was connected with banking interests in Michigan. He afterward devoted a few years to the insurance business in that state, but in 1901 sought the broadening opportunities of the growing west and came to Seattle to open an office for the Michigan Mutual and the Miller National Insurance Companies. This was a new field for both companies and Mr. Just had to take the initial step in building up the business, which he did in such a capable and substantial manner that his work exceeded all anticipations. He secured a large amount of business within a very short time and his efforts were most effective in furthering the interests of the companies which he represented on the coast. He was a tireless worker, writing risks on elevators, mills and grain exclusively, and he remained active in the business until his death. He has been succeeded by C. H. Cole and the firm is known as the Pacific Miller's Fire Insurance Company, but the company still gives to Mr. Just credit for the establishment and development of the business in the northwest.

At Smyrna, Michigan, in 1876, Mr. Just was united in marriage to Miss Emma Spencer, a native of New York, and they became parents of three children, of whom two are living, Ethel J. and Myra B. Mr. Just was a member of the Commercial Club and was in hearty sympathy with its purposes and plans for the upbuilding of Seattle, being greatly interested and always active for the welfare of the city, in the future of which he had great faith. He belonged to the Order of the Maccabees and to the Plymouth Congregational church and he worked untiringly to secure the erection of the fine large new church edifice owned by that denomination. He acted as a member of the building committee; was a trustee for a number of years and, in fact, was a most tireless worker in his efforts

to advance the cause and widen the scope of its influence. Death called him September 1, 1913. He laid down his work at the close of a life that covered sixty-three years—years that were fraught with good deeds, characterized by honorable purpose and by successful achievement. He was devoted to his family, counting the happiness of his wife and children his first interest, and he was also most faithful and loyal in his friendships.

MILTON G. STURGIS, M. D.

Dr. Milton G. Sturgis, who has practiced his profession in Seattle since 1904 and is now specializing in the field of surgery, has displayed superior ability and gained marked distinction in his chosen calling. The width of the continent separates him from the place of his nativity, for he was born in Auburn, Maine, January 28, 1878, his parents being George Emerson and Annie T. (Tomlinson) Sturgis. Through one branch of the maternal ancestry he was connected with the André family, to which belonged Major John André, a British officer, who was shot as a spy during the Revolutionary war and of whom it was said that he displayed such nobility of spirit that General Washington wept when he signed the death warrant. On the paternal side, Dr. Sturgis is descended from an ancestor who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Supplementing a common-school education by a college course, Milton G. Sturgis was graduated from Bates College of Maine with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1900 and in preparation for the medical profession attended the Harvard Medical School and is numbered among its alumni of 1903. His professional degree was at that time conferred upon him and soon afterward he came to the northwest, opening an office in Seattle in 1904, since which time he has here practiced as a physician and surgeon. His ability and conscientious work have brought him prominently to the front and in addition to a large private practice he is acting as surgeon to the King County and Seattle City Hospitals, after having previously served as assistant surgeon to the Seattle City Hospital.

On the 19th of October, 1904, in Seattle, Dr. Sturgis was married to Miss Sarah Perkins, a daughter of George and Harriet Perkins. Their children are Isabel André and Milton Gorham. Dr. Sturgis is connected with the Masonic fraternity and is well known in club circles of the city as a member of the Rainier, University, Harvard College and Automobile Clubs. Politically he is independent, holding to no party affiliation and bound by no party ties. He is an advisory member of the American Legion and along strictly professional lines he is a member of the American Medical Association and the Pacific Northwest Surgeons Association. This indicates the trend of his thoughts, interest and efforts and his broad investigation, wide study and varied experience have placed him among the foremost surgeons of the northwest.

THEODORE NEWELL HALLER.

Theodore Newell Haller, who has practically spent his entire life in Washington, is a capitalist and prominent business man, owning and controlling extensive realty holdings in Seattle and the northwest. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having there occurred on the 4th of January, 1864, but he was only six months old when brought by his father, Colonel Granville Owen Haller, to the northwest. Extended mention is made of the family elsewhere in this volume.

During the father's residence in this state he made investment from time to time in property, and Theodore N. Haller is now managing and is largely the owner of the realty interests left by his father. In the control of his business affairs he displays keen sagacity, unflinching enterprise and sound judgment. The estate embraces some of the fine business property of the city, including the Haller block, together with large tracts of valuable farming land. Mr. Haller takes cognizance of every phase of the business, studies conditions and so directs affairs that his success is constantly increasing. He was qualified for life's practical and responsible duties by study at Portland, Oregon,

following a course in the public schools on the Sound and at the Peekskill Military Academy on the Hudson, while eventually he entered Yale College. He then entered upon the study of law, which he pursued under the direction of the firm of Burke & Haller, the junior partner being his elder brother. His knowledge of the law is of great assistance to him in the management of his business affairs but the latter are so extensive that he has no time for active law practice.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Haller has always voted with the republican party and is thoroughly informed concerning the questions and issues of the day, but does not seek nor desire political office nor honors. He has a wide acquaintance in the west and the high regard of all who know him, and he is a typical western man in the attributes of progress and enterprise and is cosmopolitan in the breadth of his interests.

JAMES M. FRYE.

During the later years of his life James M. Frye occupied the responsible position of superintendent with the firm of Bebb & Mendel, architects, of Seattle. He had a wide acquaintance in Seattle, in which city he was born on the 22d of August, 1861, and there spent his entire life. He acquired his education in the public schools and in the State University and for a number of years after leaving school attended to the business interests of his father, looking after his property. In 1900, however, he became associated with Bebb & Mendel, architects, and was superintendent of all their large building operations until May, 1904, when failing health compelled him to resign.

In 1887 Mr. Frye was united in marriage to Miss Loretta Ripley, a daughter of J. M. Ripley, who came to Washington in 1882 from Watsonville, California. Before removing to the coast he was a resident of Galena, Illinois, and after coming to Seattle he conducted a hotel for a time but later retired from active business. To Mr. and Mrs. Frye were born two children, Russell Marion and Ruth Louise. The family circle was broken by the hand of death on the 14th of February, 1905, when the husband and father was called to his final rest at the comparatively early age of forty-three years. He had a wide acquaintance in Seattle, where his entire life had been passed, and he had been a witness of the growth of the city from the days of its villagehood. Its history was familiar to him and among its residents he had a circle of friends that was constantly growing. He displayed many sterling traits that endeared him to those with whom he came in contact.

J. ALEXANDER WAKEFIELD.

J. Alexander Wakefield, formerly an active member of the bar, but for many years giving undivided attention to the real-estate business in Seattle, his offices being now in the Alaska building, was born in Shelby county, Illinois, in 1855, his parents being W. H. and Eliza J. Wakefield, who are now residents of Elma, Washington, aged respectively eighty-four and seventy-nine years.

Reared in the state of his nativity, J. Alexander Wakefield completed his education in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington in 1878, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, while later the Master of Science degree was conferred upon him. In early manhood he engaged in teaching in the public schools and in the university. Having prepared for the practice of law, he devoted his attention for seven years to that profession in Iowa before his removal to Seattle, where he has made his home for about seventeen years, spending the greater part of the time on Queen Anne Hill. Here, recognizing the opportunity for judicious real-estate investment, owing to the growth of the city and the substantial development of the northwest, he has given his attention to that line of business and has secured a large clientage. There is nothing that escapes him concerning the realty market. He is able to place a correct valuation upon



JAMES M. FRYE

property and is therefore able to direct the investments of his clients. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of the innate powers and talents which are his.

In Mapleton, Iowa, in 1882, Mr. Wakefield was married to Miss Lucy A. Cook, a daughter of Benjamin Cook, of Penn Yan, New York, and they became the parents of a daughter, Fannie B., who is now the wife of C. William Stender, of Seattle. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Congregational church and Mr. Wakefield also holds membership in the Masonic lodge. In politics his allegiance has long been given to the republican party and in 1890 he served as superintendent of census in South Dakota. Otherwise he has held no public offices but has concentrated his energies upon his business affairs, wherein he has won not only success, but has also contributed to the substantial development of the northwest.

WILLIAM F. VAN RUFF.

In 1911, William F. Van Ruff was appointed to the position of city attorney of Seattle, which position he has since filled in a most creditable manner. He has lived in this city since 1903, arriving here when a young man of twenty-five years. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 1, 1878, a son of J. W. Van Ruff, who removed with his family to Louisville, Kentucky, during the early boyhood of his son, William.

The latter there attended the public schools until 1888, when he removed to Summit, New Jersey. There he again became a public school pupil and in the course of time entered the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He next went to Chicago, where he attended the Illinois College of Law, completing his course in that institution with the graduating class of 1903. The lure of the west was upon him and he made his way at once to Seattle, where he began the practice of his profession, remaining active in the work of the courts until 1907, when he was appointed law clerk in the office of Scott Calhoun, corporation counsel, with whom he continued until 1910 in that capacity. He afterward served for a year as chief clerk in the office, or until he was appointed by the corporation counsel to the position of city attorney. He is now carefully safeguarding the public interests of the city in his present position and is recognized as a ready and resourceful lawyer who is well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, especially in matters relating to municipal rights.

In 1906, Mr. Van Ruff was united in marriage to Miss Essie Osse and they have one son, Kenneth W. Mr. Van Ruff is a Mason and is identified with several other fraternal organizations, including the United Workmen, the Foresters and the Eagles. He chose as a life work a profession in which advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability and gradually he has made his way to a creditable place among the able young lawyers of the city.

ELMER NICHOLSON, M. D.

Dr. Elmer Nicholson, enjoying a growing practice at Seattle, his business having already assumed extensive proportions, is accorded rank with the men of broad learning and experience in the profession in the northwest. He was born in Meeker county, Minnesota, April 17, 1881, a son of Andrew N. Nicholson, deceased. The father was born in Sweden and in 1870 came to the new world, settling in Minnesota, where he carried on agricultural pursuits. He married Hannah Johnson, who was also born in Sweden and came to the new world about 1870. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight are yet living.

Dr. Nicholson, who was the twelfth in order of birth, attended the public schools and the high school in Meeker county, Minnesota, being graduated there when twenty years of age. Having thus completed his more specifically literary course, he entered upon preparation for a professional career by becoming a student in the medical department

of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1905. From June of that year until June, 1906, he occupied the position of interne of the Bethesda Hospital in St. Paul, after which he entered upon general practice at Minneapolis, where he continued for three years. In 1909 he removed to Brainard, Minnesota, and in June, 1911, came to Seattle, since which time he has been engaged in general practice, meeting with a notable measure of success in following his profession here. He most carefully diagnoses his cases and his judgment concerning the outcome of disease is very seldom, if ever, at fault. He belongs to the King County Medical Society and the State Medical Association and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought and purposes of the profession. He is also a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Nicholson is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Seattle, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Swedish Baptist church. He belongs to the Swedish Business Men's Club and is interested in the advancement of Seattle's interests. He resides at No. 1723 Summit avenue and has offices in the Joshua Green building, where he has secured all the instruments and appliances necessary to aid him in his professional duties.

GENERAL EDUARD POLONIUS EDSSEN.

From the age of twenty years General Eduard Polonius Edsen has been identified with the progress of the northwest. He was equipped with a liberal education at his arrival on the Pacific coast but otherwise had no capital with which to start life in this section of the country. Through the intervening period of years he has advanced steadily step by step, never fearing to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way, yet never rashly passing beyond the bounds wherein effort is guided by sound judgment. He is among the substantial citizens that Germany has furnished to the northwest. He was born in Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, April 29, 1856, his father being Hinrich J. Edsen, whose birth occurred in the same locality in 1825. He became a civil engineer and an officer in the German army, serving in the war of 1848. He married Miss Lucie J. Petersen, who was born in the village of Husum in 1831 and was descended from a long line of military officers. Mr. Edsen passed away in 1866 at the age of forty-one years, while his wife, long surviving him, died in 1900, in her seventieth year. They were consistent Christian people, holding membership in the Lutheran church, and their substantial qualities endeared them to all with whom they came in contact. Their family numbered three sons and two daughters.

The advantages of public school and college instruction were accorded Eduard P. Edsen in his youthful days, followed by the benefits of travel, in which way he spent the succeeding four years. On the 18th of November, 1876, he reached Portland, Oregon, and not long afterward secured a position on the farm of William Freels near the Sandy postoffice in that state. While there employed he used every opportunity to increase his knowledge of the English language. In March, 1877, he took up the business of salmon fishing, which he followed for a year in Brookfield, Washington, and later he pursued a course in a business college in Portland, while under private tutors he perfected himself in English. For a time he was employed as a deck hand on the Columbia river, later devoted six months to work at the lumber business and in filling contracts for wood at Walla Walla. In the spring of 1879 he found employment in Stahl's brewery and wholesale liquor business in Walla Walla and his capability and enterprise won him advancement through intermediate positions to that of general manager. About that time he made an unfortunate investment which resulted in the loss of nearly all of his earnings. In 1881 he formed a partnership with V. D. Lambert for the conduct of a real-estate and insurance business at Walla Walla, where he remained until 1883. In the summer of that year he visited the Sound and in December took up his abode in Seattle. In January following he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Olympia and on the 4th of April, 1894, was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. His mastery of no less than seven languages soon secured him the major portion of the foreign law business

of the city and he was soon recognized as a leading member of the Seattle bar and also won prosperity through other business connections. Moreover, his acquaintance was constantly broadening and his personal qualities won him favor with his associates. In November, 1889, he formed a law partnership with the Hon. Will H. Thompson and Hon. John E. Humphries under the style of Thompson, Edsen & Humphries and for eight years that firm maintained a position among the foremost practitioners at the bar on the Pacific coast. When the senior partner was chosen attorney for the Great Northern Railway Company the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Edsen continued in practice alone. He has made a close study of the law and his knowledge is broad and comprehensive. He is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle and his ability is manifest in his able handling of a case in the courts and by his wise counsel. A man of scholarly attainments, his literary efforts have attracted much more than local attention, for he is a contributor to various magazines and papers in both prose and verse. It is said that he shows particular ability in the latter in his mastery of the dialects of the miners and other frontier people.

On the 1st of July, 1901, General Edsen was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Marie Clark, and their home is an attractive country residence, Edenwild, in Kitsap county. Mrs. Edsen is a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Sutton) Clark, both natives of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Edsen have been born two sons and two daughters, Eduard Primus Edsen, Marion Secunda Edsen, Vera Tertia Edsen and Clark Quartus Edsen.

Aside from his professional connections General Edsen has figured prominently in the public life of Seattle and in large measure has contributed to the upbuilding and development of the city. His name is prominently known in connection with its military and fraternal interests. In 1884 he organized Company D, of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington, and became its first captain. An expert drillmaster, that company, as well as Rainier Division No. 18 of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias, which was organized by him in 1892, ranked among the best in the many competitive drills held in Seattle, Tacoma and New Westminster, B. C., carrying off prizes at each meet. He has held the office of assistant judge advocate general of the Washington brigade, filling the position with distinction for a number of years, and was aide de camp on the staff of Governor William A. Newell, with the rank of colonel. In 1878 he assisted in organizing the Walla Walla Artillery, which is now the oldest military company in the state, known as Company A, Second Regiment, N. G. W. General Edsen is also identified with various fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Pythias; the Knights of Malta; Knights of the Golden Eagle; United Ancient Order of Druids, of which he is deputy supreme arch, the second highest officer in North America; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Royal Arcanum; the Order of Chosen Friends; the four branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he served for sixteen years as president of the general relief committee, and for five years as department commander of the Patriarchs Militant, with the rank of major general; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, for which he wrote the rituals for the grand aerie and subordinate aeries, complete with all its additional ceremonies, as well as the complete code of laws for the government of the order named. In the last mentioned organization he held the highest office, that of chief justice, with the rank of past grand worthy president. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree. He assisted in establishing the Seattle Turnverein and from 1889 until 1903 was president of the George Washington Branch of the Irish National League. In 1894 he was sent to represent Washington at the World's Fair at Antwerp, Belgium, and was present when the fair was formally opened by King Leopold II on the 5th of May of that year.

In politics General Edsen is a stalwart republican and for several years was president of the German American Republican Club of Washington, as well as of the local branch at Seattle. He has been spoken of as "a man of distinction in political, professional and literary circles, and equally prominent socially." His life history indicates the possibilities which are open to young men of ambition and enterprise. He felt that the northwest offered opportunities superior to those found in other sections of the country and he used every legitimate advantage to further his progress. At first, because of a lack of

acquaintance and a lack of knowledge of the English language, he had to accept minor positions, but he soon mastered the native tongue of the people and also soon demonstrated his ability so that advancement and promotion have followed, and step by step he has progressed until he now occupies a leading position as a lawyer, as a man of literary ability and as a citizen.

IRVIN ARTHUR WEICHBRODT, M. D.

Dr. Irvin Arthur Weichbrodt, a member of the medical fraternity of Seattle specializing in surgery and gynecology, was born October 7, 1878, in Seward, Nebraska, a son of Arthur L. Weichbrodt, who was a native of Berlin, Germany, and came to America in 1873, settling at Lincoln, Nebraska. He has devoted his life largely to journalism and is now editor and proprietor of the German paper "Die Wacht Am Sunda" at Tacoma. He came to Washington in 1882, first settling at Seattle but afterward going to Tacoma, where he established the paper which he is now publishing. He married Laura Ballard, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Joseph Ballard, a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family represented in the Revolutionary war. Members of the family became pioneer settlers of Indiana. Mrs. Weichbrodt is still living and by her marriage she became the mother of four children.

Dr. Weichbrodt, the eldest of the family, accompanied his parents to Tacoma in early boyhood and there attended the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen years, when he became a newsboy of that city. He was afterward an A. D. T. messenger and still later took up the study of pharmacy. His first position in connection with the drug business was in the store of Virges & Company at Tacoma, with whom he remained for three years. He then passed the state examination, after which he left home and became a range rider in eastern Washington and western Montana, spending a year in that connection. With his earnings on the range he paid his tuition in the University of St. Louis at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1903 with the Bachelor of Science degree, while the following year he won his M. D. degree. He then became an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital under Dr. Amichs and later he pursued post-graduate work in the Post Graduate Hospital and in the Bellevue Hospital of New York City, thus splendidly qualifying for the onerous and responsible duties of the profession.

Returning to Washington, Dr. Weichbrodt passed the required state examination and located for practice at Winlock, where he remained for five years. He afterward spent a year in post-graduate work in New York, in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, and in Berlin and Vienna. Following his return from abroad he practiced for a year at Winlock and then removed to Seattle. Later he again entered upon post-graduate courses, spending six months in post-graduate work in New York, but in January, 1912, returned and resumed active practice. In 1913 he spent two months in further study in New York, specializing in surgery and gynecology, which he has since made the principal features of his practice. He is thoroughly conversant with all the latest scientific researches in those fields and practices according to the most scientific methods.

On the 15th of September, 1903, in Seattle, Washington, Dr. Weichbrodt was united in marriage to Miss Eugenie Levy, a native of Denver, Colorado, and a daughter of Benjamin C. Levy. Dr. Weichbrodt figures very prominently in fraternal circles. He has advanced far in Masonry, being now a Mystic Shriner, and he also holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Owls and the Moose. He is likewise a member of the College Club of Seattle and the Seattle Automobile Club and he finds his chief diversion in fishing, hunting and motoring. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. Along strictly professional lines he has connection with the King County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Gynecological Association. The thoroughness with which Dr. Weichbrodt masters anything which he undertakes is shown by the many times



DR. IRVIN A. WEICHBRODT

which he has gone to the east for post-graduate work, thus continually broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency. He is now recognized as a distinguished member of the medical profession in Seattle and one of marked power and ability.

JOHN TRUMBULL.

John Trumbull devoted his life to the practice of law and became an expert in laws relating to timber claims. In this connection he represented many of the prominent timber men of the northwest. A native of Scotland, he was only eleven years of age when brought to America by his parents, who settled in Cresco, Iowa. There he pursued his education and after attending the high school he became a student in the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which in due course of time he was graduated. He was then admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in North Dakota. Later he removed to Montana, where he continued in practice until coming to the Puget Sound country in 1889, in which year he settled at Port Townsend, where he opened a law office, after which he was continuously identified with the bar of Washington until his life's labors were ended in death. His brother Tom joined him and studied law under his direction, and following his admission to the bar a partnership was formed between them under the firm style of Trumbull & Trumbull. In 1899 John Trumbull opened an office in Port Angeles, where he remained until 1908, when he came to Seattle and here opened a branch office for the firm, remaining in charge in this city until his death, while his brother conducted the business of the firm at Port Townsend. He studied laws relating to claims and property interests in the northwest and became an expert on the subject of timber laws, his ability in that direction leading to his selection as attorney by a number of the most prominent timber men of the northwest. While in Montana he prepared a brief in relation to land laws whereby a momentous question was settled in the federal court at Washington, D. C., and thereby established a precedent. He was also instrumental in establishing a precedent in the matter of women holding the position of county superintendent of schools and through his law practice he was likewise active in establishing a precedent in regard to a disputed matter of taxation. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence was comprehensive and exact and he was looked upon as an authority by his fellow members of the bar.

On the 20th of December, 1888, in Montana, Mr. Trumbull was united in marriage to Mrs. Victoria L. (Sawyer) De Vol, of Ohio, the widow of Samuel De Vol. To Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull was born a daughter, Helen. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 16th of December, 1913, Mr. Trumbull passed away, his demise being a great blow to his wife and daughter. He was most devoted to their welfare and counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would enhance their happiness. Mr. Trumbull belonged to the Knights of Pythias but did not care to figure prominently in public life outside of his profession. Nature endowed him with keen intellect and he used his powers wisely and well. His strong mentality enabled him to analyze and readily grasp the salient features in a case and understand the relation of the law thereto. Wide study and research developed his powers and he became recognized as one of the foremost representatives of his profession in the northwest.

AMOS SLATER.

Amos Slater, a mining engineer, with offices in the Henry building, was well trained for his profession, in which he has been an active practitioner since 1900. He was born August 16, 1875, near Como, in Park county, Colorado. His father, Seth S. Slater, was a ranchman and stock raiser of that state, where he settled in pioneer times, there maintaining his residence to the day of his death, which occurred in the year 1904. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Martha J. Wilson, is still residing at the old home in Colorado.

Amos Slater is the eldest of their children, four in number. He acquired his education in the schools of Denver and when his textbooks were put aside he entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in that city. Recognizing the value of further educational training, he afterward attended the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, and was graduated therefrom in 1900 with the degree Engineer of Mines. He afterward went to Silverton, Colorado, where he entered the employ of a gold mining and milling company as engineer, taking charge of the development of their mines. In 1902 he entered the engineering department of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Denver and in 1903 was made assistant geologist for the company, with which he remained until 1905. In that year he accepted a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as assistant geologist and in 1906 was promoted to the position of geologist with the company. During the first year of his connection therewith he was transferred to the Northwestern Improvement Company and carried on experimental work at South Tacoma, Washington. In 1908 he resigned that position and embarked in business on his own account as a consulting mining engineer, in which field of labor he has continued to the present time, being accorded a liberal patronage, for his expert knowledge is recognized.

In 1902 Mr. Slater was married to Miss Martha Bennett, a daughter of William H. Bennett, of Golden, Colorado, who was connected with the School of Mines of that place and is still living there. Mr. Slater is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite. He is one of the organizers of The Engineers' Club of Seattle, was its first president and is now serving on its executive board. He also belongs to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is president of the Washington Association of Engineers, and is a member of the Colorado Scientific Society. He is continually carrying on his studies, investigations and researches along the line of his profession and is thereby adding to his knowledge and promoting his efficiency, his ability placing him among the representative men in his line in the northwest.

CHARLES WAYLAND SCARFF.

Charles Wayland Scarff, actively connected with timber operations in the northwest, is president of the Stevenson-Scarff Timber Company and secretary of the Seaboard Logging Company. He has been a resident of Seattle since 1907 and has since operated in timber holdings. He was born June 3, 1858, at Pella, Marion county, Iowa, a son of the Rev. E. H. and Mary B. Scarff. The father was president of the Iowa Central University at Pella for a quarter of a century and in that school Charles W. Scarff pursued his education, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation in 1878, while the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him in 1881. In early manhood he taught in the public schools of Iowa for two years and in 1882 he embarked in the real estate business at Grand Island, Nebraska, where he met with a fair measure of success. He became one of the founders of the Grand Island Baptist College in 1886, having solicited thirty thousand dollars in the east with which to erect the college buildings. In 1890 he went to Burlington, Vermont, and for a number of years was special agent for the Bell Telephone Company in northern New England. He transferred his operations to the field of the northwest in 1907, when he arrived in Seattle and the prominence of the Stevenson-Scarff Timber Company, of which he is the president, and of the Seaboard Logging Company, of which he is the secretary, indicates the place which he holds in business circles today, for both companies have large timber holdings and operating confines. While at Grand Island, Nebraska, he was a director of the Bank of Commerce from 1886 until 1888.

On the 3d of June, 1881, at Grand Island, Nebraska, Mr. Scarff was married to Miss Lestine J. Labott, a daughter of Daniel and Emily Labott, and they have become the parents of three sons and three daughters, all living in Seattle. The parents hold membership in the Baptist church and Mr. Scarff is a republican in his political views. From 1904 until 1906 he served on the staff of Governor Bell with the rank of colonel, which covers his connection with military affairs. He has devoted considerable time to literary work and is well known as a magazine writer of short stories and poems. He has

also published one volume of poems under the title of "The Sunny Side of Life," which has run through two editions. He is a member of the Metropolitan Lumbermen's Club but his activities center largely in his timber business and his literary interests. One meeting him in a trade transaction, noting his concentration, his alertness and his enterprise, would hardly recognize in him the man of contemplation, whose study of life and its opportunities has resulted in the production of many beautiful thought gems, winning appreciation from both critic and reader.

IRA A. NADEAU.

Ira A. Nadeau, manager at Seattle for Washington and Alaska for the Equitable Life Assurance Company, has been prominently connected with the business interests of Seattle and the state during the thirty years of his residence in the northwest, and has taken an active and helpful interest in every public movement for advancement. His classification with the representative citizens is therefore unchallenged. He was born at Monroe, Michigan, January 23, 1856, a son of Philip and Lucy (Bagnall) Nadeau. His father's people were French-Canadians, who settled at Frenchtown on the river Raisin, now Monroe, Michigan, in 1786 and their descendants, or many of them, still reside there. The mother was born in Canandaigua, New York, in 1824 and, going to Michigan, there engaged in teaching school until her marriage on the 14th of November, 1843. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Nadeau covered a period of sixty-two years and terminated in the death of the husband in 1905, his wife surviving until 1912.

Ira A. Nadeau pursued his education in the public and private schools of his native town and, taking up the study of law, entered upon the practice of that profession at Monroe, Michigan, in 1878. He there continued until 1881, in which year he embarked in the lumber business at Lincoln, Nebraska, remaining a member of the firm of Stevens, Waters & Nadeau until 1883. From 1885 until 1906 he was connected with the railroad business in Seattle and in the latter year became director general of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, so continuing until 1910. He is now agency manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York for Washington and Alaska, having occupied that position of importance and responsibility for the past five years.

Through the years of his residence in the northwest Mr. Nadeau has played a most important part in its development, long occupying a central place on the stage of activity. He was officially connected with railroad development in Seattle and western Washington for twenty years as general agent, superintendent, manager and president of the Northern Pacific Railway's branch lines and subsidiary companies in western Washington. He began his railroad career with the Oregon Improvement Company, now the Pacific Coast Company, and after filling the position of right of way agent became general freight and passenger agent. When the Puget Sound Shore Railroad, which gave the Northern Pacific Railroad entrance to Seattle, was separated from the Oregon Improvement Company he became its general manager and so continued from 1887 to 1890, when the road was purchased by the Northern Pacific Railway and became a part of that system. He then assumed the duties of general agent at Seattle and assistant superintendent of the Pacific division. He was promoted from time to time, as previously indicated, until he resigned to become director general of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Only a man of broad business ability and of the most pronounced public spirit could have been selected for that place and the success with which he directed the affairs of the exposition has become an integral part of Seattle's history. He has held no political positions, save that of court commissioner in Monroe county, Michigan, when practicing law, but throughout his life has maintained important relations in which the public has been either the direct or indirect beneficiary. He was trustee and executive vice president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and has held many official positions in various civic societies. He always votes with the republican party when questions of national importance are at issue, but otherwise casts an independent ballot.

On the 22d of April, 1885, Mr. Nadeau was married in Seattle by the Rev. George

Herbert Watson, pastor of Trinity Episcopal church, to Miss Flora Fonda, a daughter of Captain and Mrs. George T. Fonda, who came to this city in 1877. Captain Fonda was on the staff of Major General John A. Logan during the Civil war and died in 1913 in Seattle, where Mrs. Fonda still makes her home. Mr. and Mrs. Nadeau have two children: Madeleine, who was graduated from the Seattle high school and from the University of Michigan with the literary degree; and George Fonda, now a student in Queen Anne high school of Seattle.

Mr. Nadeau belongs to the Rainier Club, of which he was a charter member. He served as a trustee for several years and president during the years 1902 and 1903, during which period the present clubhouse was built. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations, he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. While he has eschewed public offices, there is probably not a man of large private interests in Seattle that has felt a more hearty concern for the public welfare, and he is one of those men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. The range of his activities and the scope of his influence have been indeed wide and his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results make him constantly sought and often bring him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.

WIGBERT MOELLER.

Wigbert Moeller has been prominently connected with the industrial growth of Seattle and is recognized as one of the men of wealth of the city. He has done much important work along lines of public improvement and has been especially active in securing the development of the south end of the city and the improvement of the Duwamish river. A native of Hessen, Germany, he was born in the village of Silges, where his parents, Adam Joseph and Josephine (Wilhelm) Moeller, continued to reside until called by death. The region in which he was born and where his boyhood was passed is the section of country in which St. Boniface, the Apostle to the Germans, labored centuries ago and the prayer-book which he was holding in his hands when struck down by the saber of a heathen is still exhibited in the town of Fulda, as is one of the first prayer-books ever printed. The first forty-two syllable Bible was printed in that district of Germany.

Mr. Moeller acquired his early education in the common schools of Silges, and after joining his brother in Nebraska City, Nebraska, in March, 1868, attended the country school near that place for a short time. He was later a student in Talbot Hall, an Episcopalian school, near Nebraska City. In 1870 he went to Jefferson county, Nebraska, which at that time was but sparsely settled. There was still the ever-present danger of Indian raids and in the previous year thirty-seven settlers had met death at the hands of the hostile red men. Game such as buffalo and antelopes abounded and conditions were in general those of the western frontier. While living near Nebraska City Mr. Moeller was employed in a small sawmill owned by his uncle, but on removing to southwestern Nebraska turned his attention to farming. The grasshoppers devastated the country for three years in succession, and in 1875 he decided to try his fortune in a more favorable locality and went to San Francisco, California. He remained for two and a half months near Redwood but not finding that section to his liking he went to Portland, Oregon, arriving there in October, 1875. He farmed near McMinville, that state, for a year but in November, 1876, came to the Puget Sound country. He landed at New Tacoma, which then consisted of but fourteen houses, while the country around was still wild as but little clearing had been done. He only remained one night in that settlement and the next day came to Seattle on the steamer Messenger (one of the finest boats of that time), which took three hours to make the trip to Seattle. At that time saloons and dance halls were much in evidence in the small town which bore the name of Seattle and Mr. Moeller decided not to remain. From Seattle he went partly on foot and partly by narrow gauge railroad to Lake Union



WIGBERT MOELLER

when there was nothing but woods to be seen in that district. Even then, however, there were many canoes and sailboats of all kinds on the Sound, which presaged the great shipping interests of Seattle today. He returned to Tacoma and there learned of some German families living near Puyallup. He walked to that settlement, finding there a few houses, one store and the Meeker log house, in which was located the postoffice. From Puyallup he walked to the present site of McMillan and after staying all night with a settler went as directed to another settler, who pointed out to him some vacant government land one and a half miles southwest of Puyallup. Mr. Moeller concluded to locate there and returned to Olympia, going the entire distance on foot, and entered eighty acres of land as a homestead. He purchased an adjoining eighty acres from the Northern Pacific Railroad; subsequently entered eighty acres more from the government and bought another eighty acre tract from the railroad company. He also took a timber claim. When he first settled upon his land his only means of reaching civilization was by an Indian trail that led to the prairie, three miles distant. He soon began to cut a good wagon road to the prairie but the timber was so heavy that this task occupied a whole winter. The following winter a road was cut through to Puyallup and later Mr. Moeller organized a road district and a school district. The county aided in opening up the district and in making roads. Mr. Moeller erected a schoolhouse, having built a portable sawmill upon his land. In 1878, while living in the timber, he and the other settlers of the locality were furnished arms by the federal government as it was feared that a hostile tribe of Yakima Indians east of the mountains would make a raid upon them, but there was no attack. Mr. Moeller failed to find a market for the lumber manufactured by his mill and tiring of ranching, he decided to change his location. Accordingly he removed his mill to Bay View, in the vicinity of Anacortes, Skagit county, and was the first man to erect a steam sawmill in that county. This was in 1885 and two years later he started a logging camp on Guemes island. The following year he manufactured a large number of piles but was unable to market them until June, 1889, when the big fire in Seattle created a heavy demand for lumber of all kinds. A few days after the fire Mr. Moeller came to Seattle and soon disposed of his piles, which were used at the foot of Washington street, where the Heffernan Engine Works are now located. About this time he moved his sawmill to Wooley Junction and manufactured the first lumber at that point. He shipped many of the ties used in the construction of the old Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, the Anacortes Northern and the Great Northern from Mount Vernon to Fairhaven. In 1891 he sold out and returned to Tacoma, there engaging in the hay and grain business for a year. Later he erected a mill at Silverton, on the Everett & Monte Cristo Railroad. There again Mr. Moeller was a pioneer as his mill was the first one erected in that district. During the panic of 1893 practically all mining operations were suspended and he lost almost all that he had accumulated during the previous years. He moved the machinery to Everett and remained there for one and one-half years although there was very little to be done in the sawmill business. However, he was not idle as he aided in various movements seeking the advancement of that locality. Among other things he labored effectively to secure the removal of the county seat from Snohomish to Everett, which change has proved beneficial to the county at large.

When Mr. Moeller located permanently in Seattle in the fall of 1895 he was in very limited financial circumstances but he had great faith in the future of the city and of the country and persevered even though at first his efforts seemed to bring but little return. He began buying and selling all kinds of second-hand machinery, his first location being in the basement of the Starr-Boyd block, for which he paid a rental of fifteen dollars per month. A year or so later, as the owners of that property wished to raise his rent, he looked for other quarters and secured rooms at the corner of Weller street and Occidental avenue, where he got more space for ten dollars per month than he had previously received for fifteen. His business increased rapidly and in order to meet the demands he soon had to install a machine shop and during the Klondike boom his trade grew so fast that it was necessary for him to seek a new site for his business. In 1899 he purchased property in Seattle and continued to engage in the machinery business until 1901, when he sold his machinery to the Starr Machinery Company and his shop to the Marine Iron Works. In 1902, following his return from a trip to Europe, he built a sawmill near Issaquah, King county. In 1903 he sold that property and also his timber holdings to the Robinson Manu-

facturing Company of Everett. He erected what is now known as the Elliott Bay sawmill, which he sold to the Oregon-Washington Railroad Company in 1906. He also put up the first building on Spokane avenue and East Waterway.

About 1899 Mr. Moeller joined the Seattle Manufacturing Association and at once became a working member of that body. Foreseeing the time when Seattle would need a manufacturing district which would provide facilities for connecting steamboat lines and railroads and which would likewise afford sites for homes for the working men near their business, he started the first movement for the improvement of the Duwamish river. His clearness of vision has been more than justified and it is evident that the district along the river is to be one of the most important sections of the city along industrial and commercial lines. In 1904 Mr. Moeller removed to Youngstown, buying his present home site, and soon afterward he organized all of the south end improvement clubs into one federated club with the object of working together in securing needed improvements for that district. In the fall of 1906 he went to Washington, D. C., to represent the Seattle Manufacturing Association at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and was honored by that body by being made first vice president for the state of Washington. While in the national capital he sought to secure government aid for the Duwamish river improvement project and takes just pride in the fact that the greater part of the work completed along that line is due directly to his untiring labors. He is still fighting aggressively for the development of manufacturing and commercial interests in the south end and on the tide lands and is certain that in the next few years much more will have been achieved than has been done up to the present.

In addition to the associations already mentioned Mr. Moeller belongs to several improvement clubs, the Commercial Club and the Municipal League. He is a man of unusual energy and fearlessness and these qualities, combined with his naturally sound judgment and his long business experience, fit him preeminently for his work in securing public improvements and commercial progress. Seattle has gained much because he has had the vision to see the lines along which the industrial development of the city will proceed and the public spirit and enterprise to direct that development for the general good.

E. H. SENNOTT.

E. H. Sennott, assistant treasurer of the Metropolitan Building Company, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 25, 1878, and is of French descent, his paternal grandfather having been a native of France and the founder of the family in the new world. In the maternal line he is of Irish and English lineage. His early ancestors lived on the Emerald isle but later generations settled in England and came from that country to America at an early day. His father, J. H. Sennott, born in Boston, was a piano manufacturer and for a number of years acted as manager of the Chickering Piano Company. He figured prominently in that connection for many years and was classed with the representative business men of his city. His death occurred about 1908. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Taft, is still living and now makes her home with her son in Seattle.

In the public schools of Boston, E. H. Sennott began his education and when his public school course was completed he entered upon the study of law in his native city and after removing to Seattle in 1907 pursued a course of law in the evening school of the University of Washington. He pursued his law work for the benefit of his business career and not with the expectation of entering upon active practice. While in the east he had been employed by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, occupying positions in the offices of the vice president and comptroller at Boston. He afterward became connected with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston and during the past six years he has been a representative of the Metropolitan Building Company, a large corporation operating in Seattle. The company owns and operates twenty-two stores and office buildings, among which are the White, Henry, Stuart, Cobb, P. I. and Arena buildings. Mr. Sennott is now assistant treasurer and concentrates his energies upon

the development and management of the business which is now one of the important undertakings in the city. Its interests are capably and profitably managed.

On the 28th of November, 1906, Mr. Sennott was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Hendrickson, a daughter of J. F. Hendrickson, of Quincy, Massachusetts. Three children have been born of this union: Edward H., seven years of age, now attending school; Victoria, aged five; and Ruth, who is the pet of the household and is four years of age.

Mr. Sennott is a member of the Arctic, College and Rotary Clubs of Seattle, of the Metropolitan Lumbermen's Club and of the Chamber of Commerce and through his connection with the last named organization takes an active and helpful interest in promoting the city's welfare along lines of general improvement and upbuilding. In politics he is a staunch republican. For about eight years he has been an active business man of Seattle, loyal to the interests of the city and its commercial, industrial and financial relations as well as along the lines of its civic development. He brought to the west the training of the east and in the conditions of the Sound country finds opportunity for the exercise of industry and perseverance—his dominant qualities.

WILLIAM E. MURRAY.

Through successive mayoralty administrations since 1900, or for a period of fifteen years, William E. Murray has filled the position of city boiler inspector and has made a most excellent record for capability and faithful service. He was born at sea, on the English vessel *Dauntless*, October 10, 1864, a son of Bernard W. Murray, who was a native of Ireland and became a resident of the United States in 1879, at which time he took up his abode in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he came to Seattle in 1887. He was a contractor and builder and won substantial success in that connection. He took a contract for building several of the local street railway lines, including the Madison street cable line and the Ravenna Park line and otherwise he was actively identified with the public improvement of the city. In politics he was a republican, active in the work of the party, his influence counting in both local and state ranks, yet he never sought nor filled public office. He died at his home in Seattle in 1912, when sixty-nine years of age, leaving his family in very comfortable financial circumstances. He left behind him many friends, for all who knew him were drawn to him by ties of kindly regard. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane McCormick, was a native of England and died in Seattle in 1890, at the age of forty-five years. She came to the United States from India with her husband in 1879, after residing for a number of years in that land. As previously stated, they settled in Pennsylvania and in 1887 came to the northwest. In their family were eleven children, all of whom have now passed away with the exception of William E. and his younger brother, John, a well known journalist of Los Angeles, California.

William E. Murray attended the public schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, until he reached the age of nineteen years and then started out in life on his own account. He was first employed in locomotive shops at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and served an apprenticeship in the engineering department. After completing his term of indenture he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad in New Mexico in connection with the locomotive service, following that work for a period of nine years. During holiday week, between Christmas, 1888, and the succeeding New Year's day, he arrived in Seattle and has since been a resident of this city. Almost immediately he secured the position of engineer in the city fire department and later was employed by the United States government until 1900. In that year the office of city boiler inspector was created and Mr. Murray was appointed to the position by Mayor Humes, since which time he has continuously served under succeeding administrations, so that he has the distinction of being the first and the only person to fill the office. In politics he is a republican, recognized as a most active worker in party ranks, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the republican organization.

In Seattle, in 1891, Mr. Murray was married to Miss Eunice V. Bird, a daughter of

Levi P. Bird, a representative of an old family of Seattle, and they now have one son, Ralph E., who is attending the University of California, studying agricultural science. The family reside at No. 1603 East Jefferson street.

Mr. Murray has been a lifelong member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He also belongs to the Seattle Symphony Society and to Wagner's band. He possesses expert skill on different musical instruments, particularly the bassoon, and is widely known for his talents, which render him a popular figure in musical circles.

FRANK WILLIAM SHILLESTAD.

Frank William Shillestad, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company of Seattle, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 31st of October, 1865, a son of Ole and Regina (Petersen) Schillestad. He was ten years of age when he left his native city and became a resident of Seattle on the 3d of July, 1875. Here he attended the public schools and ultimately was graduated from the Seattle high school with the class of June, 1881, while in 1888 he completed a course in the Seattle Business College.

Early in his business career Mr. Shillestad was actively engaged as a stenographer and bookkeeper. He served as bookkeeper in the undertaking establishment of Ole Schillestad from 1882 until 1886 and was afterward stenographer for the firm of Jacobs & Jenner from 1890 until 1893 and later acted as bookkeeper and stenographer for the Sackman-Phillips Investment Company from 1893 until 1895. During the four succeeding years he filled the position of bookkeeper with R. Marchant, a commission merchant, and has also been with E. M. Gordon, a commission merchant. From 1899 until the present time he has been with the Denny Clay Company and its successor, Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company, acting first as auditor, while for the past three years he has been assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. He has thus advanced step by step along progressive business lines and his present position is one of responsibility.

On the 21st of November, 1900, in Ballard, Washington, Mr. Shillestad was united in marriage to Miss Lillian May Draper, a daughter of the Rev. Elisha Draper, and to them have been born two children, Frank William and June Lillian.

Mr. and Mrs. Shillestad are members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and he also holds membership with the Amphion Society, the Municipal League, the Seattle Credit Men's Association, the Commercial Club and the Rotary Club—connections which show the breadth and nature of his interests and activities. He is also a member of the Pioneer Association of Seattle. In politics he is a republican but is independent in his support of candidates, seeking ever to put the best man in office. The history of Seattle is largely familiar to him, for at the time of his arrival here it was a village of about twelve hundred inhabitants. He has therefore watched its growth to its present population and has seen it become one of the most thriving and progressive cities of the northwest with a splendid outlook for the future.

HON. JOHN A. WHALLEY.

Hon. John A. Whalley devoted a number of years to the insurance business in Seattle and in public affairs of the state was prominent, serving at one time as a member of the general assembly, in which he did valuable service as a member of important committees. He was born October 24, 1863, in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and was a little lad of but seven summers when in 1870 he accompanied his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering Whalley, to the new world, the family home being established in San Francisco. In 1883 he came to Seattle then a young man of twenty years, and accepted the position of private secretary to L. S. J. Hunt, then owner and editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. He



FRANK W. SHILLESTAD

left that position to become circulating manager of the paper and still farther progress awaited him in that connection, for eventually he was elected to the position of treasurer. He remained with the Post-Intelligencer until 1897 and was recognized as a prominent factor in contributing to the success of what is recognized as the leading journal of the northwest. In 1897, however, he severed his connection with the paper and turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, which he conducted under the name of John A. Whalley & Company. He became general agent for many companies doing surety, casualty and fire insurance business and built up a large clientage through his enterprise, his correct business methods and his indefatigable energy. He became recognized as one of the foremost insurance men of the state and he also had a good business in handling property.

In 1891 Mr. Whalley was united in marriage to Miss Clara H. Dickey and to them were born three daughters and a son, namely: Mabel Frances; John, Jr., deceased; Alice Maude; and Emily.

While his business interests and his home life perhaps constituted the strongest centers of his activity, Mr. Whalley was nevertheless a recognized leader in politics and on the republican ticket was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1908. He was made a member of the committee on military affairs and superintended the investigation of National Guard matters which led to the introduction of needed reforms in that organization. He also served as chairman of the insurance committee of the house and made such an excellent record during his connection with the lower branch of the general assembly that in 1910 he was sent to the state senate from the thirty-sixth district and was again made chairman of the committee on insurance. His experience in that line of business made him well qualified for such a position and he believed in laws that would sustain high standards in connection with the insurance business. Mr. Whalley was well known in military circles, having been one of the organizers of the National Guard of Washington, of which he became a member, holding the rank of first sergeant in his company of the Seattle Rifles. Fraternally he was a prominent Mason, belonging to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he attained the thirty-second degree and was also a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The strong guiding spirit of his life, however, was found in his religious faith, evidenced in his membership in the Plymouth Congregational church. His life was ever upright and honorable, the expression of worthy purposes and high ideals.

HERBERT F. WARD.

On the 1st of July, 1910, Herbert F. Ward was appointed secretary of the eleventh civil service district, with headquarters at Seattle, and has since occupied that position, in which connection he is making a most creditable record as a trustworthy and capable official. He was born in Virginia City, Nevada, August 27, 1875, and is the elder of two sons, his brother being Custer Ward, who is now connected with the postoffice service at Reno, Nevada. Their father, Ariel H. Ward, a native of Maine, became a pioneer resident of Virginia City, arriving in Nevada in 1864. There he engaged in the coal and wood trade during the greater part of his life and met with a fair measure of prosperity. He also served as justice of the peace in Cotati, California, and at one time was a candidate for the office of United States marshal but was defeated. He always took quite an active interest in political affairs and did not a little to mold public thought and action in his community. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company H, Second Maine Volunteer Infantry, for two years. Being captured, he was sent to Libby prison, but was afterward exchanged and was discharged on account of ill health. For a long period he was a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in December, 1909, at the age of seventy years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elinore Dearborn, was also born in Maine, in which state they were married, and she now resides in San Francisco, California.

After attending the public schools of Virginia City, Nevada, Herbert F. Ward continued his education in San Francisco until he reached the age of eighteen years. He

started in the business world as a stenographer and typewriter, working along those lines for six years. He then became contracting freight agent with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco, spending two years in that way. On the 18th of December, 1901, he entered the United States government service after passing the civil service examination and was assigned to customhouse duty in San Francisco with the consolidated board of United States civil service examiners for that district. That was the second civil service district organized in the United States, the first being at Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Ward was connected with and acted as chairman and secretary of the board of civil service examiners from April, 1904. On the 1st of July, 1905, the twelfth and thirteenth districts were consolidated and he was appointed assistant secretary of the reorganized district, continuing as such until July 1, 1910, when he was appointed secretary of the eleventh civil service district, with headquarters at Seattle, which position he has since filled. He is making an excellent record by the prompt and meritorious manner in which he discharges his duties, having carefully systematized the work of the office so that maximum results are secured with a minimum expenditure of time and labor.

On the 17th of January, 1897, at Santa Rosa, California, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Mae I. Powell, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of William and Melissa Powell. Mr. and Mrs. Ward reside at No. 229 First avenue, North.

Mr. Ward votes independently and does not care to bind himself by party ties. He belongs to Mount Moran Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M., of San Francisco, and conforms his life to the teachings of the craft. Whatever success he has achieved or enjoys has come to him entirely as the reward of his own efforts and perseverance. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the merit system in office and believes that ability only should be considered in the selection of men for public positions. He is thus a worthy officer in the civil service department and his record will bear the light of close scrutiny and investigation.

THOMAS F. QUIRK.

One of the important wholesale enterprises of Seattle is the tea and coffee house owned and conducted by the firm of Quirk Brothers, doing business in the Maritime building. One of the partners in this undertaking is Thomas F. Quirk. His advancement in business has followed individual effort, carefully and intelligently directed and his enterprise and determination have brought him to a creditable position in social circles. He was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, July 1, 1859, a son of James Quirk, who was a farmer and butcher, at one time owning and operating a shop in Chicago. About 1868, however, he removed to Fremont, Nebraska, and there lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1872. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Bridget McKone, was a daughter of John McKone, a Wisconsin farmer, and her death occurred in the year 1870. There were but two children in the family, Thomas F. and his brother John, who are associated in business in Seattle under the firm style of Quirk Brothers.

Thomas F. Quirk acquired his early education in the public schools of Fremont, Nebraska, to which place he removed with his parents when a lad of about eight or nine years. He started out in the business world in the printing office of the Fremont Herald, working during school vacations. He found the business congenial and about 1874 he secured a position on the Fremont Tribune. Previous to this time he had spent a portion of his vacation periods on a farm in Dodge county, Wisconsin. He afterward went to Omaha, Nebraska, and worked as a substitute on the Omaha Evening News, the Omaha Republican and the Omaha Bee. Later he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he held cases for two years on the Nonpareil. Leaving there on the 7th of January, 1881, he returned to Fremont, Nebraska, where he engaged in soliciting fire insurance in that city and vicinity and in the northern part of the state. In the spring of 1882 he formed a partnership with J. W. Maher, of Fremont, Nebraska, and carried on a fire insurance and general real estate business. The following year he purchased the interests of his partner and continued the business alone for eight years. In connection with that undertaking he was a stockholder in and acted as treasurer and business manager of the Fremont Continuous Kiln

Company, engaged in the manufacture of brick. At the same time he was a stockholder in the Roberts Manufacturing Company of Fremont, manufacturing store shelvings and counters. In the early summer of 1890 he sold his business to the firm of Glover & Staples, of Arlington, Nebraska, but remained with them for one month in order to assist them in gaining a knowledge of the business. Mr. Quirk had disposed of his interests in that line in order to accept an offer from Henry Fuhrman to go to the Pacific coast to act in the capacity of bookkeeper and confidential clerk to Mr. Fuhrman, who was dealing in timber lands and conducting general financial interests. He left Fremont on the 26th of August, 1890, and arrived in Seattle on the 31st of August, while his employer reached this city in September of the same year. An office was established on the south side of Yesler Way between First avenue South and Occidental avenue in a room occupied by the Seattle National Bank and later offices were secured in the Sullivan building. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Quirk accepted a position with Albert Hansen, jeweler, and was there employed until the spring of 1899, when he entered into partnership with his brother, John Quirk, and Joseph Maitland for the conduct of a merchandise brokerage business. During the following summer the brothers purchased the interest of their partner and conducted the business independently. In the year 1901 they incorporated their interests with Young Brothers, jobbing in teas and coffees, representing the house in the capacity of traveling salesmen for almost ten years. In January, 1911, articles of partnership were entered into between Thomas F. and John Quirk for the purpose of conducting a jobbing business in teas and coffees and they have since been located in the Maritime building, where they are conducting a large trade, selling to the retail dealers throughout Washington, Montana and Idaho. Theirs is an important commercial enterprise, carefully and systematically conducted and their success is well merited.

On the 28th of March, 1883, Mr. Quirk was united in marriage at Fremont, Nebraska, to Miss Carrie A. Stetson, a daughter of B. F. Stetson, of that place, who was a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Quirk have two children: Claud J., twenty-eight years of age, who is in business with the firm of Quirk Brothers; and Eunice May, attending the Seattle public schools. In politics Mr. Quirk has always been an earnest republican but has never sought nor held office. He belongs to the United Commercial Travelers and to the Seattle Commercial Club. He has been a resident of this city for a quarter of a century and has seen it grow from a place of forty-seven thousand population to its present size. Of all the different places and states that he has visited he has found none that he thinks equals Seattle for its healthful climate, the attractiveness of its location and its general business outlook and he feels that he has become a permanent resident here. His business affairs are carefully and systematically conducted, enterprise and ambition guiding him in all things and leading him steadily forward to the goal of success.

RALPH W. DEARBORN.

Ralph W. Dearborn, who has negotiated some of the most important and extensive realty transfers in tide lands in Seattle, was born in Candia, New Hampshire, May 5, 1873, a son of Leonard F. and Mary C. (Fitts) Dearborn. He attended the public and high schools of Candia, concluding his studies in 1892, when he started in the business world in the field of shoe manufacturing, in which connection he worked his way upward until he was made foreman of the establishment. In 1893 he left New England and came to Seattle, where he engaged in the real estate business in partnership with his brother, Henry I. From 1900 until 1903 he was in Alaska and engaged in placer mining, having penetrated beyond Nome four hundred miles into the interior and forty miles north of the Arctic circle. He still owns dredging mines there which are now being successfully operated.

After three years spent in the far north Mr. Dearborn returned to Seattle and became a member of the firm of H. H. Dearborn & Company, real estate dealers, business being conducted under that style until the senior partner retired in 1905, when the Dearborn Company was formed by W. F., H. I. and R. W. Dearborn, three brothers. They have

since continued actively in business and deal in tide lands exclusively, having put through some of the large deals with the railroads, making extensive sales to the Oregon-Washington Railroad Company and to the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company, to which they sold a large part of the terminal grounds. The year 1906 was a period of notable activity in the sale and improvement of tide lands and the firm enjoyed their share of the business. Mr. Dearborn thoroughly understands every phase of real estate activity and has studied the question from the standpoint of the purchaser as well as of the man who handles the property. He therefore knows how to meet the demand, and what he undertakes is accomplished by reason of marked enterprise and energy.

On the 8th of February, 1904, Mr. Dearborn was married in Seattle to Miss Marie A. Hannan, a daughter of George C. and Charlotte F. Hannan, who came of Scotch-Irish and French ancestry in the paternal line and of English in the maternal. The father, who is now living retired, was a Confederate soldier from West Virginia and his father was one of the early settlers of that state, where a township has been named in his honor. The family comes of Revolutionary stock, which indicates its planting on American soil during colonial days. Mr. and Mrs. Dearborn have a daughter, Ruth.

In his political views Mr. Dearborn is a republican but not an active party worker, and fraternally he is identified with the Sons of Veterans. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church and his life is guided by its teachings. He is ever interested in those forces which figure in the intellectual, political and moral progress of the community as well as in its material development, and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any measure for the general good.

CAPTAIN JAMES CARROLL.

Captain James Carroll had no small part in developing commerce in northern Pacific waters, especially in Alaska, and for forty-five years was closely identified with shipping interests on the coast. He commanded the first large steamer to enter Alaskan waters and there was no phase of the shipping industry of this section of the country with which he was not thoroughly acquainted. He became also a representative of commercial activity in Alaska and his efforts were ever of far-reaching and beneficial effect. A native of Ireland, he was born November 1, 1840, but when only six months old was brought to the United States by his father, Lawrence Carroll, who established the family home in Kendall county, Illinois, where he spent his remaining days, his death there occurring when he had reached the age of seventy years.

The youthful experiences of the farm boy were those of Captain James Carroll to the age of sixteen years, after which he went to Chicago, where he took up the life of a sailor. He spent two years on the Great Lakes and then went to New York, after which he sailed the high seas. He became connected with the merchant marine service in trips made largely to Japan and China and was in the latter country during the Chinese war of 1861. Later Captain Carroll went to California and thence sailed to the Sandwich and South Sea islands and later into Atlantic waters, visiting many European ports. In 1863 he received his first promotion and afterward filled all of the higher offices in the service and visited almost every foreign land. In 1865 he once more reached San Francisco and for many years was on Pacific waters. In the early days he was connected with the National Steamship Company and in 1866 he was the second officer on the brig, Swallow, which had as a passenger, Mr. Burlingame, envoy to China, whose mission was to effect a treaty with that country. He commanded the Colorado on the China run and was master of other vessels for the same company. Later he commanded the Pelican, the Great Republic, the California, afterward known as the Eureka, the Idaho, the Ancon and a large fleet. In 1878 Captain Carroll became an employe in the Alaska service, sailing from Portland and Seattle and carrying the first tourists to that country. This was at a period antedating the development of mining interests in Alaska. He afterward became connected with E. C. Hughes, N. A. Fuller and George E. Piltz in equipping the two vessels, Juneau and Harris, and made a trip to Alaska in the fall of 1880. It was in the early '80s that he took the



CAPTAIN JAMES CARROLL



California, the first large steamer to enter Alaskan waters, to Sitka and Wrangell and for years he continued in the Alaska service. For a quarter of a century he was with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and every new vessel built and launched by the company was intrusted to his care. While running to Alaska he made the acquaintance of many prominent and wealthy men from the east and in 1891 appeared before congress, representing a syndicate of moneyed men, with an offer of fourteen million dollars to buy Alaska. He was convinced of the injustice done by congress in withholding reasonable laws from the territory and he was most earnest in his endeavor to cooperate with the capitalists in their effort to make the purchase of the country. He was the first master of the Queen, a well known vessel, and was the first to take her through the Wrangell Narrows.

On the 4th of January, 1898, Captain Carroll abandoned seafaring life and afterward became agent for the Alaska Commercial Company, for the Rodman mines and for the Northern Lakes & Rivers Navigation Company and also became a general merchant and outfitter in Alaska. Several years later he returned to the Pacific Coast Company to command the new steamer, Spokane, but retired again about 1906 and later was prominently identified with business interests in Seattle. He was a representative of the Rodman mines located on Baranof island, where the company operated a sixty stamp mill and seven miles of railroad. He was also interested in the Alaska Commercial Company, owning three ships running from Seattle to Alaska, and they also owned nearly all of the boats on the lower Yukon with the exception of those belonging to the North American Lading & Transportation Company. The same company owned and conducted nearly all of the larger stores on the Yukon. Captain Carroll removed his outfitting business from Seattle to Skagway, where he operated extensively as a grocery merchant, carrying a stock amounting to twelve thousand dollars, while at Nome, Alaska, his outfitting business was capitalized at fifteen thousand dollars.

At San Francisco, California, Captain Carroll was married to Miss Dorothy Bowington, and of their children only one survives, John, now agent of the Grand Trunk at Seattle. Mrs. Carroll passed away in 1900 and at San Francisco in 1903 Captain Carroll wedded Elizabeth A. Reid, a native of Victoria, British Columbia.

Captain Carroll was largely independent in politics. He was prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership in Port Townsend Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.; Victoria Chapter, No. 120, R. A. M.; California Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and Lawson Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S. He was also long identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Elks and he belonged to the Master Marines Association and to the Masters and Pilots Association of San Francisco. He was the first delegate from Alaska to congress and he did much to influence and promote the welfare of that country. Of him it has been written: "In the history of the Pacific coast shipping his superior as a shipmaster has not been known, while few men have been his equal." He passed away May 17, 1912, at Seattle.

FRANK T. HUNTER.

Frank T. Hunter has been prominently identified with all progressive movements looking toward the advancement of Seattle's interests. He has been engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business here since June, 1890, and has a wide and favorable acquaintance in business, club and social circles. His birth occurred in Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, January 21, 1867, his parents being Morton C. and Martha A. Hunter. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent and the mother of French and English ancestry. Morton C. Hunter served as colonel of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war and for four terms represented his district in Indiana in congress. In a word, such was the nature of his activities that he has left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of his country.

Frank T. Hunter entered the public schools of Bloomington at the usual age and passed through consecutive grades to the high school. Eventually he became a student in the Indiana University and afterward graduated in the law department of the National University at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hunter was a young man of twenty-three years when, in June, 1890, he came to Seattle and embarked in the real-estate, loan and insurance business. He is accorded a large clientage, each department of his business is proving profitable, and he is one of the best known representatives of insurance in the northwest. He has become a prominent figure in financial circles and his name is an honored one on commercial paper. He was vice president and one of the directors of the Northern Bank & Trust Company from 1907 until 1913 and at the present time is a director of the Seattle Lighting Company, the Seattle Factory Sites Company, the Northern Bond & Mortgage Company and the Business Property Securities Company.

On the 14th of May, 1891, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Cornelia Hilton, a daughter of U. D. and Caroline Hilton. They had one child, Frances, a daughter, who died in infancy. Mr. Hunter exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but has never sought nor desired political office. He belongs to Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and has become a member of the Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Loyal Legion and along more strictly social lines his connections are with the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Yacht Club, of the last three of which he is a life member. He stands as a high type of American manhood and chivalry, recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and laboring effectively and earnestly to promote all those interests and movements which feature in the public life and betterment of Seattle and the northwest.

H. B. DREES.

H. B. Drees, deceased, was prominently known in real-estate circles in Seattle during the latter years of his life and had previously been actively connected with mining interests. He was also a recognized leader in the ranks of the democratic party in his adopted city. Cincinnati claimed him as a native son, his birth having occurred there in 1863, and he spent the entire period of his boyhood and youth in Ohio, where he acquired his education in the public schools and afterward learned the trade of cabinetmaking. When a young man, however, he heard and heeded the call of the west, being about twenty-five years of age when in 1888 he came to Seattle. He never had occasion to regret his determination to ally his interests with those of this section of the country. He secured a position with Rolfs & Shoder, cabinetmakers and woodworkers, thus continuing in the line of work with which he had previously become familiar. He remained with that firm for a number of years and then entered the public service, being appointed to a position in the county auditor's office, in which he continued for four years. Following the death of Mr. Rolfs, Mr. Drees was again employed by his old firm to look after Mr. Rolfs' interest in the business, acting as superintendent of the plant for a few years. His position was one of responsibility but his duties were ably, promptly and faithfully executed. While engaged in the line of his trade he put in the interior work in the courthouse and in the Washington University. When he again severed his connection with that house he became secretary of the Cooperative Mining Company and later was secretary and one of the stockholders of the Phoenix Mining Company. At the same time he engaged in the real-estate business, handling city property, and at another period in his life he filled the position of book-keeper in the sheriff's office. He always took a very deep interest in politics and was a prominent representative of the democracy, doing all in his power by active work to further the interests and secure the success of the party.

On Christmas Day of 1888, in Seattle, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Drees and Miss Augusta Windmiller, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who came to this city in 1887. To them were born three children, namely: Cora, Margaret and Kathryn. Death caused a break in the family circle when on the 8th of November, 1913, Mr. Drees passed away, leaving many friends to mourn his loss.

He was a loyal member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and did much to build

up the aerie here. He also held membership with the Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He had great faith in Seattle and manifested a genuine love for and devotion to the city of his adoption, loyally supporting its interests and working for its improvement in many ways. He was but a young man at the time of his removal to the west, so that the greater part of the period of his manhood was passed here and his fellow townsmen came to know him as one worthy of their respect and whose social qualities made him popular.

ANDREW W. ARCHER.

Andrew W. Archer, president and manager of the Archer Linotyping Company, first came to Seattle in 1892, although he did not take up his permanent abode here until several years later. He was born at Hollidays Cove, West Virginia, on the 12th of February, 1870, and is a son of Samuel and Mary W. (Wylie) Archer, both of whom were natives of that state. The mother is now deceased, but the father makes his home in Washington. He was formerly a newspaper publisher and resided at different times at St. Louis and Sedalia, Missouri, publishing the Industrialist at the latter place. He also engaged in newspaper publication at various points in North Carolina. For a period of several years he gave his attention to the sheep industry in Missouri and served as secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. About 1910 he became a resident of Washington, where he still makes his home. In Missouri he was always active as a supporter of republican politics and took a helpful interest in advancing the success of the party in the state and in the nation. The spirit of reform has always been strong within him and he has written and spoken largely upon questions of reform and improvement. At the time of Morgan's raid into Ohio he joined forces with the federal government and thus aided in the preservation of the Union. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and at all times he has cooperated in plans and projects which have advanced the interests of the country and tended to uplift the individual. High and honorable purposes have actuated him at all times. He has the keenest desire for the welfare and happiness of others and, putting forth his efforts for good where assistance is most needed, he has been a factor in ameliorating hard conditions for the unfortunate, supplanting want with comfort and replacing baneful conditions with those that tend to advance civilization. To him and his wife were born five children, of whom three are living. The daughter, Minnie Lee, is now the wife of J. A. Fultz, a resident of Los Angeles, California, while Samuel Archer is a member of the Archer Linotyping Company of Seattle.

The third member of the family is Andrew W. Archer, who pursued his education in private schools of St. Louis, Missouri, until he reached the age of seventeen years. However, in the meantime he had begun to learn the printer's trade and he worked with his father, following that line of business until 1888, when he removed to Sedalia, Missouri, where he began the publication of the Sentinel, a republican weekly paper. In 1892 he disposed of his interests in Missouri and came to the northwest, settling at Seattle, but later for a period of five years was in the government printing office at Washington, D. C. In 1900 he returned to Seattle and in 1901 established his present business under the name of the Archer Linotyping Company, this being the second oldest enterprise of that character in the city. Mr. Archer is the president and manager of the business, while his brother Samuel is secretary. The firm employs from six to twelve men and has the leading plant of the kind in the city.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of April, 1892, Mr. Archer was married to Miss Ellie Thornton, a native of California and a daughter of George A. and Ellie R. Thornton, who were pioneer residents of that state. Mr. Thornton was a graduate of West Point. Mr. and Mrs. Archer have become the parents of four children, Samuel T., Helen R., Mary W. and Grace Ellen.

The family reside at No. 1801 Twenty-fifth avenue and Mr. Archer has his office and plant at No. 500 Collins building. He was a member of the Washington National Guard during the Spanish-American war, but was not called upon for active service at the front.

He votes with the democratic party but is not an active worker in political circles. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Arctic Club and he has membership in the United Presbyterian church. An investigation of his record shows that fidelity to duty is one of his strong characteristics and that his life has ever been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. Laudable ambition has prompted him to put forth effort along lines that have brought success and he has worked diligently, ever recognizing the fact that industry is the basis of all honorable business advancement.

ALTON W. LANE.

Alton W. Lane, president of the Olympic Oil Company, having general offices in Seattle with properties in the oil fields of Jefferson and Clallam counties, was born at Deer Isle, Maine, in December, 1870, a son of W. S. Lane, who in 1871 removed with his family to Chicago. Four years later they went to Winter Park, Florida, where Alton W. Lane attended Rollins College until 1890, in which year he took his initial step in business, entering the employ of the Florida Central & Peninsula Railroad Company. He afterward became connected in business with his father, who was a building contractor, that association being maintained until 1896, when Mr. Lane came to Seattle and became a student in the University of Washington. He completed a course in mining engineering in 1901 and afterward went to Alaska, where he followed his profession until 1908. In that year he returned to Seattle and engaged in prospecting for oil in Jefferson and Chehalis counties and his labors were attended with success, resulting in 1910 in the organization of the Olympic Oil Company, of which he has since been the president.

In December, 1902, Mr. Lane was united in marriage in Seattle to Miss Emma Joyce, and they have two children, William and Alton, both attending the public schools. Mr. Lane is a republican in his political views but without aspiration for office. He belongs to the Congregational church, guiding his life by its teachings, and he is also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs likewise to the Commercial Club and to the Northwestern Society of Engineers.

HARRY WATSON.

It is doubtful if any Seattle citizen ever passed from this life who left behind more warm personal friends or whose death was more sincerely regretted than that of Harry Watson. He possessed those sterling qualities of manhood which in every land and clime awaken confidence and respect and his death occasioned loss both to business circles and to the social community. He became a resident of Seattle in 1891 and for a considerable period was a partner in the Bonney-Watson Company, funeral directors. He died November 1, 1915, at the age of forty-four years. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1871, and his identification with the western country dated from 1890, when he became a resident of California. A year later he removed to Seattle and in 1892 entered the employ of Bonney & Stewart, undertakers, with whom he remained for two years and then accepted the position of superintendent of the Lakeview cemetery. In 1897, when his former employer, George M. Stewart, was appointed postmaster of Seattle and Mr. Bonney was absent in Mexico, Mr. Watson was made manager of their business and in 1903 their interests were incorporated under the name of the Bonney-Watson Company, Mr. Watson having become a partner in the enterprise. The firm ranked first among those engaged in this line of business. They developed a large establishment, carrying all that was finest in the line of undertaking goods, and their faithfulness and reliability brought to them a constantly growing patronage. Mr. Watson could truly be called a self-made man, for the success which he achieved was attributable entirely to his own labors, his business integrity and his commendable determination and ambition. In 1904 Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Miss Meldrum Potter, a native of San



HARRY WATSON

San Francisco, California, and a daughter of Charles and Alice Potter. The father is deceased but the mother resides with her widowed daughter in Seattle. Mr. Watson had one child, Hugh Watson, a son by a former marriage.

In Masonry Mr. Watson occupied a prominent position, holding membership in St. Johns Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His life was an expression of the beneficent spirit upon which the Masonic order rests. He was also a devoted member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., and he became a life member of the new Chamber of Commerce and also of the Commercial Club. His interest in those organizations was deep and sincere, for he recognized their purpose of furthering the welfare of the city along all those lines which work for material development, improvement and civic righteousness. When death called Mr. Watson, the *Argus* said: "It is doubtful if there is a man in Seattle who has as many warm personal friends as were numbered by Mr. Watson. His charities were unusually large and the world is better for his having lived." Mr. Watson was always considerate of the feelings of others, kindly in purpose, generous and manly in deed. He believed in and appreciated the good in those with whom he came in contact and he had the faculty of drawing out the best that was in those with whom he was associated. He held to high ideals himself, and such was the force of his character that others delighted to be associated with him in all that he undertook for the benefit of the individual and the community.

"He leaves behind a patriot's name to after times,
Linked with a thousand virtues and no crimes."

NETTLETON-BRUCE-ESCHBACH COMPANY.

The members of the Nettleton-Bruce-Eschbach Company, contractors, are of what might be called the "younger generation" of those men who have been and are engaged in building the west—doing the big constructive things that make cheap and economical transportation an accomplished fact. The company, with its well organized engineering and construction departments, has, during the last few years, played a part of some consequence in the great work that the railroads and municipalities have been carrying on in the "Storied Northwest" that the advertising circulars tell about.

This company is the builder of the Cedar river dam for the city of Seattle, a cyclopean masonry structure, the total cost of which is about two million dollars. A detailed story of the company's activities during the last few years would show that it has played at least a small part in many of the big construction works of the northwest. They built the line of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company from Kennewick to North Yakima, a distance of ninety miles, and also built, for this same company, the heaviest part of its line through the Palouse canyon, on its Portland-Spokane division. This latter work, including, perhaps, the heaviest work through solid rock that has ever been done in the northwest, totaled an expenditure of about one million dollars. This contracting company also built all the timber bridges of the Milwaukee's Puget Sound extension from the summit of the Cascades west, using ten million feet of timber in the work.

As part of its numerous activities, the Nettleton-Bruce-Eschbach Company has built many of the highway bridges in King and other counties of the state. Two years ago it completed a dam of concrete construction for an irrigation company in Oregon at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. It constructed the ditches for the big White river drainage district and has done much work of this kind in eastern Washington and Oregon.

The company recently finished the sub-structure for a great dry dock at Prince Rupert for the Grand Trunk Railway. This work required the driving of five thousand creosoted piles, which piles, by the way, were furnished by Seattle. It has under way the building of four hundred thousand dollars' worth of trunk sewer tunnels for the city of Edmonton, Alberta.

Its department for building construction, although comparatively new, is one of the

well organized departments of this company—one of the main things which it depends on for success being good organization.

Its engineering corps is composed of bright, capable, active young men, who are giving their best efforts to the successful carrying out of the many projects the company has under way.

The company's main office is located at 903 American Bank Building, Seattle, with a branch office at North Yakima. The members of the company are P. J. Eschbach, whose home for many years has been in North Yakima, and J. M. Bruce and Clark Nettleton, who live in Seattle.

LEE E. RANCK.

Lee E. Ranck, accorded a good clientage in the practice of law, has been a resident of Seattle since 1913 and of the state since 1910. He was born in Hancock county, Illinois, November 27, 1882, his birthplace being the home farm of his father, John H. Ranck, who was a native of Pennsylvania and became an early settler of Hancock county. He, too, was a lawyer by profession and was a brother of Hon. C. S. Ranck, who was a very prominent citizen and able attorney of the state of Iowa, being located in Iowa City. He gained national renown and his death, which occurred in 1915, was a matter of widespread regret. John H. Ranck passed away in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1900, at the age of fifty-two years. He had married Emma Green, a native of that state, who passed away some years ago.

Lee E. Ranck, their only child, attended the grammar and high schools of Dallas, Illinois, while living with his parents upon the home farm in Hancock county, where he became familiar with all the duties and labors incident to the development and cultivation of the fields. He desired to follow other than agricultural pursuits, however, and deciding upon the law, entered the Iowa State University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1907. He then entered upon active practice in Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained until 1910, when he came to Washington, settling at Tacoma. He practiced there for three years and then came to Seattle, since which time he has been engaged in general practice in this city, being accorded a very satisfactory clientage. He has never feared that laborious preparation of cases which must precede success and ascendancy in the courts and has ever been a thorough student of the science of jurisprudence.

Mr. Ranck has a military chapter in his life record, for he was at one time a member of a company of Iowa National Guards at Iowa City. He became a member of Iowa City Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., and has also taken the chapter degrees in Masonry. He belongs likewise to the Elks lodge at Iowa City. His political allegiance is given the republican party, but he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his undivided attention upon his profession, in which he is now enjoying a good practice and one that is constantly increasing.

JOHN W. STANCHFIELD.

John W. Stanchfield, a general building contractor of Seattle, recognized at the outset of his career the eternal principle that industry wins, and industry has become the beacon light of his life. Through persistent labor, intelligently directed, he has gained a creditable and enviable position in the business circles of his adopted city. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace—Washington county, Maine, his natal day being April 14, 1860. His father, Obediah Allen Stanchfield, was a lumberman who conducted business in Maine for a number of years and afterward continued in the same line in Iowa and Minnesota, his death occurring in Minneapolis when he had attained the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was with General Sherman's army as an engineer during the Civil war and later was connected with the Northwestern Railway Company in the Iowa division.

acting as division engineer for a number of years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Marie L. Walker, died in Minneapolis at the age of seventy-four. In their family were three children, two daughters and a son, the daughters being Mrs. Fannie Odell and Mrs. Josephine Staring, of Minneapolis.

In his early childhood John W. Stanchfield accompanied his parents on their removal to the middle west and his early education was acquired in the public schools of Iowa and Minnesota. He then entered the building business at the early age of eighteen and continued active along that line to the age of twenty-one, remaining in the employ of others during that period. He then began contracting on his own account, operating in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Atlanta, Georgia, and Chicago. The year 1897 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he has since remained, winning a place among the leading contractors of the Pacific northwest. He has the distinction of erecting the first concrete building in the United States—the Adrion Court of Seattle, an apartment building, which he completed in April, 1904. He also built the Clark-Nickerson Mill at Everett, the Bronell building, the flour mill at Everett, the Rhine Hotel, the Traders building, the Haight building and a number of apartment houses and some of the finest residences of the city. He has also erected a large number of prominent buildings in Chicago and Minneapolis. He was the builder of the Hoke Smith residence and the governor's mansion in Atlanta, Georgia, and thus he has operated prominently in his line throughout the country. As the years passed his ability gradually developed and his increasing skill has placed him in the foremost ranks among the building contractors of the northwest.

In 1888, Mr. Stanchfield was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Christie, her father being Alexander W. Christie, who came from Scotland to the United States in 1863 and took up his abode in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Our subject and his wife have two children, namely: Harriett M., who is in the service of the Ingersoll-Rand Machine Company of Seattle, and Alexander W. C., who is seventeen years of age and a high school student.

Mr. Stanchfield gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, in which connection he has followed in the footsteps of his forefathers, who were democrats of the Jeffersonian school. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the United Workmen and he is also a member of the Presbyterian church, finding in its principles the guiding rule of his life. His residence in Seattle covers a period of more than seventeen years, during which time he has become widely known. The circle of his friends his increased as the circle of his acquaintance has been extended. In his business career he has depended upon merit and ability for advancement and there is no phase of the contracting business, in either its technical or practical elements, with which he is not familiar. His structures are an adornment to the cities in which they are found and he has the skill to embody utility and comfort with beauty. Moreover, he is thoroughly enterprising and reliable in his business dealings, the integrity of his methods being unassailable.

U. A. CARR.

U. A. Carr, who for fifteen years conducted a large tailoring business in Seattle under the name of the Carr Tailoring Company, was born in 1861 at Salmon Bay, Washington. His father, Edmund Carr, came to the Pacific coast in 1852, homesteading at Salmon Bay, but later he removed to Renton, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was one of the first regents of the State University of Washington. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Olivia Holgate, was also one of the early settlers of this state.

U. A. Carr attended the public schools of Renton and later supplemented the education so acquired by study in the State University of Washington. For several years he was a traveling salesman, but at length turned his attention to the tailoring business, in which he engaged for fifteen years under the style of the Carr Tailoring Company. He was very successful in that connection and built up an enviable reputation for excellent work and fair dealing. His demise, which occurred on the 5th of September, 1913, was sincerely regretted by all who had come in contact with him.

Mr. Carr was married in Seattle in 1887 to Mrs. Etta Reid, a daughter of Jason S. Clark, who made the long journey from Indiana to Harrisburg, Oregon, by ox team in 1847. He took up a claim upon reaching his destination and also erected a sawmill, but after residing there for a time he removed to Douglas county and thence to Kent, taking up a homestead on the present site of that town. He passed away in 1900 when eighty-four years of age. Two of his sons, David K. and William C., also homesteaded land. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Michels, was also a native of Indiana. Three of their nine children survive: Mrs. Lydia Stark, Mrs. Carr and Archie J. Clark. To Mr. and Mrs. Carr were born three children, only one of whom is still living, Ruth, now the wife of Frank Garrison, by whom she has two children, Gurene and Stanley.

Mr. Carr supported the republican party at the polls and fraternally was connected with the Woodmen of the World. He was also a member of the Native Sons. In all relations of life he measured up to high standards of manhood and he was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

CHARLES B. BUSSELL.

Charles B. Bussell is a capitalist of Seattle, with offices at 410 American Bank building. His investments are largely represented by fruit lands, real estate and canneries and are the visible evidence of a life of well directed energy and keen business sagacity. He was born in New York city, January 8, 1864, a son of Francis F. Bussell, whose father came from Cornwall, England, early in the nineteenth century. Francis F. Bussell was born in New York city, in 1827, and devoted many years of his life to the lumber business. He married Virginia Alwaise, who traces her ancestry in America back to 1640 through English and Dutch lineage, one of the early representatives of the family being the famous Anneke Jans. Following Charles B. Bussell's removal to Seattle his parents also came here. Frank B. Bussell died while on a visit to New York in 1888, and is survived by his widow, who still lives in this city.

Charles B. Bussell attended the schools of the American metropolis, graduating from No. 60 grammar school when he was sixteen years of age. He afterward spent a year as a student in the College of the City of New York but because of his father's illness was obliged to discontinue the course in order to assist in the care of his father's business interests. He gained comprehensive knowledge of the lumber and shipping business in its practical phases and actual conditions, learned of the water front aspects, the best methods of receiving cargoes and of supervising shipments. All this knowledge and experience proved of great service and benefit to him when he entered the business field of Seattle. He arrived in this city on the 5th of May, 1884, and his first position was that of cashier, bookkeeper and storekeeper for the Snoqualmie Hop Growers' Association on its King county ranch. In the spring of 1886 he entered into partnership with R. M. Hopkins of the Seattle Soap Company and a year later purchased Mr. Hopkins' interest in the business; but the great competition of eastern firms and the low prices which prevailed forced them to sell out and he lost his entire capital.

Discouragement has no part in the make-up of Mr. Bussell and, undeterred by his losses, he set to work to gain again a firm footing in the business world. In 1889 he embarked in the real-estate business and, owing to his foresight and his intimate and accurate knowledge of the value of water front lands, he has won brilliant success, acquiring an immense fortune. In 1890 he first made purchase of tide lands and has continually kept on purchasing such property until he is now one of the largest individual holders of that class of land in Seattle. He continued to buy tide lands against the advice of almost everyone, who felt that the investment would be lost, but after five years these lands began to increase in value and in 1906, when railroad terminals were in demand, he sold within a short space of time tide lands to the value of one million five hundred thousand dollars. His judgment thus found its justification and those who once criticised his course were forced to congratulate him. His operations in real estate have been very extensive through a period of more than a quarter of a century but he is now connected



CHARLES B. RUSSELL

with only two companies, the Bussell Land Company and the Weber-Bussell Canning Company, which were organized by him and of both of which he is the president. The land company has owned valuable tracts of fruit lands and the latter company owned and operated a large number of canneries at Sumner, North Yakima, Washington, two in Freewater and in Newberg, Oregon. Recently, however, Mr. Bussell has been disposing of his canneries and confines his attention mostly to handling real estate.

In 1885, Mr. Bussell was united in marriage in the city of Mexico to Miss Elizabeth V. Adam, daughter of Francis Adam, and they have one son, Wallace A., who was born in Seattle, April 19, 1886. Mr. Bussell was married in 1914 to Miss Emma Louise Korthals. Mr. Bussell has been a witness of Seattle's growth and development from the days of villagehood and has contributed to the results that have made it a city of metropolitan proportions, advantages and opportunities. He has met conditions which would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, but in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. He has ever recognized the fact that each day and hour has its opportunity and that effort intelligently put forth must ultimately win its reward. In Seattle he took advantage of opportunities which others passed heedlessly by. He noted the indications of growth and the signs of the times, laid his plans accordingly and in the fullness of time has reaped the rewards of sound judgment, of indefatigable industry and of judicious investment.

HON. THOMAS EVERETT EASTLAND.

Hon. Thomas Everett Eastland has made insurance the ladder on which he has climbed to success. The greater part of his life has been devoted to business of that character and among his salient characteristics are his ready adaptability and the quickness with which he recognizes and utilizes an advantageous situation. A native of Kentucky, Mr. Eastland was born in Danville, January 1, 1860. His father, Dr. William A. Eastland, was also born in that state and was a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Kentucky of Scotch-Irish descent. For thirty years he practiced medicine in his native state in the days when the physician rode horseback and carried his drugs in his saddle bags. He was regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of the profession in that period and locality, his life work being of immense value to the people among whom he lived and labored. He died in 1874 at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Evelyn McClane, was also born in Kentucky and belonged to one of the old pioneer families of Scotch-Irish lineage. She died at the old family home at the age of eighty-two. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children, eight of whom are still living.

Thomas Everett Eastland, who was the seventh in order of birth, pursued his education in the district schools of Danville, Kentucky, and in the military college there, which he attended until he reached the age of seventeen years. His early experiences were those of the farm boy and when a youth of seventeen he rented a neighboring farm, out of which he made sufficient money during the first year to enable him to start out and seek his fortune elsewhere. He went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he secured a position in the law office of R. C. Sneed, being employed in looking after delinquent accounts and making collections from the firms who were clients of the office. While there he devoted his leisure to the reading and study of law.

Mr. Eastland next became imbued with the idea of engaging in prospecting and mining, there being considerable mining excitement at the time, so that in the spring of 1870 he removed to the gold fields of Colorado, where he spent ten years, but met with only partial success. In 1889 he became a candidate and was elected county judge of Summit county, Colorado, serving on the bench for one term. On the expiration of that period he entered the insurance business, representing the United States Life Insurance Company of New York as superintendent of agencies, controlling all the territory west of the Rocky mountains. He remained with that company until 1898, his headquarters being at Denver. He came to Seattle in 1900 and made a contract with the New York Life and since that time

he has continuously engaged in the insurance business. In 1908 he became connected with the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, as a special agent, and has since been a representative of that company.

In 1894, in Aspen, Colorado, Mr. Eastland was united in marriage to Miss Florence Martin Barklie, who is a well known author, having written several books, among them "Matt of the Waterfront" and "His Tribute," which found favor with the best class of readers and enjoyed a large and popular sale. She has also contributed many serial and short stories to the press and magazines, and her writings have been largely of a juvenile character, tending to moral training and the development of high ideals in the young. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children, as follows: Anna Barklie, who was born at Denver, Colorado, on the 6th of November, 1896, and is now the wife of Dr. Frederick A. Slyfield, of Seattle, Washington; and Thomas F. and Walton E., twins, who were born in Seattle on the 3d of June, 1902.

Mr. Eastland holds membership with the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias, with the Rotary and University clubs and with the Unitarian church, in which he is serving as a member of the board of trustees. A review of his life record shows much that is commendable and worthy of reflection and consideration. When he started out for himself by renting a farm his cash capital was but seventy-five cents. The passing years have chronicled his steady progress accomplished through his own efforts, and while he is not a wealthy man, he is now in comfortable circumstances, owning a beautiful home at No. 5012 Eleventh avenue, Northeast, and other realty holdings which he finds ample for his immediate and future needs. He has a host of warm friends and a larger speaking acquaintance in Seattle than perhaps ninety-five per cent of his fellow citizens. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eastland occupy an enviable position in social circles where intelligence and true worth are received as the passports into good society.

DON HENRY PALMER, M. D.

Dr. Don Henry Palmer, vice president of the Washington State Medical Society and president of the King County Medical Society, has gained distinction in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability. He was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, November 21, 1877, a son of Alfred Lee and Rocelia Ann (Chase) Palmer, mention of whom is to be found elsewhere in this volume. He was but five years of age when his parents removed with their family to Seattle and in the public schools he pursued his education. Later he attended the University of Washington, from which he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Pedagogy in 1899. Broad literary learning thus served as a foundation upon which to build the superstructure of professional knowledge. Having resolved to engage in medical practice as a life work, he went to Chicago and in 1903 won his professional degree upon graduation from Rush Medical College. He was the winner of the Daniel Brainard medal for surgical anatomy and was second in the L. C. P. Freer contest in medicine. In 1903 he was an alternate at the Cook County Hospital. He is a member of the surgical staff of the City Hospital, of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital, the King County Hospital and the Seattle Public School Clinic.

After becoming thoroughly equipped by college training and hospital experience for private practice, Dr. Palmer returned to Seattle and has since followed his profession. He has advanced steadily step by step in ability and in public regard and favor and is now accorded a liberal practice. He is a thorough and discriminating student, reading broadly, thinking deeply and drawing logical deductions from his daily duties. He is the inventor of a surgical instrument which bears his name and is credited with an original operation in the treatment of cauliflower ear. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Washington State Medical Society, the King County Medical Society, the Seattle Anatomical Club and the Seattle Surgical Club. In 1912 he was appointed a trustee of the State Medical Society and the following year was elected its vice president. Also in 1913 he was elected a trustee of the County Medical Society and in 1914 was chosen its president.

He was elected delegate of the Washington State Medical Society to the American Medical Society meeting of 1916.

On the 3d of September, 1902, Dr. Palmer was married to Miss Maude Gruwell, the wedding ceremony being performed in New York. Two children, Dorothy and Rex, aged ten and seven years respectively, make up his family. While his profession is always his first interest, he is active along other lines and his fraternal and club connections have brought him a wide acquaintance. He held the all round championship in field sports for the Pacific northwest when he was graduated from the University of Washington in 1899. In 1911 he organized the Big W Club at the University of Washington and is still its secretary-treasurer. In 1912 he was president of the University of Washington Alumni Association and is a member of Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, University of Washington, Phi Rho Sigma, a medical fraternity, and the Alpha Omega Alpha honor society in medicine. He likewise has membership in the Loyal Legion of Washington and in the Arctic and Seattle Athletic Clubs. Dr. Palmer is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Knights Templar degree and belonging to Nile Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is alert and enterprising, a typical young man of the northwest, alive to his interests and to his opportunities and recognizing with equal readiness the chances for promoting his city's upbuilding and improvement. He attacks everything that he undertakes with a contagious enthusiasm that secures for the cause which he advocates many followers.

JOHN ALBERT FOREHAND.

John Albert Forehand, who has devoted his life to telegraphy, was chief operator for the Western Union at Seattle for some time and was occupying that position at the time of the great fire and it was he who sent the news of the conflagration to various parts of the country. Mr. Forehand is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Howard county, that state, October 25, 1862. He spent his youthful days in the home of his parents, Lewis and Rosannah Forehand. He attended the common school of Kokomo, Indiana, and there made his initial step in the business world by securing the position of messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company when sixteen years of age. On leaving school he took up the study of telegraphy, with which profession he has since been connected. When seventeen years of age he was agent and operator for the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad at Russiaville, Indiana, and from there went to Indianapolis in the employ of the Western Union. Subsequently he went to Richmond, Indiana, as press operator and from there to Mandan, North Dakota, in December, 1884. Later he became chief operator and wire chief and ultimately train dispatcher.

Mr. Forehand has long been identified with professional activity in the northwest and came from Portland, Oregon, to Seattle, as chief operator for the Western Union on the 9th of March, 1880. On the 6th of June of the same year a conflagration broke out and as it neared the office the people started to move out. They could get no team to haul the equipment as everything was already engaged, so Mr. Forehand and his associates moved the instruments in a wheelbarrow. When everything was gone he took a lineman, a lantern and a box relay (a telegraph set) and went out on the old Columbia & Puget Sound Railway line, cut in on one of the wires and using a buggy seat for a chair and a box for a table, while the lantern furnished light, he sent out the news of the great fire. On September 1, 1890, he associated himself with the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, with which he has since remained. He has held positions as operator, chief operator, and manager of the Seattle office and in February, 1907, was made superintendent of the second district, Pacific division, which comprises the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

Mr. Forehand has been twice married. On the 23d of November, 1898, in Seattle, he wedded Ivah Shoals Gormley, who died May 7, 1901, and on the 23d of December, 1908, at Walla Walla, Washington, he was united in marriage to Miss Grace Nelle Le Cornu, the daughter of the Rev. John Le Cornu, who was chaplain at the Walla Walla penitentiary for eight years. Mr. Forehand's first wife was a sister of Matt H. Gormley, very prominent in

connection with the militia and also in political circles in Seattle. Mr. Forehand's first wife was a widow with one child, a son, whom he adopted—Harry R. Forehand. This son wedded Mary Cotterill, a cousin of George F. Cotterill, former mayor of Seattle. By his second marriage Mr. Forehand has two sons, John Vernon and Robert Le Cornu, aged respectively six and one years.

Mr. Forehand has never taken a very active part in political affairs but indorses the principles of the democratic party, although he votes independently at local elections. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Independent Order of Good Templars. He has passed through all of the chairs in Golden Link Lodge, No. 150, I. O. O. F., and in the Patriarchs Militant branch of the order has held various offices and was brigadier general of the First Brigade, Department of Washington, in 1910 and 1911 and was assistant adjutant general and brigadier general in 1912, 1913 and 1914. He is also a member of Ridgeley Rebekah Lodge, No. 6. He has held all of the offices in Seattle Lodge, No. 6, I. O. G. T., and has been grand chief templar of the state. He is a member and trustee of the Madrona Presbyterian church and these associations indicate the rules which have governed his conduct, making him a man whom to know is to esteem and honor.

EDWARD BRADY.

Edward Brady, a prominent attorney of Seattle, was born at Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, May 10, 1859, and was one of a family of seven children. His parents, John and Rosa (Nugent) Brady, were born near the town of Ballyduff in County Cavan, Ireland. The father came to America in 1833, and the mother a few years later. His father, John Brady, served as a soldier of the Mexican war and after returning from that conflict removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1848, settling on a farm about a mile from the village of Rio. He and his wife were very desirous that all of their children should be well educated and made many personal sacrifices to that end.

Edward Brady spent his early life upon the farm and attended the village school. In the fall of 1875, at the age of sixteen, he entered the University of Wisconsin and graduated from that institution in the classical department in 1881. He was able to attend the university and complete his course by reason of financial assistance given to him by one of his older brothers, John Brady, to whom he always feels grateful and whom he considers his greatest benefactor. For seven years following his graduation he devoted his time to teaching and to the study of law and during that period he availed himself of the opportunity of broadening his education and laying the foundation for higher scholarship. In 1888 he came to Seattle and located here in the practice of law. During the twenty-seven years in this city his business has been in the nature of a general law practice. He and his associates have transacted a large volume of legal business covering cases of nearly all kinds and descriptions. His first association in the law business was with Henry C. Schaefer, a friend of his, a young graduate of the Wisconsin State University. Mr. Schaefer unfortunately had an attack of typhoid fever and died in the summer of 1893.

On the 6th of June, 1894, the anniversary of the Seattle fire, Edward Brady and Wilson R. Gay formed a law partnership under the firm name of Brady & Gay and had offices in the Roxwell building, on First avenue and Columbia street, occupying practically the entire front part of the second floor of that building. Upon the completion of the Alaska building, the first constructed of Seattle's new and modern office buildings, they moved into it. The partnership of Brady & Gay continued for about twelve years and was one of the best known law firms in the state. In 1908, Edward Brady formed a law partnership with George H. Rummens, under the firm name of Brady & Rummens, with offices in the Alaska building, where they now conduct their business, having the confidence of the entire community for faithfulness and efficiency in their professional work.

Mr. Brady has always taken great interest in the growth and development of Seattle. Immediately upon his arrival in Seattle he and Charles M. Morris, a friend of his from



EDWARD BRADY

his native town, Rio, Wisconsin, purchased a tract of land, then a forest, on the ridge overlooking Lake Washington, which they cleared, improved and platted into lots under the name of Prospect Terrace Addition. Many nice homes are now located in this addition. They afterward purchased a tract of land on the ridge north of Lake Union which they cleared, improved and platted in the addition known as Edgewater's Second Addition. Upon the revival of the city's growth in 1902, Edward Brady, in association with Dr. A. P. Mitten, one of Seattle's prominent citizens, now deceased, built the Summit building on the first hill at the corner of Madison street and Minor avenue, which for a long time was one of the best family hotels in the city. They later disposed of this property. At the time of the erection of this building it was considered a very great advancement in the way of affording high-class living accommodations for the public. In 1909, in association with J. H. Raymond, a contractor and builder of this city, he built the Monmouth apartments, a large brick building covering the entire block fronting on Yesler Way from Twentieth avenue to Twenty-first avenue; they also built the Raymond apartments, a fine four-story brick building on First avenue and Warren avenue; both of these apartment houses are among the best in the city and the company composed of Edward Brady and J. H. Raymond still own them. Edward Brady owns a number of pieces of good real estate in the city of Seattle, and a number of fine tracts lying north of the city. His investments and enterprises have not been confined entirely to Seattle. In 1902, in association with his brother, James Brady, he formed a corporation known as the Brady Shingle Company which for over ten years operated a mill at Edmonds, Washington, which was one of the leading industries of that town. At the death of his brother in 1912, he disposed of this property. In 1902, in association with A. H. Ruelle, a prominent lumberman of this city, he invested in a shingle and timber business and purchased a large tract of land and timber north of Lake Washington, around and about Summit Lake in Kane county, which a few years afterward they sold to the Campbell Lumber Company, reserving to themselves the eighty acres of land, upon which is situated the beautiful little lake, and through which the new brick road from Seattle is now projected to be built. In his investments that required personal attention he has always endeavored to associate himself with a faithful, competent man to manage carefully the details and in this way he avoided diverting his attention from his profession. His enterprises have been quite uniformly successful.

In 1897 he made a location on some coal lands at Issaquah, King county, and afterward acquired title to the property from the United States government. This property was held for a number of years by the law firm of Brady & Gay and recently has been disposed of to the Issaquah & Superior Coal Company and forms one of its most valuable holdings. The success of this venture in the location of coal lands has led him to invest in other coal lands and at the present time he owns a large tract of coal land adjoining the Newcastle coal mine in King county. He owns a number of small tracts of timber in western Washington, and a number of large tracts of irrigable lands in eastern Washington.

In 1903, at Monmouth, Illinois, he married Miss Leota Douglas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Douglas, both natives of Illinois, being each the representative of a prominent pioneer family of that state. Her grandfather, Samuel Douglas, served with honor and distinction as an officer in the Eighty-third Illinois Cavalry Regiment during the Civil war. Her mother's maiden name was Louisa Reynolds, and her father, Samuel Reynolds, was one of the first settlers in Knox county, Illinois, where he and his wife lived to a ripe old age and were honored and beloved by all. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have two children: Edward Douglas Brady, a boy of ten years; and Anna Louise Brady, a little girl of six years. They have their comfortable and hospitable home in the beautiful Capitol Hill district at the northeast corner of Thirteenth avenue North and Aloha street. Mrs. Brady takes great interest in her home and in her children. They lead a quiet home life and are kind and generous to all they meet without the least pretension of any kind. It may be truly said of them that success and wealth have not spoiled them but on the contrary have enabled them to be kinder, more sympathetic and more useful to their fellowman.

It would be difficult to classify Mr. Brady in his political affiliations. He belongs

to that large and independent element that believes that each new question is to be solved by itself independent of any party organization. In social organizations he is a life member of the Seattle Athletic Club, a life member of the Arctic Club and a member of the Commercial Club. In the fraternal orders he is a member of the Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World and Knights of the Maccabees.

OGDEN H. LAMOREUX.

Ogden H. Lamoreux, official criminal and court reporter in the prosecuting attorney's office at Seattle, was born in New York city, January 3, 1875, a son of L. H. and Mary Lamoreux. At the usual age he became a public school pupil, thus continuing his studies until 1889, during which time he also acted as messenger boy for Chauncey M. Depew, who was then president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. On coming to the northwest, in 1889, Mr. Lamoreux established his home in Seattle and accepted a position as office boy with A. C. Bowman, court reporter. At the age of fifteen he became a court stenographer and filled that position for five years, at the end of which time he went to Bellingham, Washington, where he accepted the position of official court reporter, spending his time there and in Vancouver, British Columbia, until 1908, when he returned to Seattle. At that date he was appointed by George F. Vandever, prosecuting attorney, as criminal reporter for a year and continued in the same capacity under Mr. Vandever's successor, John F. Murphy, and also with A. H. Lunden, prosecuting attorney, as official criminal and court reporter. He possesses expert ability in court reporting and his services have been highly satisfactory in the offices which he has filled.

On the 27th of June, 1900, Mr. Lamoreux was married to Miss Alice A. Hood and they have become the parents of two children, George E. and Dorothy May, both attending the public schools. The family are Catholics in religious faith and Mr. Lamoreux is identified also with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, of which he has been an earnest supporter since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Coming to the northwest in his youthful days, he has been an interested witness of Seattle's growth and development for many years and he is ever ready and willing to support any movement which he deems beneficial to the advancement of municipal interests.

WARREN WHEELER PHILBRICK.

Warren Wheeler Philbrick is the president of the Philbrick Cutterhead Company, an important manufacturing concern of Seattle, which was established in 1900 and incorporated in 1903. Mr. Philbrick was born in Pittston, Maine, November 12, 1854, and grew to manhood in his native state. After attending the public schools he entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill, from which he was graduated in 1872, when not yet eighteen years of age. Not long thereafter he came to the west and settled at San Francisco, where he remained until 1889, when he removed to Port Townsend, Washington. There he invested heavily in the planing mill business, which, however, proved a disastrous step as he lost everything. In 1892 he came to Seattle and as he was without capital it was necessary for him to find work at his old trade, that of stickerman. He secured employment at two dollars a day but did not receive all of his wages as the firm was too badly involved to meet its obligations. During the time that he was in straitened financial circumstances he succeeded in inventing the Philbrick Cutterhead, the success of which has enabled him to gain financial independence. Thus once more was illustrated the truth of the old adage that necessity is the mother of invention. In 1900 he established the Philbrick Cutterhead Company, which is engaged in the manufacturing of cutterheads for working flooring, ceiling, shiplap and other planing mill stock. The company was incorporated in 1903 with

our subject as president and his son Clayton as vice president and secretary-treasurer. The business of the concern has grown steadily and now totals between fifty and sixty thousand dollars per year. They sell their product in all parts of the world and the demand for it is constantly growing. The company was first located at No. 802 First Avenue, South, but in July, 1915, removed to the Security building, where they occupy an entire floor.

On the 31st of December, 1877, at San Francisco, Mr. Philbrick was united in marriage to Miss Floreita Pulsifer, who was born and reared in the same township in Maine as Mr. Philbrick but whom he met for the first time in San Francisco. They have two children, Nellie F. and Clayton, both natives of San Francisco. The latter was born on the 26th of September, 1880, and on the 6th of September, 1913, was married to Miss Frances Green, of Seattle. He is vice president of the Philbrick Cutterhead Company.

Both Mr. Philbrick and his son are republicans and both are members of the Arctic Club, the son being a life member. The family are Protestants in religious faith. Mr. Philbrick is a typical western man, resourceful and aggressive and confident of the great future in store for this section of the country.

EDMUND MARBURG RININGER, M. D.

Dr. Emund Marburg Rininger, of Seattle, who died on the 25th of July, 1912, was one of the leading surgeons in the northwest and was also one of the most enthusiastic believers in the future of the Puget Sound district. Although his important professional work naturally made heavy demands upon his time he yet found opportunity to do much in behalf of his city and section, and his demise was a loss not only to the profession but to the community at large.

Dr. Rininger was born in Schellburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1870, but when a small child was taken by his parents, Eli and Margaret (Hoover) Rininger, to Kansas. After a few years, however, the family returned to the east as the grasshopper plague and other adverse conditions caused the father to decide that better opportunities were after all offered in the eastern states. They located in Ohio and there Dr. Rininger grew to years of maturity. After attending the public schools he matriculated in the Marion Sims Medical College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1893. His mental vigor and his industry were attested by the fact that he completed a three years' course in two years and graduated with second honors in class of 1893. In 1897 he went to Alaska and during the winter of 1897 and 1898 conducted a drug store and hospital in Sheep's Camp. In June of the latter year he and his wife built a boat and started alone for Dawson. They made the long and hazardous trip successfully, going by way of Chilkoot Pass. As Dr. Rininger could not practice in Dawson on account of its being in Canada he joined A. S. Kerry and began prospecting, locating claim No. 11 above on Bonanza creek. In the fall of 1899 Dr. Rininger went to Nome and resumed the practice of his profession. He also built a large hospital, which was known as the Providence Hospital, and which was later taken over by Providence Sisters and its capacity enlarged.

In the fall of 1904 Dr. Rininger returned to the States, took the required examination in Spokane and was licensed to practice in the state of Washington. On the 3d of January, 1905, he took up his residence in Seattle and almost immediately became recognized as a surgeon of unusual skill. While living in Alaska he spent two winters in New York city taking postgraduate courses and throughout his life he read widely on professional subjects. Thus through long experience and through keeping in touch with the work of others he grew steadily in efficiency and as his ability increased his practice became more and more important. He purchased land on Summit avenue at the corner of Columbia and there began the construction of a large modern hospital, to the planning of which he had given a great deal of time and thought. In 1911 he spent five months traveling in Europe, visiting the large hospitals there and making note of all ideas in construction and equipment that he thought might be of value to him in making his proposed hospital thoroughly up-to-date and efficient. Although his demise occurred before the building was finished his plans were carried out by his widow and the hospital was then sold to the Swedish

Hospital Association. The Doctor was highly respected by his professional colleagues and he was often called in consultation.

Dr. Rininger was married in 1893, in Crawford county, Ohio, to Miss Eleanor Powers and to them was born a daughter, Helen Dorothy. The doctor was a republican in his political belief and fraternally was connected with the Masonic order and was a Shriner. His club affiliations were with the Rainier Club, the Arctic Brotherhood and the Seattle Golf and Country Club. He was an unusually able surgeon and performed successfully many difficult and delicate operations, thus gaining a high standing in professional circles, and he was also a man of sound business judgment and of practical foresight and these qualities were factors in his success. When plans were being drawn for the new Alaska building he recognized the advantages offered by the location and engaged offices therein long before the building was erected. His practical ability was also shown in his successful planning and conduct of hospitals. He possessed the western spirit of enterprise and also the characteristic faith of the western man in his section of the country and was always ready to help forward plans designed to advance the interests of Seattle and the Puget Sound district.

EDGAR AMES.

Edgar Ames, president of the Seattle General Contract Company, was born February 29, 1868, in St. Louis, Missouri, his parents being Edgar and Lucy V. (Semple) Ames. In his preparation for college he studied at Phillips Andover and at schools both in Paris and Berlin. He was graduated from Yale University in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon leaving college he took up banking and financial lines in St. Louis and soon thereafter was elected director of the Northwestern Expanded Metal Company of Chicago, which position he has held up to the present time.

In 1895 he came to Seattle to finance and manage the then new project of filling the tide lands in Seattle harbor, this work being done by the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company. The beginning of this enormous project was attended by a public celebration that has not since been excelled, even at the time of the launching of the Nebraska, a public holiday having been declared. Mr. Ames remained as manager of this company until the year 1900, when he severed his connection to become president of the Seattle General Contract Company. Through these companies he has been associated with some of the most extensive and important harbor improvements instituted here. He is also a director of the State Bank of Seattle and various other corporations.

Mr. Ames was married July 6, 1909, in New York, to Mrs. Anne Sheldon. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and his social connections are with the Rainier, University, Golf, Country and Athletic clubs of Seattle, the University Club of New York and with the St. Louis Club. Reserved, persevering and a thorough student of every interest at hand he has placed himself in an eminent position in connection with the development of Seattle and its harbors.

WILLARD C. HAWTHORNE.

Willard C. Hawthorne is a well known pioneer of the northwest, taking up his permanent abode in Seattle in the fall of 1865. He is a native of Maine, his birth having occurred at Woolwich, August 28, 1840. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in defense of the Union cause as a member of the Twenty-eighth Maine Volunteer Regiment, with which he participated in a number of hotly contested engagements. After the war he made his way to the northwest, settling near Seattle, and there engaged in the milling business. He was a carpenter by trade but following his removal to the Sound country became engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In late years he has not engaged in any active business but has directed



MRS. MARY A. HAWTHORNE

his business investments and has spent his days in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

On the 17th of August, 1876, in Seattle, Mr. Hawthorne was united in marriage at Trinity church, by the Rev. Bonnell, to Mrs. Mary A. (Jones) Phelps, a daughter of Hiram and Mary M. (Thompson) Jones, both of whom were natives of Maine. The father, who was born in Bangor, died in the Pine Tree state in 1864. Mrs. Hawthorne has witnessed practically all the growth and development of this city and can relate many an interesting tale concerning its transformation from a village into the present modern metropolis. She was first married to Edward F. Phelps, who was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1833, a son of Sidney S. Phelps, a native of Connecticut, who was married in New York to Miss Shew. They afterward became residents of Wisconsin, where Mr. Phelps followed the occupation of farming. His son, Edward F. Phelps, was one of the family of seven children and in his early boyhood accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, pursuing his education in the schools at Stevens Point. He took up the study of law under the direction of a well known judge of that state and was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin. Removing to the west, he practiced his profession in Montana and also served as a member of the legislature there from 1863 until 1866. He was married in Montana, in 1867, to Mary A. Jones and in 1870 they removed to Seattle, where the death of Mr. Phelps occurred in June of that year. To him and his wife was born a daughter, Lillian M. He was a man of many splendid traits of character. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity, gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was a consistent and faithful member of Trinity church. Some time following the death of her first husband Mrs. Phelps became the wife of Willard C. Hawthorne, by whom she has two children, namely: Clara A., who gave her hand in marriage to Philip M. O'Malley; and Charles Edgar, a resident of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne are highly esteemed residents of Seattle, where both have lived from an early day. Mr. Hawthorne is a Baptist in religious faith. He has always been a loyal advocate of Seattle and her best interests and has ever had great faith in the city and its future.

EDWARD S. SEARS.

Edward S. Sears is a prominent figure in insurance circles in Seattle. Of the business to which he has devoted almost his entire life he has comprehensive knowledge, having acquainted himself thoroughly with each phase of the work and of the principles which underlie insurance. A native of Kingston, Ontario, he was born January 27, 1875. His father, George Sears, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, and represented an early pioneer family of English lineage. The genealogy has been published in book form, dating back to 1637, when Richard Sears became the founder of the family on American soil, settling in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Representatives of the name in later generations served in the colonial and Revolutionary wars. The grandfather of George Sears was a Loyalist at the time of the Revolution and suffered exile, also sustaining heavy losses at the burning of Norwalk. His estate, appraised at one hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, fell into the hands of the state and was taken over by the Church family. Mr. Sears sought refuge with the British army in New York and in 1783 removed to St. John, New Brunswick, cutting the brush at the foot of King street for the first settlement of that city. His daughter Ann was the first white child born there and died in St. John, July 9, 1819.

Reared in St. John, George Sears removed to Kingston, where he became a wholesale hardware merchant and not only ranked with the representative business men of his locality but also took active part in public and civic affairs in Kingston, where for many years he made his home. He served the city as alderman for three or four years and co-operated in many movements which were directly beneficial to the public. His name in that connection, therefore, became widely known, as it did in financial and business circles. He died at Kingston, February 18, 1910, at the age of sixty-six years, his birth having

occurred January 11, 1844. He married Emily Stayner, a native of Halifax and now a resident of Seattle.

Edward S. Sears was the eldest son in a family of seven children and was educated in the public and high schools of Kingston, Ontario, and in Queens University of that city, pursuing his studies until he reached the age of twenty years. In 1898 he joined the early rush of gold seekers at Dawson City and there engaged in prospecting and mining for a period of three years, having some fair properties in that district. In 1902, however, he sold his mining interests and engaged in the general brokerage and insurance business at Dawson City, which he followed successfully until 1907. He then disposed of his business and other interests in Alaska and came to Seattle, where he arrived in the summer. Here he accepted the position of state manager with the North American Life Assurance Company, which has its headquarters in Ontario. The same year Mr. Sears introduced the business of the company into Alaska, making his headquarters at Fairbanks. He was associated with the company for thirteen years and filled the same position in the territory covering the state of Washington, Yukon and Alaska, employing and supervising from fifteen to twenty people.

On the 21st of January, 1915, in Everett, Washington, Mr. Sears was united in marriage to Miss Winifred Fifield, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fifield, representing an old pioneer family of the Badger state. Mr. Sears holds membership with the Elks lodge and is well known in club circles, holding membership with the Seattle, the Arctic, the Automobile, the Earlinton Golf and the Everett Golf Clubs. He is also a member of the Broadway Episcopal church. During his residence in Kingston he belonged to the Fourth Hussars Cavalry Regiment, a volunteer organization with which he served for several years. He also took a course of instruction in the Kingston and Toronto military schools and was very proficient at the time in the arts of military training and discipline. He and his wife are enthusiastic golfers, playing a good game and finding great enjoyment therein, Mr. Sears making it his chief diversion. They reside at No. 2028 Thirty-third street, South, and are well known socially in the city, where they have gained an extensive circle of warm friends.

J. M. SPARKMAN.

J. M. Sparkman, of the Sparkman & McLean Company, real-estate and loan dealers of Seattle, was born August 16, 1859, near Springfield, Missouri. His father, W. D. Sparkman, was a farmer and stock raiser of that state and there resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1913. He served in the Union army throughout the entire period of the Civil war and was a loyal defender of the stars and stripes. In early manhood he wedded Jane Catherine Raney, who died about the year 1909. They had a family of eight children.

J. M. Sparkman, the youngest, acquired his early education in the country schools of Missouri and afterward attended the Marionville College at Marionville, Missouri. He received his early business training in connection with the construction department of the Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad Company in Kansas, and in 1882 he came to Seattle, which was then a small but growing town. Here he embarked in the lumber business, in which he continued until 1890. In that year he established his present business, forming a partnership with Sutherland McLean in 1892. This relationship has since been maintained and they are now conducting a general real estate business, buying and selling property and also handling mortgages and loans. They have been accorded a good clientele and their business is now of substantial and gratifying proportions. With every phase of real estate activity Mr. Sparkman is well acquainted and his sound judgment has ever been manifest in the conduct of his affairs. He has made a considerable study of the Alaska country and its possibilities and is interested in some good mining properties there.

In 1891, in Seattle, Mr. Sparkman was united in marriage to Miss Ida G. Ross, a daughter of John Ross, one of Seattle's pioneers and an extensive farmer. He became

the owner of a donation claim between Fremont and Ballard and was prominently known in business and social circles of his part of the state. His death occurred about 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Sparkman have three sons: Ross, twenty-two years of age, who is connected with the highway construction company in the good roads movement; J. Harold, fourteen years of age; and Donald H., twelve. The two younger sons are now in school. In his political views Mr. Sparkman is an earnest democrat, well pleased with the present administration. After a residence in Seattle covering a third of a century he has no wish to leave the city. He is a stalwart champion of everything pertaining to the interest and upbuilding of Seattle and has aided in the promotion of many projects for its upbuilding and improvement. He is widely known and is regarded as one of the substantial business men of the city.

CHARLES W. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

Dr. Charles W. Littlefield, physician, scientist and writer of Seattle, was born in one of the pioneer log cabins amid the pine forests of Blue Earth county, Minnesota, on the 17th of December, 1859. His father, Augustus W. Littlefield, was a native of Maine, the family being early settlers of the Pine Tree state. His paternal ancestors located in New York when that state was known as New Amsterdam, and the progenitors of the family in the new world were three brothers who came from Scotland. Augustus W. Littlefield was a millwright and during the pioneer development of Minnesota removed with his family to Blue Earth county. He had married Elizabeth Haney, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Samuel Haney, who was of German extraction. He enlisted for service in the Civil war and sustained wounds in the battle of Allatoona, Georgia, which caused his demise, leaving his widow with nine small children, of whom Dr. Littlefield was next to the youngest. Living on the frontier, the Indian massacres of 1863-4 drove them from their home in Blue Earth county and, penniless, they left for other parts. Dr. Littlefield's youth was a period of earnest toil. He received such rudimentary education as the country schools afforded and in the summer seasons from an early age he was employed at farm labor, performing such tasks as his years and strength permitted. When a youth of sixteen he became an apprentice at the printing trade in the office of the Muncie (Ind.) Times and at length, when a break in the cylinder press caused him to go to the machine shop, he became so interested in machinery that he forsook the printer's trade to become a machinist.

Analysis, investigation and research have ever been the salient features of Dr. Littlefield's mental make-up and these were early shown forth. When in his youth and early manhood the combustion of coal and the expansive power of steam were the great subjects of discussion, he became intensely interested along those lines and this led to his study of chemistry. The next successive step in his orderly progression was his interest in and study of medicine and in 1886 he passed the required examination before the state board of Arkansas. Desiring to further qualify for professional duties in the field of medical practice, he entered the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College in 1892 and was graduated in March, 1896. He came to Seattle in February, 1909, and has since continued in the practice of medicine, with much time given to scientific research, experiment and investigation in his laboratory. For twenty years he has carried on his experiments in biology and in 1902 first succeeded in producing life forms of chemistry. Since then his discoveries have been corroborated by the work of scientists of England and of America. The acceptance of his work means that the teachings of scientists like Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall and Haeckel will have to be modified to conform to the new theory of the origin of life and of life-forms on the earth. Dr. Littlefield does not claim to have created anything. He says, "I have only discovered the beginning and way of life—the way nature develops the living from the non-living," which "way" he terms "Archebiosis." In an article published in the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle he wrote: "I have discovered life, that principle which takes possession of the body in embryo, and vacates at death; that force which gives to all life-forms the powers of nutrition, volition, sensation and

motion; that principle which performs all the vital functions of the organic world. I have also discovered the law of form, by which nature divides the vegetable and animal kingdoms into species, building 'each after its kind.'" This law he defines as follows: "In the grouping and apportionment of the elements of organic life lies the cause of organic forms."

Dr. Littlefield's claims have brought forth much criticism among the followers of other scientists, but he proves his assertion by the production of various forms of microscopical animal life, which have been photographed. He has received hundreds of letters from people in all walks of life and all parts of the world, including many from the clergy, some approving and others disapproving. The latter he claims are unqualified to judge, permitting previously conceived opinions and not facts to rule their judgment. Dr. Littlefield, however, has let criticism pass by unheeded and has continued his research and experiment work, his actual results being a refutation of the assertions of other scientists and since proven by the further experimentation of other scientists of America and of Europe.

On the 15th of April, 1882, Dr. Littlefield was married to Miss Lena L. Hurd at La Cygne, Kansas. Mrs. Littlefield was born in Virginia and by her marriage has become the mother of six children: Virdie, the wife of George Norton, a stockman and rancher of Montana; Lea Ina, the wife of LeRoy Smith, also a stockman and rancher of Montana; and Joysie E. May, Agnes E., Waldo E. and Lena L., all at home. The family reside at No. 4415 Linden avenue.

Dr. Littlefield holds membership in the Christian church and is also a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to all the homeopathic medical societies, including the King County, the Washington State and the American Homeopathic Institute, and as a general practitioner of medicine ranks high. It is as a scientist, however, that Dr. Littlefield's name will undoubtedly be longest remembered. Time gives the perspective in which all things in life take their proper relation and there is no doubt that time will establish Dr. Littlefield's claim of having discovered the life principle, which other scientists both at home and abroad have also done.

SELDEN S. FLUHART.

Selden S. Fluhart, a mining engineer, interested in various copper and gold mining properties and reduction plants, displays the spirit of enterprise that never fears to venture where favoring opportunity leads the way and with his expanding powers has taken on larger business responsibilities and duties, winning for himself a place among the representative business men of his city. Aside from his other interests he is actively engaged in the exploration and development of the oil fields of Washington and the northwest.

Mr. Fluhart was born in Kirksville, Missouri, March 18, 1876, a son of Charles E. Fluhart, who died in Woodland, California, in 1887. He practically devoted his life to the music business and at the time of his death was with the firm of Kohler & Chase, of San Francisco, manufacturers of musical instruments. He was a graduate of the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, the founder of which institution was his brother-in-law, Professor Baldwin, whose wife, Mrs. Sophronia Baldwin, was a sister of Mr. Fluhart. Professor Baldwin was one of the first men in the United States to establish the system of state normal schools and all others have patterned after his school and system.

Charles E. Fluhart was a man of wide acquaintance, prominent and popular, and his musical talent gave him high standing among lovers of the art. He married Frances Shahan, a daughter of James Shahan. She was left an orphan during her infancy and was reared by a Mr. Ford in Illinois, whose name she afterward bore. She became the wife of Mr. Fluhart in Kirksville, Missouri, and is now a resident of Seattle. In 1890 she was married again, becoming the wife of Charles G. Thrasher, of Seattle, a thorough and experienced mining man. Mr. Thrasher was the original discoverer of the great Le Roy mine, and from him Selden S. Fluhart has received much knowledge of a practical



SELDEN S. FLUHART

nature concerning mines and mining operations. By her first marriage Mrs. Thrasher became the mother of three sons, William H., Selden S. and Bert E., and one daughter, Gracie, and by her second marriage, of one son, James K. The daughter died in infancy; the four sons are now residents of Seattle.

Selden S. Fluhart attended the public schools of Redding and San Francisco, California, and at Ellensburg, Washington, to the age of twelve years, the family having removed from California to Ellensburg in 1887. There he continued his studies for a time but afterward became a pupil in the schools of Everett, Washington, where he completed his course in 1892. His first business position was with the Everett Shingle Mill Company and during the five years that he remained with that firm he acquainted himself with every phase of the business from filing of the saws to the management of the plant. In 1897 he removed to Ballard, Washington, and took up the study of mining engineering, which he has mastered with a thoroughness that has characterized his activities in every relation.

In 1899 Mr. Fluhart made his first trip as mining engineer, being engaged in the inspection and location of mines in Washington. In 1900 he became actively engaged in mining and now has extensive mining properties in Oregon, Washington and Alaska. He was one of the organizers of the United Oil & Land Company, which was incorporated in 1912 and of which he is president. He is also a prominent stockholder in other business properties, including the California Lakeview Oil Company and the United Copper Company.

He was associated with his brothers, Charles G. Thrasher and James B. Adair in prospecting for oil in Washington and made the first organized efforts in the state in this direction. Their well was the first to produce oil in the state, as shown by government reports. Their discovery started the people of Washington not only to reflect upon the subject but to begin active prospect work for oil, followed by a general movement throughout the western part of the state.

In their prospecting Selden S. Fluhart and Charles G. Thrasher discovered on the Skagit river, Skagit county, Washington, what is now known as the greatest deposit of talc in the United States. They were joined by the former's brothers and began developing their mine under the name of the Washington Talc Company. There are now over three million tons of the material available and it is an exceptionally fine product. Talc is used not only as face powder but for other toilet and medicinal articles and in the manufacture of the finer grades of stationery.

In April 1911, Mr. Fluhart was married to Miss Myrtez S. Banks, a native of Monroe, Wisconsin, and a daughter of George E. Banks, proprietor of Banks Pharmacy of Seattle. To them have been born two sons: Selden B., Jr., whose natal day was March 18, 1914; and Charles, born January 20, 1916. By a former marriage Mr. Fluhart has two children, Roland C. and Doratha.

In politics Mr. Fluhart is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. He was a charter member of the Arctic Club; was secretary of the Washington State Mining Association for three years; is a member of the Commercial Club and the Order of the Golden West; and in a large measure is interested in the welfare and upbuilding of his community. In his early manhood he aided in the support of his widowed mother, and he has made his own way in the world, winning success through his industry and perseverance.

JOSEPH BULLEN ALEXANDER.

Joseph Bullen Alexander, a leading attorney of Seattle practicing as senior member of the firm of Alexander & Bundy, has long been prominent in professional circles here, serving at one time as assistant attorney general of the state. His birth occurred at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on the 21st of November, 1870, and there he completed his public-school education. In 1890 he entered Colby College of Waterville, Maine, and four years later received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution. During the years 1895

and 1896 he pursued a law course at the University of Wisconsin, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the latter year he began the practice of law at Hayward, Sawyer county, Wisconsin, and in 1898 was elected probate judge of that county. On the 29th of June, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Jessie M. Bunker, of Waterville, Maine. In the same year he also received from Colby College the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In 1900, following the expiration of his term as county judge of Sawyer county, Wisconsin, Mr. Alexander came to Seattle, being here associated with the law firm of Kerr & McCord during the next two years. In 1902 he commenced the practice of law independently and five years later was appointed assistant attorney general of the state of Washington under Attorney General John D. Atkinson. He served in that capacity until 1910, making a highly creditable and commendable record. In 1907 he formed a law partnership in Seattle with Edward W. Bundy, under the firm name of Alexander & Bundy, which association has been maintained to the present time. They are engaged in general practice and represent numerous lumber and timber interests. As a lawyer Mr. Alexander is sound, clear minded and well trained. The limitations which are imposed by the constitution on federal powers are well understood by him. With the long line of decisions from Marshall down, by which the constitution has been expounded, he is familiar, as are all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is felicitous and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, full of the vigor of conviction, never abusive of his adversaries, imbued with highest courtesy and a foe worthy of the steel of the most able opponent.

Mr. Alexander has taken an active part in political affairs during the greater part of the time since coming to Seattle, being prominent in the work of the Young Men's Republican Club of King county until 1912, when he became an independent. He belongs to the Zeta Psi, a college Greek letter fraternity; Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity; Keystone Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M.; the Seattle Athletic Club; the Rainier Club, the Metropolitan Lumberman's Club, and the Order of Hoo Hoos. His residence is at No. 1417 Thirty-eighth avenue, in Seattle.

IRA JAMES WEBSTER.

Ira James Webster, commercial photographer of Seattle, occupies commodious quarters in the Arcade block, while he is called for professional service to all parts of the state. He was born in Portland, Michigan, October 31, 1870, a son of James M. and Mary (Bailey) Webster. The father was a farmer and manufacturer and it was he who made the first folding seats for use in school ever manufactured in the United States. The Bailey family is of English descent, the grandfather of I. J. Webster having been a native of London, England, where he was prominent in musical circles. In fact all of the Baileys have been renowned in music.

Ira James Webster attended the grammar and high schools of Portland, Michigan, and Columbia College of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was born on a farm but a few years afterward the family removed to the town of Portland, but still later returned to the farm. From an early age he was interested in photography and by the time he had reached nineteen he had gained a well established reputation for superior work in that art. At that time he joined Nelson N. Stevens, a lifelong friend, in making a tour through the United States, taking views and doing other photographic work. They visited every state in the Union and the excellence of their art enabled them to win notable success. Not only did they make money but found the experience of travel most pleasurable, the two young men enjoying life to the full, for they were unmarried and carefree and entered upon all the experiences that came with rich zest. Finally in 1899 they reached Seattle, and after looking over the city, both decided that it was the most beautiful spot they had ever seen. It was this that led them to establish their home and business in the metropolis of the Puget Sound country and they opened a little studio in one room, but the superior nature of their work was speedily recognized and brought to them such a patronage that they were obliged to rapidly increase their facilities. They now have very com-

modious quarters in the Arcade block, with every modern appliance and equipment for doing expert photographic work. They have a number of employes and are kept constantly busy by the demands made upon them. Not only have they reached the head of their profession in Seattle but also do work all over the state and elsewhere. Both men possess in marked degree the artistic spirit and love of the beautiful which enables them to at once recognize the value of any structure or bit of landscape as a photographic subject, and their familiarity with every mechanical phase of the art supplements their appreciation of the beauty of form, color and grouping.

On the 1st of May, 1898, at Lewiston, Idaho, Mr. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Dora E. Eastburn, her father being Benjamin Eastburn, an agriculturist of Oregon. Mr. Webster gives his political allegiance to the republican party and fraternally is identified with the Royal Arcanum. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Tillikums. Mr. Webster knows the country as few men know it and his reminiscences concerning his travels and his broad general information make him an entertaining companion.

WILLIAM H. PARSONS.

William H. Parsons is well known in financial circles in Seattle, being vice president of the Dexter Horton National Bank. Thoroughness characterizes him in all his undertakings and when he entered banking circles he made it his purpose to acquaint himself with every phase of the business, so that he became well qualified for the onerous duties of bank management. He has lived for some years in the northwest, but is a native of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where his birth occurred July 12, 1865, his parents being Elijah D. and Julia A. Parsons.

In the public schools of his native city William H. Parsons passed through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school and at the age of eighteen years entered Markham's Academy at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained to the age of twenty years. He then returned to Oconomowoc and made his initial step in the business world as the associate of his father, who was the proprietor of a mercantile establishment and grain elevator. He assisted his father for a time and later was admitted to a partnership, which connection continued for six years. He then went to Lyon county, Minnesota, where he entered upon a commercial career as proprietor of a mercantile and department store, in which undertaking he was associated with his brother, F. E. Parsons, under the firm style of Parsons Brothers. That connection was maintained until 1895, when, attracted by the development of Alaska, he went to Dawson City, in the Yukon, and became general manager for and one of the stockholders of the Ames Mercantile Company of San Francisco, operating the Alaska branch of their house. They had there one of the largest wholesale mercantile undertakings in Alaska and conducted it for five years. Mr. Parsons then sold his interests and came to Seattle, but not long afterward returned to Alaska to become manager of a branch of the Washington-Alaska Bank at Fairbanks. He continued there for five years, at the end of which time he again came to Seattle and was elected to the office of vice president of the Washington Trust Company. When that institution consolidated with the Dexter Horton National Bank he became vice president of the latter institution and also of the Dexter Horton Trust and Savings Bank. Long experience in the field of finance has acquainted him with its most important problems and he is now bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control. He had charge of the first bank in the interior of Alaska and during the five years in which he was at the head of the business he shipped thirty millions of gold dust and bullion to Seattle.

Mr. Parsons was married, in Marshall, Minnesota, in July, 1891, to Miss Ella Webster and they became the parents of two children: Rosamond, nineteen years of age, now attending the University of Washington; and William, twelve years of age, who is a public-school pupil.

Mr. Parsons votes with the republican party and is identified with a number of the

most prominent clubs of the city, including the Rainier, Seattle Athletic, Arctic, Seattle Automobile, Highlands and the Seattle Golf Clubs. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and he stands for progress and improvement along all the lines which have to do with civic virtue and civic pride in Seattle. He is a business man whose constantly expanding powers have brought him into important relations and today he is one of the foremost figures in the financial circles of the Sound country.

ROBERT ERNEST HAHN.

At the period which witnessed the arrival of Robert Ernest Hahn in the northwest the most farsighted could not have dreamed of the prominence and prosperity Seattle would attain. For many years thereafter he was actively engaged in the painting and decorating business, having one of the pioneer establishments of this kind in the city. A native of Germany, he was born in Saxony, March 13, 1841, and on emigrating to America when sixteen years of age made his way to Chicago. He had previously acquainted himself with the trade of weaving but after reaching Chicago there learned the business of painting and paper hanging. He spent two years in that city and then made his way westward to California, attracted by the gold mining interests of that state. He came to Washington in 1868 and located at the corner of First avenue and Pike street, this city. There he established himself in business as a painter and decorator and continued in business for a number of years. He afterward settled upon a farm at Newsack, Washington, where he resided until 1902, when he returned to Seattle and erected a fine residence on Beacon Hill, after which he lived retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. Such was his condition that he was enabled to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life amid most pleasant surroundings. One is reminded of the words of the poet:

"How blest is he
Who crowns in shades like these
A youth of labor
With an age of ease."

Mr. Hahn was married in Newsack on the 22d of December, 1891, to Miss Amelia Schneider, who was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, and came to Washington in 1890. Five children were born to this marriage: Ernest, now living in Vancouver, British Columbia; Flora, August, Helen and Elsie, all at home. The family still own the property at First and Pike streets, which Mr. Hahn held for thirty years. As time passed on he owned considerable property in Seattle, making additional purchases as opportunity offered, for he had great faith in the future of the city and believed that it would grow rapidly—a belief that found justification with the passing of time. Mr. Hahn had attained the age of seventy-four years when death called him and for almost forty-three years had lived in Seattle, so that every phase of the city's development and growth was familiar to him. He was well known not only to the German-American residents but to many others in Seattle and wherever known his sterling worth gained him high regard.

HENRY A. THOMPSON.

Henry A. Thompson, who has charge of the interests of the United States Rubber Company at Seattle and Tacoma, is one of the leaders in the commercial and industrial expansion of Seattle, where he makes his home, and is held in the highest respect there as a business man and a citizen. He was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, April 11, 1882, but has spent the greater part of his life in Seattle as he was brought to this city in November



ROBERT E. HAHN

of that year by his parents, Thorwald and Louise Thompson, both of whom are now fifty-four years of age. They are still living in this city.

Mr. Thompson of this review attended school in Seattle and Tacoma and when fourteen years of age entered the employ of the Washington Rubber Company, with whom he remained until they sold to the United States Rubber Company in 1903. At that time they had branches at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Tacoma and Spokane. In 1896, when he became connected with the Washington Rubber Company, it was the only rubber company in the city and its annual business amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars. At present there are many concerns dealing in rubber in Seattle and the United States Rubber Company alone does a million dollar business annually, which indicates the remarkable growth in the rubber industry within the last twenty years. Mr. Thompson has risen rapidly from one position to another of greater importance and in 1911 and 1912 had charge of the Portland branch of the United States Rubber Company, in 1913 and 1914 was manager of their Spokane branch and since September 15, 1914, has had charge of the company's interests in Seattle and Tacoma. The two branches of which he has charge do an excellent business and his record as manager is a thoroughly creditable one. He also owns stock in the company.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1904 to Miss Mary Jane Edgerton, of Seattle, and they have four children: Harriett, whose birth occurred on the 25th of September, 1905; Margaret, born April 6, 1909; Catherine, October 7, 1910; and Virginia, August 24, 1914. All of the children are natives of Seattle with the exception of Catherine, who was born in Spokane.

Mr. Thompson is a republican but has never taken an active part in politics. He is prominent in fraternal and club circles of the city, belonging to the Ionic Lodge, A. F. & A. M., to the Scottish Rite Consistory, to Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Rotary Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Arctic Club and the United Commercial Travelers. No movement whose purpose is the expansion of the city along business or commercial lines lacks his heartiest support and cooperation and he is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Employers Association and the Manufacturers Association. He is a representative of the younger generation of business men whose energy and aggressiveness promise so much for the future development of the city.

CHARLES JACKSON SMITH.

Important and extensive are the business interests to the control of which Charles Jackson Smith has bent his energies with the result that development has followed and success has accrued. He is now identified with a number of the leading corporations of Seattle. He was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, on the 13th of March, 1854, a son of Charles Fountain and Quintilla A. (Jackson) Smith. His paternal grandfather was of English lineage and the grandmother of Irish and Italian parentage. His maternal grandfather was also English, while his wife came of an old French Huguenot family.

Charles J. Smith pursued his education in private and public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, and afterward attended Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois, where he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1870. He took his place among the wage earners as a clerk in the mechanical department of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad and from that point the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible, for his close application, ability and trustworthiness won him promotion from time to time. Advancing from his initial clerkship, he became chief clerk of motive power for the same company, was afterward clerk in the auditor's office and subsequently became acting auditor for the road. His next advance made him assistant auditor of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and later he was connected in a similar capacity with the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad and the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad. Further business progress brought him to the position of assistant comptroller of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Oregon Improvement Company. He has since been comptroller and secretary of the Oregon

Railroad & Navigation Company and the Oregon Improvement Company, manager of the former and manager and receiver of the latter. He became general manager of the Pacific Coast Company in 1897 but resigned the following year. He has other important financial interests, being president of the Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank; president of the Central Coal Company; vice president of the Washington Securities Company; and president of the Pacific Shipping & Fuel Company. Throughout his business career he has displayed the ability to coordinate and unify seemingly diverse interests, bringing them into a harmonious whole, and his well defined plans, carefully executed, have brought success to the important corporate interests with which he is connected.

Mr. Smith's activities have not been confined alone to those things which have brought about individual prosperity. He has given time and energy to matters of public concern, serving for three years as a member of the school board of Seattle, for three years as a member of the park board and for about twenty years as vice president and one of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, in which connection he has been a potent element in guiding the destinies of the city in its commercial and industrial connections and in its improvement according to modern ideas of municipal adornment. He was also chairman of the grounds and building committee of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition from 1907 to 1909.

In Kansas City, in 1880, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth McMillan, a daughter of John McMillan, who removed from London, Ohio, to Bloomington, Illinois, and thence to Kansas City, Missouri. The children of this marriage are: Myra Q., the wife of H. W. Salmon, Jr.; Elizabeth A., the wife of Geoffrey Winslow; Charles H., who married Jane Swindell; and Prescott K. and Katherine, both at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian church. He was a charter member of the Arlington Club of Portland, Oregon, and is now identified with the Rainier, College and Golf Clubs of Seattle. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and he is conversant with all of the vital questions and issues of the day. He has never been unmindful of the duties of citizenship nor of his obligations to his fellowmen. At the same time he has carefully controlled and directed his business affairs, and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities until he is now an active factor in the ownership and management of some of the most important corporate interests of the northwest.

HERBERT S. UPPER.

When the natural resources of the northwest were still largely unclaimed and undeveloped Herbert S. Upper made his way to Seattle and became an investor in timber lands. From that time forward his business career has been characterized by an orderly progression that has brought him to rank with the capitalists of Seattle. He is also a dealer in real estate and there is little concerning property values with which he is not acquainted. A native of Ontario, Canada, he was born at Villa Nova, November 5, 1869, his father being a banker of St. Thomas, Ontario. In that city the son was reared and supplemented his public school training by a college course. The tales which reached him concerning the golden west with its great opportunities stirred his ambition and aroused in him the determination to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast. He was still in his teens when he made his way to the territory of Washington, at which time Seattle contained a population of about seventeen thousand. He felt the stir of life and progress here, recognized the advantageous geographical situation of the city and believed that it would be a favorable place to locate. His first investments were in timber lands. From time to time he kept adding to try his holdings and has owned perhaps more of that kind of property than any man of his age in the state. His judgment seemed to be infallible as to timber values and he readily recognized the fact that the lumber industry must ultimately become one of the chief sources of activity and business prosperity in the west. His sound judgment has been rewarded in the growing value of his holdings and has won him place among the capitalists of Seattle. In this connection it has been written of him: "He has always invested with a safe margin and was one of the fortunate few who weathered the storms of the financial

stress of the early '90s, when these most solid financially were none too secure. And he exhibited his great confidence in the ultimate outcome of this period and the general stability of the country when he was the only one who would take mortgages on timber lands and other real estate. Mr. Upper has also dealt extensively in city property, both residences and business houses. He has laid out many additions to Seattle and cities and towns both in King and other counties and has built a great many residences. His business has steadily increased and is now carried on on a very large scale."

Not only has Mr. Upper operated in timber and in real estate but has turned from those lines, perhaps more as a recreation than as a business, to farming, owning several thousand acres of land. He delights in the development of crops, the clearing of land and in the raising of stock and is recognized as one whose judgment concerning horse flesh is seldom, if ever, at fault and there can always be found some fine specimens of choice stock on his ranch east of Lake Washington. Although he enjoys a spin in his automobile, in spirit he breathes the lines of the poet:

"Can any pleasure in life compare
With a charming drive in the open air?
A spirited horse of royal breed
With just a little more style and speed
Than any you meet, and it matters not
If his gait be pace or a swinging trot."

Because of this trait of his character it was but natural that Mr. Upper became one of the organizers of the Seattle Riding Club and did efficient service therein as its president during its existence.

Mr. Upper belongs to the Rainier and Country Clubs and to the Seattle Athletic Club. He is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and cooperates in all of its plans and measures for the upbuilding and benefit of the city or to promote progress along any line of public benefit. He is also a member of the First Baptist church. He stands ready at all times to further measures and movements for the general good and his efforts have been potent forces in the material, social, political and moral development of the community

FRED ELLSWORTH WEYMOUTH.

Fred Ellsworth Weymouth, president of the Weymouth Construction Company, has been identified with various phases of Seattle's history and her upbuilding, and his long acquaintance with her history, as well as the prominent part which he has taken in furthering public progress, marks him as one of the representative citizens of the state. He was born at Lewiston, Maine, October 6, 1863, a son of Joel H. and Melissa B. (Bassett) Weymouth, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state. The family comes of English and Irish ancestry, established in America in colonial days and represented in the Revolutionary war. Four generations of the family have resided in this country. Joel H. Weymouth enlisted for service in the Civil war and died in the year 1905, but his widow survives and now makes her home in Tacoma.

Fred E. Weymouth pursued his education in the common schools of the Pine Tree state and from 1880, being then seventeen years of age, until 1911 was engaged in railroad business. He was connected with the construction department and during the last eight years of the time was operating superintendent of the Seattle division of the Northern Pacific. Since January, 1911, he has been engaged in a general contracting business in Seattle under the incorporated name of the Weymouth Construction Company, with Mr. Weymouth as the president and his wife, Mrs. M. L. Weymouth, as secretary-treasurer. He has done much work in connection with railroad construction. He built the Northern Pacific Pier No. 1, built the substructure and piling for the east waterway terminal, known as the Hanniford and Lander street dock. He rebuilt Pier No. 6 for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and rebuilt the Colman dock after it was destroyed by a steamer.

He also built the Bell street bridge for the city of Seattle and the shops of the Northern Pacific at Tacoma. He built the Emerson street bridge for the Northern Pacific and the Oregon & Washington Railroads, and during the construction work for the Northern Pacific had charge of the building of twenty-four hundred feet of Northern Pacific wheat warehouses in Tacoma and in 1896 the big electric Northern Pacific coal bunkers in Tacoma. For sixteen years he was in Tacoma and did all the construction work around the Northern Pacific terminals. When the coal docks were burned in Seattle in 1883 he assisted in their reconstruction under Chris Miller and also assisted in the construction of the first broad gauge track in Seattle in 1883-4, on trestles along the water front, for the Oregon Improvement Company. He was in Seattle during the memorable Chinese riots and was on guard for the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad, assisting for several days in maintaining order, aiding in guarding the Chinese when they were massed on the Oregon Improvement dock. At present he is engaged in bridge work, building a bridge over the White river, at Buckley, for King county. He owns property in both Seattle and Tacoma but resides in the former city.

On the 22d of February, 1890, in Tacoma, Mr. Weymouth was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Leana Young, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Byron Young, a retired contractor. The family comes of English descent and was represented in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Weymouth is a republican but not active in politics, although he has represented his party in local conventions. He belongs to the Commercial Club and fraternally is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. His life work has been of an important character and has brought him into prominent relations with public utilities. He understands every scientific as well as every practical phase of the business in which he has engaged and has executed some most important projects, making the Weymouth Company one of the foremost in its line in the northwest.

JUDGE WILSON RILEY GAY.

Wilson Riley Gay, formerly judge of the superior court for King county, retired from the bench in 1912 to enter upon the private practice of law, to which he is now devoting his energies. He had been for four years actively connected with the judiciary and his record for just and equitable decisions based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law is unassailable. His decisions indicated strong mentality, careful analysis and an unbiased judgment. He possesses that broad-mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly but which insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions. He is now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage, for he is one of the foremost lawyers of the northwest and he is also equally well known as a public speaker.

Judge Gay was born January 10, 1859, on a farm on French creek, in the extreme eastern part of Erie county, Pennsylvania, near Mill Village. He acquired a common-school education, supplemented by study in the Edinboro State Normal School of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and as a young man he took up the profession of teaching in Erie county, being thus engaged for a year. At the age of eighteen he severed home ties in the east and removed to Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, where he taught school for a year and studied law in the office and under the direction of Judge Scribner R. Beech, being admitted to the bar in November, 1879, when twenty years of age. He lived in Missouri, much of the time in Rock Port, Atchison county, until the fall of 1888.

It was at that time that Judge Gay removed to the northwest, settling first at Portland, Oregon, where he lived for a year, engaged in the real-estate business as a temporary makeshift. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Port Angeles, where he resided and engaged in the practice of law until 1893. During that period he was United States circuit court commissioner and the principal officer before whom settlers proved titles to lots on that government townsite. In 1893 he came to Seattle to engage in the practice of law, forming a partnership with Edward Brady, under the firm name of Brady & Gay. Here a



JUDGE WILSON R. GAY

liberal clientage of an important character was accorded him and his ability brought him prominently to the front. In 1897 he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Washington, which then comprised the entire state, and in that position he remained until July, 1902. In the fall of 1909 he was elected judge of the superior court for King county, which position he held until May, 1912, when he resigned to reenter practice. Judge Gay is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Post-Intelligencer Publishing Company and has other important financial and property interests, but he regards the practice of law as his real life work. He has in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment which makes him not only a formidable adversary in legal combat but gave him the distinction, while on the bench, of having few of his decisions revised or reversed. He is a well known writer on legal subjects and his articles on automobile law are now being published in the Post-Intelligencer.

Judge Gay was married in 1890 to Miss Lillian B. Rudd and they have a daughter, Hazel, now the wife of Rollin R. Humber, of Deer Lodge, Montana. Judge Gay is a member of various secret societies and is also popular in club circles. He is a republican, active in the party, and since the admission of Washington to statehood he has been a delegate to all county and state conventions. His services are always in demand as a public speaker and his addresses are listened to with interest and are characterized by the strictest logic. Always courteous and pleasant, he represents the type of "old school" chivalry and courtesy, having the faculty of placing anyone at ease in his presence, so that it is a pleasure to meet and converse with him. The circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

FREDERICK R. BURCH.

Frederick R. Burch is an active member of the Seattle bar. He has not specialized along a particular line but continues in general practice and has displayed marked ability in the separation of the salient features of a case from its accidental or incidental circumstances. In trial he is ready and resourceful and his logic carries conviction to the minds of court and jury. He was born in Santa Cruz county, California, December 28, 1867, a son of Everett C. Burch, a native of New York. His great-grandfather in the paternal line was English, while his great-grandmother was German. Everett C. Burch was an own cousin of William H. Seward. In the maternal line Frederick R. Burch is descended from Scotch ancestry, the genealogical line being traced back to three brothers who came from Scotland during colonial days. One of them went to the south, while two remained in New York, one of whom became the progenitor of the family of which Frederick R. Burch is a representative.

Everett C. Burch was a pioneer of California who went to that state by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1840. He engaged in mercantile business on the Sacramento river until 1852 and then returned, with wealth considerably increased through his operations in the west, to New York state, where he remained until 1853. In that year, with others, he outfitted an expedition and caravan and with ox teams crossed the plains, the party at length reaching their destination happy in their safe arrival. Mr. Burch settled at Bonita, California, where he remained for several years, successfully carrying on mercantile pursuits. Later he removed to Livermore, and still later to the state of Washington where he passed away in 1880, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen O. Cumins was descended from an old New York family of Scotch descent. She was born in the Empire state and became one of the pioneer women of California, traveling with a caravan to the west, an older brother being one of the party. She arrived in California in 1853, and soon afterward met and married Everett C. Burch. She is still living, enjoying the comforts of life in the home of one of her sons. She became the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters.

Frederick R. Burch, the youngest of the family, acquired his education in the schools of Pescadero and San Jose, California, after which he spent several years in travel and study and also gave much time to business enterprises. Both during this period and before, he studied law, it being his ambition when a school boy to become a member of the legal profession. He removed to this state in 1886 and became a resident of Seattle in 1894. That year he entered the law office of William Martin, with whom he studied until admitted to the bar in 1896, being licensed to practice in all of the courts. In the active work of the profession he has won distinction, having had charge of several cases of large importance in both civil and criminal annals—cases that have attracted national attention. He was the attorney for defendant in the trial of a noted case wherein the defendant was charged with using the mail to defraud. The trial lasted six weeks and required the examination of four hundred witnesses. He makes no specialty of criminal law, however, his business being largely of a civil nature, and in that branch of the profession he enjoys an extensive practice. His ability is attested by contemporaries and colleagues and further testimonial of his skill at the bar is found in the court records, which indicate that he has won many verdicts favorable to his clients.

In his political views Mr. Burch is a stalwart progressive. In 1901 he served as a member of the state legislature of Washington. His fraternal relations are with the Elks, Camp No. 69, W. O. W., and Elliott Bay Camp, M. W. A., and his military record covers two years' service in Company B of the Washington State National Guard under Captain George H. Fortson, who was later killed in the Philippines.

Mr. Burch was married October 3, 1900, to Miss Lova Shogren and they reside in the Lake View apartments, while Mr. Burch has his office in the New York block. He is a man of studious habits who reads broadly and thinks deeply. He is particularly well known as an authority upon financial matters and monetary systems of the day and has made a special study of the economics of finance. He is the author of a treatise entitled "San-Dro, A Discussion of Interest," which was issued in book form in 1915. The work is a most clear exposition of conditions that exist in the financial world, of causes that have led up to these conditions and of solutions for problems which are engaging the serious attention of many thinking men of the age—the problems that concern the accumulation and use of wealth. Nature endowed Mr. Burch with an analytical mind and his life work has developed this habit of analysis, which he brings to bear upon the consideration of all of the important problems to which he turns his attention. For some time he was deeply impressed with the idea that the abuse of money had a much closer connection with the cause of poverty and misery in the world than was generally understood, but the cares of his profession left him little opportunity to reflect upon the subject and reach a conclusion satisfactory to himself. In 1914, however, he took an extended hunting trip in the Talkeetna mountains of Alaska and there "in the quiet and impressive solitude of the mountains, the perspective of life and the true relation and duties of man to man are presented in a clearer and grander view." It was there that his ideas took definite shape and relation, resulting in the writing of the work entitled "San-Dro," a most lucid, clear and logical explanation of how money is abused, a work that may well be read by all thinking people, as it throws much light upon conditions of the present and points a way for the solution of many vexing questions.

LEE ELLIOTT.

Lee Elliott resided in Washington for twenty-five years and during the greater part of that time was a resident of Seattle. He was connected with the harness-making business and was highly esteemed and respected by all who came in contact with him. He was born in Warren, Indiana, and when twenty years of age emigrated to Iowa, whence he went to Dakota territory. He only remained there for a short time, however, and in 1887 made his way to Seattle. He worked with M. McTeigh, a harness maker, for some time, but following the great fire of 1889 he started a shop for himself on First avenue and Bell street. Two years thereafter he removed to Spokane but did not remain there permanently. On returning to Seattle he became foreman for I. M. Henderson. He was engaged in the

harness-making business until his demise and was well known in trade circles. He understood all phases of his work thoroughly and all who had dealings with him recognized his integrity and uprightness. He gave practical proof of his faith in the future of the city by investing in Seattle real estate and he made improvements on some of his property which yielded him a gratifying addition to his annual income.

Mr. Elliott was married in Iowa in 1883 to Miss Josephine Young, who was born in Ohio. To this union were born six children, of whom four are living, namely: Leo, who is employed in the postoffice in Seattle; Cecil, who is a corporal in the United States Army; Ruth, the wife of F. W. Steyh of Seattle; and Harvey at home.

Mr. Elliott cast his ballot in support of the republican party but was never active in politics. He attended the Presbyterian church and fraternally was identified with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His life was characterized by public spirit and a willingness to place the general welfare above private interests and in all relations he measured up to high standards of manhood. His many friends sincerely mourned his demise, which occurred on the 7th of February, 1912, when he was fifty-eight years of age.

FRANK A. HILL.

Frank A. Hill, a consulting engineer whose broad experience enables him to speak authoritatively concerning many engineering projects and problems which have figured in the development of the northwest, has specialized in his professional service as a mining engineer, particularly in connection with the development of the coal fields. He arrived in Seattle in 1889. He was then thirty-six years of age, his birth having occurred in Muscatine, Iowa, June 29, 1852. He is descended from Puritan ancestry, representatives of the name having become New England colonists long prior to the Revolutionary war. The family is of English origin, and when the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression, among the Continental troops were those who bore the name of Hill. In fact the name has figured prominently in connection with the history of New England through various generations. The maternal grandfather of F. A. Hill was a sea captain and was lost at sea when on active duty as an officer of a sailing vessel.

Sylvester G. Hill, the father of Frank A., was born in Rhode Island and became a millman and cabinetmaker. At one time he was owner of a sawmill and a door and sash factory in Iowa, to which state he removed about 1840. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away at the time of the Civil war before he offered his aid to the government and became a private in an Iowa regiment. Later his company elected him captain and subsequently he was appointed colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the Red River campaign and the siege of Vicksburg and went with General Banks through Missouri in pursuit of General Hood. He was brevetted major-general for brilliant services and met his death in the battle of Nashville. His widow, long surviving him, reached the remarkable old age of eighty-four years. At the time of her husband's death she was left with ten of their eleven children, one having previously passed away. Mrs. Hill bore the maiden name of Martha J. Dyer and was a native of Maine.

Frank A. Hill was left fatherless when only twelve years of age. His youth was devoted to the work of the schoolroom in his native town and later he took up the study of mining and civil engineering, in which he became very proficient. To those professions he has devoted his life, being active along those lines in Iowa, Illinois, Texas, Kansas and Washington. His exact technical skill and practical knowledge, combined with excellent administrative ability, have won him advancement and he has become a prominent figure in his chosen field. He came to Seattle on the 8th of January, 1889, as general superintendent and chief engineer of the Oregon Improvement Company, now known as the Pacific Coast Company, and he has since been identified with the coal mining industry in Washington and in Canada. He is well known as an expert in coal mining, as a mining engineer and as manager of coal properties. In Iowa he was superintendent of mines for

the American Coal Company and later held a similar connection with the Oregon Improvement Company, the Western American Company and the Eureka Company. Eventually he entered the employ of the Seattle Electric Company, owner of the mines at Renton. He became superintendent of the mines there and gave excellent satisfaction in the discharge of the important and responsible duties which devolved upon him. From his initial service in the engineering camp on the Rock Island Railway in 1868 he has steadily progressed. He followed railroad building as an engineer until 1890 and as chief engineer he built railroads in Texas, Kansas and Iowa. Following his arrival in the northwest he built the Port Townsend & Seattle Northern Railroad in this state. There are no features of engineering with which he is not familiar. His experience has been broad and of a most varied character and for difficult engineering problems he has found successful solution. He now maintains an office in Seattle as consulting engineer and makes a specialty of coal mining.

Captain Hill has been married twice. On the 29th of January, 1874, he wedded Miss Mary Martin, who was born in Ohio and died in March, 1890, leaving a daughter, Clara A., who is now the wife of W. S. Personeus, of Seattle. In 1891 Mr. Hill was again married, his second union being with Miss Ella Martin, a sister of his first wife, and their children are Frank, Hester, Leonora and Hobart.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Hill is a Mason, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is proud of being a citizen of Seattle and has taken most active and helpful part in developing its business interests and in promoting the welfare of the state. He counts it much more honorable to do one's duty well than to boast of an honored ancestry, and it has ever been characteristic of Mr. Hill that he has fully met the obligations and responsibilities of life, whether in business affairs or in citizenship.

THOMAS A. JONES.

Thomas A. Jones, who figured in business circles in Seattle in connection with contracting and also as a representative of agricultural interests in this part of the state, passed away in October, 1895, leaving to his family a goodly inheritance. He had won substantial success in business by well directed energy and effort and as the years went on added to his income until he was the possessor of a very substantial competence. He was a native of New Jersey and in the middle period of his life was one of the prominent citizens of Fairbury, Illinois, where he was extensively engaged in farming, coal mining and in merchandising. He there carried on business until 1883, when he disposed of his interests in Illinois and came to Seattle. He purchased three tracts of land near the city and at once engaged in farming and also in the contracting business in connection with his son, Thomas E., under the firm style of T. A. Jones & Son. They developed a business of large and gratifying proportions, receiving many important contracts, and Mr. Jones was thus actively engaged to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1895.

It was in the year 1846 that Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Darnall, a native of Kentucky. She was a lady of remarkable force of character and ability and was numbered among the highly esteemed pioneer women of this section of the state. She was born in Boone county, Kentucky, August 31, 1828, and was two years of age when her parents removed to Livingston county, Illinois, being among the pioneer residents of that district. Her father, M. V. Darnall, was among the organizers of Livingston county and its townships and held many positions of honor and trust there. Following her marriage Mrs. Jones became a most able assistant to her husband, her sound judgment and valuable advice proving an important element in his growing success. After his death she gave personal supervision to the farm north of Green Lake, which she and her husband had hewed out of the forest and brought to a high state of cultivation. She always took great pride and satisfaction in that place and continued active in its management until the last five years of her life. During her later years she lived with her son, T. E. Jones, and her daughter, Mrs. Fuller, both of Seattle, and passed away at the home of her daughter on the 11th of November, 1902, at the age of seventy-four years, two months and nine



THOMAS A. JONES

211

days. She was survived by four children: Mrs. Rachel Fuller, Mrs. Olive De Wolfe and T. E. Jones, all of Seattle; and Mrs. Iva Kendrick, of San Francisco. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones were widely and favorably known and during the twelve years of his residence in Seattle he became well established in business circles and enjoyed the confidence, respect and goodwill of colleagues and contemporaries.

JAMES G. RALEY.

James G. Raley, practicing at the bar of Seattle and successfully engaged in professional work, was born at Eagle Harbor, Michigan, April 27, 1881, a son of the Hon. William P. Raley, who comes of English Quaker ancestry. He was a native of Ohio and in early life successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits but later became prominent in public life and for a number of years served as probate judge at Eagle River, Michigan. He passed away July 2, 1911, at Calumet, Michigan, at the very advanced age of eighty-six years. In early manhood he wedded Rosabelle Stoddard, who was a native of New York and was of English lineage. She died May 11, 1913, at the age of sixty-six years.

James G. Raley, the sixth in their family of eight children, is indebted to the public school system of Eagle River, for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed and which were supplemented by a course at Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, from which he was graduated with the Ph. B. degree in 1906. He next entered the University of Chicago and was graduated J. D. in 1909. In the meantime—on the 1st of October, 1906—he arrived in Seattle and entered upon the general practice of law, in which he has since been engaged, winning a liberal and well merited clientage. He worked his way through college and the university, thus giving evidence of the elemental strength of his character, and the resolution which enabled him to thus prepare for his profession is still characterising his work in the practice of law, winning for him a prominent position at the Seattle bar.

Mr. Raley is a republican in his political views but not an aspirant for public office. He belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M., and also to the Yeomen. He likewise has membership with Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity, and with the Seattle Athletic Club and attends the Congregational church. He is of a very studious disposition, spending much time with his books, and he is also fond of outdoor sports and athletics. In a word, his is a well rounded development in which no feature has been emphasized at the cost of another interest. His life record would be incomplete were there failure to mention his enthusiastic interest in Seattle, which he intends to make his future home. He is a most loyal supporter of the city because of his belief in its opportunities and his enthusiasm finds expression in effective work for its upbuilding.

DAVID A. MITCHELL, M. D.

Dr. David A. Mitchell, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Seattle, was born in New Brunswick on the 17th of June, 1849. His father, Thomas Mitchell, became a merchant of Menasha, Wisconsin, and in the later years of his life lived retired from active business, his death occurring about 1900. He was a native of Ireland, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. Gable, both coming to the new world with their respective parents. To them were born nine children, of whom Dr. Mitchell was the fifth in order of birth.

Taken to Menasha, Wisconsin, during his early childhood, Dr. Mitchell there attended the public schools and afterward was graduated from Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin, winning the degree of Master of Science in 1873. Upon the foundation of broad literary learning he builded the superstructure of professional knowledge, attending the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876, winning his M. D. degree at that time.

Dr. Mitchell entered upon the practice of his profession at Lakemills, Wisconsin,

where he remained until 1883. In that year he took up his abode at Newcastle, Washington, and acted as surgeon for the Oregon Improvement Company. In 1890 he came to Seattle, where he has since remained, covering a period of a quarter of a century. The same year he pursued post-graduate work in the Chicago Medical College and carried on his investigations and studies in the leading hospitals of that city. That he ranks high in professional circles is indicated in the fact that the Kings County Medical Association honored him with election to its presidency and also made him its treasurer.

In 1878 Dr. Mitchell was married at Lakemills, Wisconsin, to Miss Gertrude Dubois, a daughter of Dr. Darwin Dubois of that place, who was a leading physician and who served as a surgeon with the federal army during the Civil war. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children: Robert McBurney, thirty-five years of age, who was educated in the public schools of Seattle and in the Chicago University and is now professor of German in Brown University; and Dubois, thirty-two years of age, connected with the reference department of the Seattle public library.

Dr. Mitchell maintains an independent political position, voting rather for the man than the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Foresters. For a quarter of a century he has been practicing his profession in Seattle and during that period has steadily advanced in keeping with the investigations and researches which are constantly bringing to light new truths in connection with medical science. He has been accorded a liberal practice which includes many of the best families of the city.

NORMAN E. COLES.

That the Coles Construction Company, of which Norman E. Coles is the president, occupies a prominent place in the ranks of Seattle's builders is indicated in the fact that in the year 1914 this firm took out more building permits than any other in the city. Through the steps of an orderly progression Norman E. Coles has advanced to his present position as a most successful, capable and enterprising business man. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 26, 1888, a son of William S. Coles, a native of Madison, Wisconsin, who was long a resident of Chicago and a well known hotel man of that city. He is now a resident of Seattle and has virtually retired from business. In early manhood he wedded Margaret Holihan, a native of Kilbourn, Wisconsin, and she, too, survives.

Norman E. Coles is the third oldest of their seven children, of whom four are yet living. He pursued his early education in the public and high schools of Chicago and afterward attended Marquette University at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, until he reached the age of twenty-one years. His first position in the business world was with the Milwaukee Journal, but turning from that he took up the study of architecture and drafting at Marquette University and has through the succeeding years continuously become more and more efficient in his chosen profession. In July, 1909, he arrived in Seattle and became the organizer of the original bungalow company in this city. The part played by the building contractors of Seattle has been a very important one in its development and improvement. The residences here erected in recent years show the latest methods in building construction and much attention has been given to artistic details. Prominent in this field is the Coles Construction Company, which has absorbed the firm of Harris & Coles, designers and builders, and which has its offices in the Smith building. Theirs is one of the strongest home building concerns of the northwest. They specialize in designing and building modern residences and if required will furnish all the money needed on easy monthly payments, or for a small cash payment will furnish a lot and build a home to suit the owner. As an architect Norman E. Coles designs the buildings erected by the firm, embodying all modern architectural ideas looking to comfort, convenience and beauty. It is through his efficiency, energy and ability that the company he represents has attained its present position at the head of construction companies operating in this state. He thoroughly studies every question bearing upon the business, so that he is ready to meet every question and give a definite opinion upon any point of construction. At the outset

the firm had the usual difficulty of winning public patronage in the face of already established competition, but the excellence of their work and the beauty of their designs soon gained a merited reward with the result that they have now o'ertopped many who previously were far in advance of them.

In religious faith Mr. Coles is a Roman Catholic and in political belief is a democrat. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Seattle Commercial Club, the Bellevue Commercial Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. He feels that he has no occasion to regret his determination to come to the Pacific coast, for here he has found the way to success and, following in the path pointed out by energy, enterprise and sagacity, he has reached a place of merited prominence.

MONCRIEFFE CAMERON.

Moncrieffe Cameron, attorney at law of Seattle, was born in Brantford, Canada, on the 9th of January, 1878, a son of Robert and Mary E. B. (Lorimer) Cameron. The father, Rev. Robert Cameron, D. D., was a Baptist clergyman, having served as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church of Victoria, and as editor of the "Watchword and Truth" of Seattle. In the acquirement of his education Moncrieffe Cameron attended Brown University, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1900. He received the Caleb G. Hall prize in the American Institute of Civics for a thesis on "American Railway Labor Unions" at the time of his graduation. He studied law in the Boston University School of Law and during the summers of 1905 and 1906, while attending law school, acted as manager of the outing department of the Boston Traveler.

On the 26th of June, 1908, Mr. Cameron was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Reckers, of Seattle, a daughter of John Reckers. They now have two children: Priscilla, born in 1910; and John Robert, born in 1912.

Mr. Cameron became a resident of Seattle in 1906 and has since been identified with the bar here. He has made a specialty of admiralty, mining and land law and has an extensive practice along those lines. He has advanced step by step in his chosen profession and already occupies a position as an able attorney that many an older member of the bar might well envy. He holds membership in the Seattle Bar Association and was one of the organizers of the New England Club of Seattle, of which he served for four years as secretary and was then called to the presidency in 1912. He is instructor in English and rhetoric at the Seattle Bible Institute and has a class in Bible study at the Seattle Japanese Mission. He is a broad-minded, cultured gentleman who in scholarly circles finds his most congenial environment.

CHARLES A. CUNNINGHAM.

Charles A. Cunningham, who is construction engineer for the Pacific Fire Extinguisher Company, has been engaged in his present line of business since beginning his independent career and this fact has been an important element in his success, as it has given him a thorough knowledge of and wide experience in his profession. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 18, 1860, a son of John Cunningham, who is living at San Jose, California, at the age of eighty-three years. The mother died in Minneapolis when fifty-five years old.

Charles A. Cunningham received his education in his native city and remained in the middle west until 1902, when he came to the coast for his wife's health. He was so pleased with the west that he has since remained here and, although his property holdings are in California and Oregon, he is one of the most loyal citizens of Seattle and does everything in his power to promote its growth and development. For thirteen years he has been connected with the Pacific Fire Extinguisher Company and has made an excellent record as its construction engineer.

Mr. Cunningham was married in 1894 to Miss Fannie Dixon, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and they have a daughter, Grace, who was born January 11, 1896, and is now the wife of Carl Glover, engaged in business in San Jose.

Mr. Cunningham is an advocate of high tariff and, other things being equal, votes the republican ticket, but considers himself free to vote for the candidates of another party when he deems them better fitted for the offices in question. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and his influence is always on the side of right and justice. His public spirit finds expression in his membership in the Seattle Commercial Club and he gives hearty support to its plans for the betterment of the city. He has made many friends in Seattle and all who have come in contact with him hold him in high esteem.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CHALONER TALBOT.

The romantic tales of Europe, covering the period of knighthood and chivalry, are not more interesting and thrilling than the story of the conquest of the west, the development of its natural resources and the utilization of its opportunities by brave men who have faced the loneliness of isolation and performed the strenuous task of subduing the wilderness and who have been forced to be constantly alert lest Indian attack should deprive them and their loved ones of life. It required strong purpose, indefatigable energy and a wonderful dream of the future to bring men from the comforts of the older civilization of the east to found and promote a great western empire. To this class belonged Captain William Chaloner Talbot, who was one of the pioneers in the development of the lumber industry in the Sound country, and the influence of his work in those pioneer times and of his extensive operations in later years cannot be overestimated.

Of the old Pine Tree state of the Atlantic coast he was a native, his birth having occurred in East Machias, Maine, on the 28th of February, 1816. He came of a family which in its direct and collateral lines has been distinctively American through many generations. The founder of the family in the new world was Peter Talbot, who came from Lancashire, England, and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, at an early period in the colonization of America. His son, George Talbot, who lived at Scarborough and at Stoughton, Massachusetts, was the father of Peter Talbot, of Stoughton, and the grandfather of Peter Talbot, who, born in Stoughton, became a resident of Maine. In the latter state occurred the birth of Peter Talbot who married Eliza Chaloner and thus became the father of William Chaloner Talbot.

Under the parental roof the last named spent his boyhood days. His father was a lumberman and the son was therefore, as it were, "to the manner born." His early business experiences were in the line of the lumber trade in connection with his father's business and when he was still under twenty-one years of age built and commanded a brig, which was used in connection with the West India and European trade. Several years had been spent in that way when the gold discovery in California attracted him and as commander of the Oriental he sailed around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1850. The rapid growth of the city and marvelous development of California, into which state flocked thousands and thousands of gold seekers, led to a great demand for heavy timber and all kinds of lumber, and Captain Talbot's previous experience in the lumber trade led him to reenter that field of business and he turned to the Puget Sound country as the most available source of supply. Perfecting his arrangements to engage in the lumber trade, he returned to the east, purchased the necessary machinery, which he shipped around the Horn, and then by way of the Isthmus route again went to San Francisco. From the Golden Gate he sailed up the coast to the Sound, commanding the little schooner, Julius Pringle, a fifty-ton craft aboard which were several of his business associates and employees. Business was to be conducted under the name of William C. Talbot & Company, Captain Talbot's business associates being A. J. Pope, of San Francisco, and Charles Foster and Captain J. P. Keller of East Machias, Maine. Among the passengers was also Cyrus Walker, who a few years later became manager of the business and so continued for half a century. The party brought with them



CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. TALBOT



lumber, tools and supplies necessary for beginning the proposed enterprise. They first cast anchor in Port Discovery Bay and thence made explorations around the Lower Sound, going as far south as Commencement Bay. They returned to Port Discovery, thinking to establish their mill there, but found settlers had already taken up the land, after which they returned to Port Gamble, where they had already touched. It was the site of a little Indian village called Teekalet, by which name it was known for some years thereafter. They cut down trees to be converted into lumber, using the great trunks as the main supports of the mill. Work was instituted at once and when in September the boiler and other mill machinery arrived, having been shipped from the Atlantic coast, the mill was at once put in operation. There was a good market for the product and it was found necessary soon to increase the original capacity of three thousand feet of lumber per day. In fact the business grew steadily and after a few years mills were established at Utsaladdy and Port Ludlow. The business proved a profitable undertaking from the beginning and was conducted under the firm style of W. C. Talbot & Company for a time and later under the name of Pope & Talbot until 1874, when the Washington interests were incorporated under the name of the Puget Mill Company, with Pope & Talbot as the San Francisco agents. Cyrus Walker acquired an interest in 1863 and continued to manage the mill and the purchase of timber. One of the important elements of Captain Talbot's success was his ability to recognize much of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and he garnered in the fullness of time the results of his faith and judgment.

While a resident of New England, Captain Talbot was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Gleason Foster, a daughter of General Foster, of Maine, and at his death, which occurred in Astoria, Oregon, August 6, 1881, he was survived by the widow, two sons and three daughters. More than a third of a century has come and gone since Captain Talbot was called from life's activities and his memory is yet honored by all who knew him and history will ever record the important part which he played in shaping the development of the northwest. One of the historians of the Puget Sound country has said: "This trio of noble pioneers, Pope, Talbot and Keller, being now dead, I may with propriety speak of their high character for business integrity and enterprise. They belonged to that class of men who do not idly wait for something to turn up, but were full of energy and push, and not only helped themselves, but were ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy and unfortunate." Another historian, writing of Captain Talbot, said: "His activities and achievements are to be regarded as of the first importance in the creation and development of the representative industry of the Puget Sound, which afforded the foundations for all its subsequent progress. Personally he was known and universally esteemed for his highest traits of character, integrity and fidelity in all his relations being especially marked qualities." Time gives the perspective which places everything in its true relation and time has served to heighten the labors, the achievements and the character of Captain Talbot, for in the light of history his deeds are measured at their true value. He stood in the front rank of the columns which have advanced the civilization of Washington, have led the way to its substantial development, progress and upbuilding.

GEORGE T. HOOD.

George T. Hood is general representative of all of the John Cort interests on the Pacific coast and manager of the Moore Theatre of Seattle. He is a son of Thomas and Mary T. Hood, who in the year 1863 came to Puget Sound. The father was born in Wareham, England, August 9, 1845, and was there educated. In 1863 he went to Vancouver, after which he engaged in the logging business throughout the Puget Sound country. Later he had the contract to haul mail from Port Gamble to Seabeck, Washington, in which work he engaged until 1875. He then removed to Seattle, where he conducted a logging business until 1889. He then went abroad for a year, after which he returned to this city and engaged in the real estate business for two years. At the end

of that time he retired, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest until called to his final home in 1909.

George T. Hood, one of a family of seven children, was born in Seattle, January 27, 1880. He engaged with the Washington Shoe Manufacturing Company as an apprentice, spending two years in that way but at the end of that time he became a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company and later was a clerk with that company for two years. He afterward became connected with the Chamberlain Commission Merchant House as stenographer and in 1900 he became treasurer and assistant manager of the Grand Opera House, which was opened in that year. He was afterward made private secretary to John Cort, the theatrical magnate, whom he thus represented until 1905, when he became general representative of the John Cort interests, including the management of the Moore Theatre and of many other Cort enterprises in the northwest. The interests which he handles are now extensive and important. He is adequate to meet every business situation and emergency that arises, for his training has been thorough and his ready adaptability and keen insight enable him to recognize every phase of a business situation, while his sound judgment tells him what to discard and what to utilize.

On the 27th of January, 1915, Mr. Hood was married in Spokane, Washington, to Miss Neva Hay, a daughter of ex-Governor Hay. His political indorsement is given to the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus. He also has membership with the Native Sons of Washington and with the Rainier Club and his social qualities make for popularity in these connections. All who know him esteem him highly. He is genial, courteous and obliging and at the same time is a most active business man, thorough and enterprising, carefully and successfully managing most important interests.

EDWARD HAMILTON CHAVELLE.

The nature and importance of the legal interests intrusted to the care of Edward Hamilton Chavelle establishes him as one of the distinguished attorneys of Seattle. He is yet a young man, having but completed three decades, yet has attained a professional position that many a man of twice his years might well envy. He was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, July 16, 1884, and is descended in the paternal line from French ancestry, his paternal grandfather having come to America from France. He was a very prominent resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the old Chavelle home there is still one of the show places of the town.

Edward Hamilton Chavelle, son of Charles H. and Emma L. (Grant) Chavelle, pursued his early education in the graded and high schools of Bridgeport, Connecticut, while spending his youthful days under the parental roof. He afterward attended the New York Law School and graduated with the class of 1908. While still a resident of the east he became actively and prominently interested in politics and was head of the organization committee which organized the state of New York for Alton B. Parker for president and which was responsible also for the election of Dix and Sulzer. He likewise had entire charge of the notification committee that notified Parker of his nomination, this being a committee composed of two delegates from every state and territory.

About that time Mr. Chavelle became secretary for W. S. Rodie, head of the Delaware Hudson Canal Company, and afterward specialized in tax work in New York city, his clients being among the leading law firms. He was instrumental in having taxes reduced below Cortlandt street to Battery on Broadway. He next took a six months' trip through the principal cities of Canada and the United States, studying municipal conditions and all the different phases and problems of municipal life.

In July, 1909, Mr. Chavelle came to Seattle, to represent the Standard Oil Company, with which he is still connected. He has a fine clientele as an attorney and is very successful in the practice of law, many important cases having been intrusted to him. In the celebrated W. E. DeLarm case he represented the receiver in court and aided the United States government in convicting the defendant. He afterward handled the affairs of the Irrigation Company, resulting from the famous Grant county irrigation scheme, in which

thirty million dollars was secured by fraud, while hundreds of settlers lost all they possessed as a result of the scheme. Mr. Chavelle likewise took charge of the Schrieker Bank at La Conner when it went to the wall. Mr. Chavelle has likewise been identified with various other important proceedings of the courts. He is a lawyer of marked ability, having comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, while in the application of a legal principle he is seldom, if ever, at fault.

On the 9th of February, 1909, in New York city, Mr. Chavelle was married to Miss Maud Gray, and they became parents of three sons, but lost their first born, Edward Gray, in the spring of 1915. He was a great favorite not only with his parents but with all who knew him, and was especially bright and precocious. His death was caused by brain trouble. The other sons are Cornelius Carnwright and Charles Kenneth. Portraits of all three have appeared in various papers and in photograph galleries as those of particularly handsome and intellectually gifted youths.

Mr. Chavelle is a member of two Greek letter fraternities, the legal and the literary—Phi Delta Phi and the Theta Nu Epsilon. He belongs to the Arctic Club and is on the membership committee of the Chamber of Commerce. His interests are broad and bring him into connection with those activities which touch upon the general welfare of society and upon municipal affairs that are matters of civic virtue and civic pride. He has a beautiful home in the Denny Fuhrman addition and he and his wife are prominent socially, Mrs. Chavelle being recognized as a leader in many social affairs of the city. Theirs is indeed an attractive home and they have a most extensive circle of friends among Seattle's best residents.

VIVIAN M. CARKEEK

Vivian M. Carkeek is a member of the bar of Seattle, in which city he was born November 23, 1879, a son of Morgan J. Carkeek. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the University of Washington in 1901, receiving the LL. B. degree upon the completion of a course in law. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession and has since continued actively therein, being known as a hard worker and an active student of legal matters.

In politics Mr. Carkeek is a republican, active in the ranks of the party. He belongs to the Young Men's Republican Club and is identified also with the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Commercial Club, the Native Sons, the Municipal League, the Washington State Art Association and the Asiatic Society of Japan with headquarters at Tokio. In all of these he is active. Moreover he is a member of the Episcopal church and his membership associations indicate the nature and breadth of his interests.

JAMES BAYLEY BRUEN.

James Bayley Bruen, a successful practicing attorney of Seattle, has followed his profession in this city for the past sixteen years and has built up an enviable clientage. His birth occurred at Summit, New Jersey, on the 26th of March, 1873, his parents being James DeHart and Margaret White (Munro) Bruen. In the acquirement of an education he attended the preparatory schools of his native state and subsequently entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He then took up the study of law at the New York Law School and continued his professional training with A. Q. Keasby & Sons, of Newark, New Jersey.

On the 1st of February, 1898, at Newark, Mr. Bruen was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Prescott Allison. He spent six months in New Mexico and then came to Seattle in the fall of 1898. With the exception of the summer of 1900, when he went to Nome, Alaska, he has remained a practicing lawyer of this city during the past sixteen years and has always been alone except for two years when he was associated with William A. Greene,

under the firm name of Bruen & Greene. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate with the jury, and concise in his appeals before the court. Much of the success which has attended him in his professional career is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance will he permit himself to go into court with a case unless he has absolute confidence in the justice of his client's cause. Basing his efforts on this principle, from which there are far too many lapses in professional ranks, it naturally follows that he seldom loses a case in whose support he is enlisted. Mr. Bruen has also been interested with Norman J. Bruen in the platting of various additions to Seattle, notably Bruen & Bests North Broadway Addition and University Hill Tracts. He is widely recognized as a prominent and respected citizen and enjoys an enviable reputation in both social and professional circles. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the University Club, and of the Seattle Athletic Club.

SWAN LEWIS.

Swan Lewis, deceased, was a well known hotel proprietor of Seattle, having come to this city in 1878 from Portland, where he had previously been connected with the hotel business. He was born in Sweden in 1862 but was brought to America when only five years of age. His father, Nels Lewis, removing to the northwest, was engaged in the hotel business but died when his son Swan was seventeen years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Nellie Allison.

Swan Lewis was reared to the hotel business and became his father's successor. For some time he was proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, afterward conducted the Central Hotel and still later the New Western Hotel, devoting his entire life to that business. He was a popular host, studying closely the wishes of his patrons and putting forth every effort to satisfy those who were his guests. He built the New Western Hotel and residence property and during his connection with Seattle bought and sold much real estate, making judicious and profitable investments.

In 1889 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Johnson, who was born in Sweden and in 1884 came to the northwest with her father, John Johnson, who engaged for a time in farming in Pierce county, Washington, but is now living in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two living children, Laron and Madina, both of whom are residents of Seattle. Tillie died at the age of twelve years.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Lewis was a Mason, always active in the order and he belonged also to the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He also held office in the Swedish Society but belonged to no other clubs. In politics he was a democrat from the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise and though he was an active and earnest supporter of the principles of the party he never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He was, however, a public-spirited citizen and manifested many sterling traits of character as was indicated by the goodwill, confidence and high regard entertained for him, when in 1908 he passed away at the age of forty-six years. His memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him, for he was a devoted friend and a loving husband and father.

FRANK M. CONN, M. D.

Dr. Frank M. Conn, deceased, was widely known in medical circles in Seattle and was recognized as a prominent physician of the city. A native of Zanesville, Ohio, he was born in 1847 and grew to manhood in the Buckeye state. After completing his general education, he entered the Columbus Medical College and later became a student in the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1873. In April of the same year he located in Virginia City, Nevada, where he practiced his profession for some time. He was also superintendent of the county hospital there and gained an enviable reputation



SWAN LEWIS



as a physician and as an executive. In 1890 he came to Seattle and from that time until his demise, which occurred on the 24th of July, 1912, concentrated his energies upon the private practice of medicine. He gained a large and lucrative patronage and also won the esteem and respect of his colleagues. He observed the strictest professional ethics and through constant study kept abreast of the advance that is continually being made in the field of medical science.

Dr. Conn was married, in Tiffin, Ohio, to Miss Leora Flenner, and to them was born a daughter, Leora, who is now Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart.

Dr. Conn was for years a stalwart supporter of the democratic party but during his later years was independent in politics. He attended St. Mark's Episcopal church and fraternally was connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of both of those organizations in Seattle and grand medical examiner for the same. While a resident of Nevada he joined the Masonic fraternity and also became a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was a charter member of the State Medical Society and took an active interest in all measures which he believed beneficial to the community. He believed firmly in the great future in store for Seattle and was at all times ready to help in forwarding the plans which were designed to further the advancement of the city. His demise was not only a loss to his family and immediate friends but also to his community, and his memory is still cherished by those who knew him.

ALBERT MOODIE.

Albert Moodie, assistant United States attorney at Seattle, was born at Mount Vernon, Texas, on March 31, 1882, the fourth son of Samuel O. and Harriett Margaretta Moodie. His father is a native of Alabama and is now a resident of Austin, Texas, where he is living retired. Previous to retirement he was an attorney at law and quite active in both political and civic matters. Removing to Texas in 1874 he took a helpful part in the up-building of Fort Worth, where six additions to the city bear his name. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army throughout the entire period of hostilities, as did his father-in-law, Joseph Haughton, both being taken prisoners several times. Mr. Haughton was an old settler of Mississippi and it was in that state that his daughter Margaretta was born, reared, and married. She died in Portland, Oregon, on August 23, 1913, at the age of sixty-four, and is survived by five of her seven children.

Albert Moodie, the fourth in order of birth, attended the public schools of Ft. Worth, Texas, until he reached the eighth grade when he quit and went to work as office boy in the wholesale grocery of the McCord Collins Company where he remained two years. During this period he mastered shorthand in night school and received several advancements from his employers. Removing to El Paso, Texas, in 1899 he spent three years in railroad service. It was in El Paso that he enlisted as a landsman in the United States Navy, at sixteen dollars a month, with the fixed purpose of working his way up, saving his earnings, and putting himself through law school. He was twice advanced for exceptional ability and during the last year of his service received seventy dollars per month. His promotions carried him from landsman-on-deck to admiral's writer on the flagship Chicago, where he served his last six months as chief clerk to Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. Navy, during the strenuous days of the San Francisco 'quake and fire. Taking his honorable discharge at the end of four years service, and his savings of over sixteen hundred dollars, Mr. Moodie proceeded to Austin, Texas, bent upon the study of law. Entering the State University law department he took a four years course and graduated LL. B., in 1910, second in point of scholarship in a class of forty-nine, and winner of the senior law prize. During his entire course he worked his spare moments to advantage, in recognition of which industry the university faculty appointed him in his junior year as registrar of the law department, and in his senior year as assistant registrar of the academic department. He also found time to organize and lead the "Fighting Forty-Niners," a senior law organization.

Mr. Moodie arrived in Seattle on July 7, 1910, and later entered the law offices of

Bogle, Graves, Merritt & Bogle with which firm he remained some eighteen months. On August 1st, 1912, he entered the private practice of law in association with William H. Gorham at 652-653 Colman building, which relation continued until May 1, 1914, when Mr. Moodie was appointed by the Hon. Clay Allen as an assistant United States attorney. In addition to the usual business experience and collegiate training, Mr. Moodie brings to the office a wide experience with men of all walks of life and a first-hand knowledge of maritime affairs, which should enable him to make a most creditable record. It was during his navy service that he chose Seattle for his future home, and he now fondly calls it "The best city west of Heaven itself."

Mr. Moodie resides at 1722 Summit avenue, with his two sisters, Ina Lucile and Florence Marguerite. He supports the democratic party, and is an active church worker in the First Christian church of Seattle. Since October, 1912, he has been a member of the National Guard of Washington, serving on the staff of the adjutant general as aide for naval militia. In civic affairs he is active as a member of the Municipal League, and he belongs to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.

WILLIAM A. HASBROUCK.

Success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and indefatigable industry. No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to its cause a careful analysis will show that persistent effort, intelligently directed, is the basis of all business advancement. This truth finds verification in the life record of William A. Hasbrouck, who for a considerable period was one of the foremost merchants of Seattle, continuing actively in business in that city until his demise.

He was born at Joppa, Michigan, in 1850, and is indebted to the public-school system of his native state for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He entered the School of Pharmacy at Ann Arbor, Michigan, continuing his studies there for three years, made excellent advancement in his school work and was graduated with first rank in a class of twenty-two members, becoming valedictorian. When a few months had passed he sought the opportunities of the west, making his way first to Gold Hill, Nevada, where he secured a position in the drug store of A. B. Stewart, who afterward became a merchant of Seattle. Mr. Hasbrouck remained at Gold Hill for four years and put his theoretical knowledge to a practical test in the experiences which he there had. He became a resident of Seattle in 1882, finding here a little hamlet which gave promise of development, yet the most far-sighted could hardly have dreamed of what was to be accomplished in the way of upbuilding a metropolitan city at this point on the Sound.

For several years Mr. Hasbrouck was in the employ of Mr. Stewart, with whom he had formerly been connected at Gold Hill, but he was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings until he was able to establish a store. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Edward L. Terry under the firm style of Hasbrouck & Terry, opening a store on Front street, where Mr. Hasbrouck continued in business for many years. In 1887 he purchased his partner's interest, becoming sole proprietor of the business. His trade steadily grew and had assumed extensive and gratifying proportions when, on the 6th of June, 1880, his establishment was destroyed in the great conflagration that visited the city, entailing heavy loss. The fire wrought great havoc to his fortune but with resolute spirit he set to work to gain another start and when a new building had been erected on the old site on Front street he occupied it, enlarged his stock and equipped one of the finest drug stores in the northwest. For a long period he conducted two stores in the city and both proved profitable sources of income. He applied himself untiringly to the upbuilding and development of his trade and his labors were rewarded with substantial and gratifying success. He had become well established financially and was preparing to enjoy life when, on the 21st of September, 1890, he passed away. In regard to his demise a contemporary biographer wrote: "The entire community where he was so well known and beloved, received the announcement of his death with sorrow deep and sincere, while to his family and many intimate friends it was a personal affliction such as words cannot describe.

The public press of the city paid warm tributes to his high character, his spotless integrity and splendid business qualifications, while the expressions of those who had known him long and intimately revealed how genuine was their admiration of his many attractive qualities of heart and mind. Said one man who had been associated with him for years: 'Nothing but good can be said of William A. Hasbrouck. He leaves as clear a record as any young man I ever knew.'

It was in September, 1887, that Mr. Hasbrouck was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Epler, a daughter of Jacob Epler, who came to the northwest from Virginia, Illinois. He was born in Morgan county, Illinois, and was a son of Daniel Epler, one of the early land-owners of that part of the state. Jacob Epler was educated in the schools of Jacksonville, Illinois, and afterward engaged in the banking business there for some years. He was also an active business man of Virginia, Cass county. In 1883 ill health caused him to seek a change of climate and he came to the coast, settling in Seattle, where he retired from active business, giving his attention to his real-estate interests only. He married Miss Sarah E. Thompson, also a native of Illinois, and after the death of Mr. Epler she became the wife of Andrew Abt. Mr. and Mrs. Epler were the parents of three children: Mabel; Jennie, who became Mrs. Hasbrouck; and Albert E., a resident of California. The wife and mother passed away July 11, 1886, at the age of forty-six years.

It was on the 20th of September, 1890, that Mr. Hasbrouck was called to his final rest, leaving a widow and one daughter, Nellie Epler Hasbrouck, now the wife of Archibald Jones. A record such as that of Mr. Hasbrouck cannot fail to inspire and encourage others as it indicates what may be accomplished when energy and determination lead the way. In all his business affairs he was thoroughly reliable and none ever called his word into question. In fact, he was the soul of honor in business, as he was in his private life. He realized fully the obligations and the opportunities which came to him and the world is better for his having lived. He possessed many sterling and beautiful traits of character—sincerity, kindness, generosity. He was true and loyal in his friendships and had the greatest appreciation for genuine worth in others. He judged men not by their possessions but by their character and he lived a life in which true nobility of spirit found daily expression.

HORACE L. BUSHNELL.

Horace L. Bushnell, a structural engineer of Seattle whose work has been of a most important character, ranks among the leading representatives of industrial activity in the city. He is thoroughly acquainted with both the practical and scientific phases of his business and in the execution of a contract is always energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Highly esteemed wherever known, his record cannot fail to prove of interest to many of the readers of this volume. He is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Paxton, December 6, 1885, his parents being A. S. and Caroline Bushnell.

In the pursuit of his education Horace L. Bushnell passed through consecutive grades in the public schools of Paxton until graduated from the high school in the class of 1904. He afterward matriculated in the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1908. In that year he arrived in Seattle, thinking to find better business conditions and opportunities in the northwest. Here he entered the employ of the firm of Graham & Myers, architects, with whom he continued for six months. He was then appointed plan inspector in the building department of the city of Seattle and occupied that position until May, 1912, when he engaged with Grant, Smith & Company, contractors, as a structural engineer, doing designing and estimating. His time was thus occupied until November, 1912, when he formed a partnership with E. K. Triol under the firm style of Triol and Bushnell, structural engineers, with offices in the Henry building. That connection was maintained until 1913 and since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Bushnell has been alone in business with offices in the New York building. He is now widely known as a structural engineer and specializes in reinforced concrete construction. The importance of his work is indicated in the fact that he was the structural designer of the auxiliary steam

power plant for the city, also the substation for the city at Dexter and many other important buildings. His work represents the highest grade of efficiency in that line of construction and has given general satisfaction both in public service and to private individuals.

Mr. Bushnell was married, in Seattle, to Miss Leah Litt on the 25th of March, 1914, and they are well known socially, enjoying popularity in a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Bushnell is prominently connected with a number of clubs and social organizations, including the Mountaineers, the Monks, the Municipal League and the Commercial Club, while of the Engineers Club he is the treasurer. His interest aside from business centers in civic affairs and he gives aid to many plans for the public good, reaching out through thought and activity into those fields which have to do with matters of public concern and progress.

WILLIAM ADAMS GLASGOW, M. D.

Dr. William Adams Glasgow, a well known homeopathic practitioner of Seattle, early displayed the elemental strength of his character inasmuch as he secured the funds that made possible his college and university training. The same persistency of purpose has figured throughout his later life and has enabled him to overcome many obstacles and difficulties in his path. He was born in Ontario, Canada, November 11, 1879, being the eldest in a family of four children, whose parents were George and Susan (Bingham) Glasgow. The father is now a retired farmer living in Spokane and through the years of his active business career conducted his interests most successfully. His wife, a native of Canada, also lives in Spokane.

Reared in Ontario, Dr. Glasgow attended the grammar schools and the high school there and later prepared for his profession in the Dunham Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1901. He entered upon professional activities as assistant to Dr. Howard Crutcher, chief surgeon of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago, and was associated with him in the railway service for several years. For some time he practiced in Montana but in the fall of 1905 came to Seattle, where he has since been in continuous practice. While in Montana he was a member of the state board of homeopathic examiners. He belongs to the Homeopathic Medical Society of Washington, the Seattle Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy and his study and reading have gained him a wide knowledge of the scientific principles that underlie professional work in the treatment of disease.

At Camden, New Jersey, on the 6th of October, 1902, Dr. Glasgow was married to Miss Maud Ironside, a daughter of John Ironside, a native of Ontario, Canada, and they now have one child, Beryl Dee, who was born in Seattle in 1908.

The parents are members of the First Presbyterian church and Dr. Glasgow holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, being now connected with Seattle Commandery of the Knights Templar and with the Mystic Shrine. He votes with the republican party on national questions and issues but casts an independent local ballot, supporting the candidate who in his judgment is best qualified to discharge the duties of the office, regardless of party affiliation. His life has been quietly and unventfully passed, characterized by the faithful performance of duty, and he performs all professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that makes his efforts of the utmost worth to his patients.

EDMUND PEARSON DOLE.

Edmund Pearson Dole has carved his name high on the roll of eminent lawyers of the northwest and his reputation has extended far beyond the bounds of this section of the country, making him well known in professional circles throughout the United States. His authorship, too, has brought him wide acquaintance, his writings embracing not only treatises on law but constituting as well contributions to general literature. An



DR WILLIAM A. GLASGOW



eminent statesman has said that the strongest and most representative type of American citizenship is found in the man who has enjoyed the liberal educational advantages of the east and who makes the west, with its limitless opportunities, the theatre of action. Such is the record of Mr. Dole, whose birth occurred in Skowhegan, Maine, February 28, 1850. He is descended from Richard Dole, who left his home in Bristol, England, to become a resident of the new world, settling in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1638. It is said that one of his descendants bearing the family name was the first man killed in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Edmund P. Dole pursued his more advanced education in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and in the Boston University Law School. Having thus prepared for a professional career, he entered upon active practice in Keene, New Hampshire, in 1876 and the following year formed a partnership with Farnum Fish Lane, which continued until the latter's death ten years later. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, he soon won a position of distinction at the bar and, elected to the office of county attorney for a term of two years, was afterward re-elected until he had filled the position for five successive terms. In other connections, too, he rendered important public service, being made a member of the city board of health and of the board of education of Keene. He heard and heeded the call of the west, however, and in 1890 arrived in Seattle, where he remained for five years or until 1895, when he went to Honolulu, becoming attorney general of Hawaii, also ex-officio head of the Hawaiian police and member of the Hawaiian board of health. He took active part in shaping the affairs of the Islands during that epoch making period in their history which followed their annexation to the United States. In 1903, however, he resigned in order to argue the famous *Osaki Manchiki* case before the supreme court of the United States at the request of the Hon. P. C. Knox, then attorney general of the United States. The case involved the political and judicial status of the republic of Hawaii during the transition period of two years, the legality of jury trials under the old procedure, the power of the United States government over an annexed sovereignty not yet incorporated as an integral part of the United States, also customs revenue of about three million dollars. A decision was granted in favor of Hawaii by a divided court. Mr. Dole's connection with this case brought him prominently before not only the profession but the entire American people, as the question was one of the deepest interest to the United States as well as to the islands, which were seeking adjustment of their conditions following the overthrow of the sovereign power.

Mr. Dole remained in Washington for two years and then returned to Seattle, where he has since engaged in law practice, being recognized as one of the most eminent attorneys of the northwest. His high standing at the bar being known, it is easy to infer the nature of his practice. He is the author of "Talks About Law," which was published by Houghton & Mifflin in 1887. His authorship has extended into the field of general literature, however, his publications including "The Standby," a novel published by the Century Company in 1897, and "Hiwa," a romance of ancient Hawaii, published by Harper & Brothers in 1900. While in New Hampshire Mr. Dole became a member of the Masonic fraternity and he has membership in the Elks and Knights of Pythias lodges of Seattle. His investigations into important governmental and international problems have been far-reaching. His knowledge of the law gives him an insight into many of these questions not easily obtained by the laity and enables him to speak with authority upon many phases of the mammoth problems which today are engaging public attention.

HUGH MILTON CALDWELL.

Hugh Milton Caldwell, formerly chief deputy prosecuting attorney of King county, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1880, a son of Thomas Milton and Jane (Kearsley) Caldwell. He attended public and private schools in his native city and then, having determined upon the practice of law as his life work, he entered the National University Law School of Washington, D. C., in which he won his LL. B. degree in 1903, while in 1904 the Master of Law degree was conferred upon him.

Mr. Caldwell has practiced his profession in Seattle since 1905 and in 1908 he formed a partnership with Charles F. Riddell under the firm style of Caldwell & Riddell. Later the partnership was dissolved and in 1912 he became associated in practice with George E. Wright and John Kelleher under the firm style of Wright, Kelleher & Caldwell. In 1910 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. His professional work has been of an important character and in 1911-12 he was chief deputy prosecuting attorney of King county, serving under John F. Murphy during his first term. He then resigned to enter into his present partnership connection but he accepted and filled the same office for a few months in 1915 to assist Alfred H. Lundin in organizing the work of the office.

On the 21st of October, 1903, in Christ church at Alexandria, Virginia, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Smith Howard, a daughter of Julian and Eleanor (Washington) Howard. Mrs. Caldwell's mother was the last member of the Washington family born at Mount Vernon, Virginia, and served as an officer in the national body of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have been born three children, namely: Eleanor Washington, who unveiled the monument of George Washington at the University of Washington; Jane Kearsley; and Anne Howard.

Mr. Caldwell is a republican where national issues are involved but votes independently at local elections. He has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the University of Washington Golf Club, of which he was one of the first directors, is a member of the Arctic Club and was the first president of the Seattle Municipal League. Along such lines he finds his interests outside of his profession, and his activities have proven his worth as a citizen.

RALPH L. EARNEST.

Ralph L. Earnest is the president of the Raecolith Flooring Company and in this connection has taken an initial step in establishing a manufacturing and contracting business hitherto unknown in the northwest, his progressive spirit carrying the enterprise forward to successful completion. He was born in Garnett, Kansas, May 24, 1869. His father, Louis M. Earnest, a native of Ohio, was born at Circleville and became an early settler of Kansas, removing to that state in 1866. There he engaged in farming for a time and in later years turned his attention to the implement and grain business, but is now living retired, making his home on Maury island, King county, Washington. He is a Civil war veteran, having served for three years in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry with the ranks of first lieutenant and major. He was very active in the public life of Garnett and Anderson county, Kansas, where he filled important official positions for a number of years. He has always been actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good and his interests and activities in support of public measures have largely furthered the object for which he has striven. He married Martha H. Dreisbach, who was born in Circleville, Ohio, where their marriage was celebrated. They became the parents of two children, the younger being Frank E. Earnest, who is now the secretary and treasurer of the Raecolith Flooring Company of Seattle.

The elder brother, Ralph L. Earnest, pursued his education in the public schools of his native city to the age of eighteen years. His early life was spent upon a farm and his first employment was with his father in the implement and grain business at Garnett. On attaining his majority he left home, going to Beatrice, Nebraska, where he was employed for six months by one of the leading grain and implement dealers of that city. Later he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he found employment with the Albert Dickinson Company, seed merchants. He entered their service as a laborer and remained with them for a number of years, advancing from the lowest position to that of traveling salesman and crop estimator, working his way upward through many and varied departments of that large establishment to a position of marked responsibility.

On the 6th of November, 1901, Mr. Earnest came to Seattle with the view of making this city his future home but after a thorough investigation saw no opportunity in his

particular line of business, so rather than remain idle filed upon a timber grant issued by the United States government. He proved up on the claim, secured his title and soon thereafter entered into partnership with W. L. Rhoades and P. F. Apfel under the firm name of Rhoades, Apfel & Earnest, roofing contractors. The business was conducted under that style until 1905, when it was absorbed by the Raecolith Flooring Company, Incorporated, of which Ralph L. Earnest is the president; James C. Riefsnider, vice president; and Frank E. Earnest, secretary and treasurer. The new firm was the first to introduce and establish a business of this nature in Seattle, and the northwest, introducing the Magnesite composition flooring, now so extensively used throughout the large cities of the world. During the early period of their business the entire product was imported from Germany, England, France and Greece, but of recent years it has been produced in this country, the principal field of production being California. During the ten years of its existence the firm has established a business of considerable magnitude extending from Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, to northern California and as far east as the Rocky mountains. They operate branch agencies at Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, at Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and at Portland, Oregon. During the first years their greatest business amounted to ten thousand dollars, but it has grown rapidly in the past few years and has reached an average of seventy-five thousand dollars. They have installed over one million square feet of flooring since their organization and their efforts in this direction have been followed by other concerns, making flooring of this character most popular throughout the United States. The company is also engaged in the manufacturing of the Watsonite mastic flooring, a composition made from high grade asphalts specially treated. The asphalts are secured from Trinidad and from California and under the direction of Mr. Earnest and others of the company mastics are made therefrom and are used in many and varied ways for roofing and for hard, indestructible, sanitary floor purposes. Since placing it on the market they have taken contracts for the flooring in many public buildings, wharves, schools, hotels, garages, railroad depots and other establishments.

At Oak Park, Illinois, on the 12th of June, 1908, Mr. Earnest was married to Miss Katherine E. Search, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Casper F. Search. They have one child, a little girl of three years named Eleanor Florence.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest hold membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church and he is serving on its official board. In his political views he is a republican and fraternally he is connected with Arcana Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Manufacturers' Association, the Rotary Club of Seattle, the Commercial Club, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Honor of the United States.

RUDOLPH G. H. NORDHOFF.

Rudolph G. H. Nordhoff is vice president of the Bon Marché department store of Seattle and as manager of the establishment is conducting a large business, which constitutes one of the important features of the city. A native of Germany, he was born in Oldenburg in July, 1853, a son of Edward Nordhoff. Beginning his education as a public school pupil, he continued a student in the gymnasium until fifteen years of age and then went to Kiel, Germany, where he started out in the business world, serving a three years' apprenticeship in the dry-goods establishment there. He afterward engaged as clerk in a department store for a year and at the end of that time crossed the Atlantic to the new world, hoping to find better business opportunities and thereby win success more rapidly. He made his way to Buffalo, New York, where he secured a clerkship in the dry-goods store of S. Bettinger, with whom he remained for a year. He next became a clerk in the Barnes & Bancroft dry-goods store, continuing in that connection for six years, at the end of which time he became assistant manager of the store of H. D. Taylor & Company, with which he continued for two years. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and when he felt that his experience and capital were sufficient he opened a dry-goods store, which he conducted for seventeen years. His

progressive methods, his earnest desire to please his patrons and his reliable business dealings won him growing success and throughout the entire period he enjoyed a liberal patronage. He still owns the building although some years since he disposed of his stock.

It was in 1899 that Mr. Nordhoff came to Seattle to enter business in connection with his brother, who was the founder of the Bon Marché, but before he reached this city his brother had passed away. Rudolph G. H. Nordhoff then became manager of the Bon Marché, owned by the firm of Nordhoff & Company, and some time afterward the business was incorporated, at which time he became the vice president and manager and so continues. His establishment represents the most progressive ideas in merchandising and in the conduct of the business he holds to the highest standards of commercial ethics.

In 1876 Mr. Nordhoff was united in marriage, in Buffalo, New York, to Miss Minnie Volker, a daughter of Dr. Volker, of that city, and they have become the parents of four children. Mr. Nordhoff holds membership with the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Rainier Club, is a life member of the Arctic Club and also a member of the Seattle Athletic Club. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for in the enterprising northwest he is finding good business opportunities, of which he readily takes advantage. His business judgment is sound, his insight keen and his energy unfaltering and well directed efforts are bringing him constantly to the front in connection with the commercial activity of his adopted city.

CHARLES L. HIBBARD.

Charles L. Hibbard is interested in a number of important mining and commercial enterprises in Seattle and is recognized as a man of unusual energy, foresight and business acumen. In fact, his business qualifications are such as have won for him world leadership in his special lines. He deals in wool, hides and pelts, furs, ivory, whalebone and other foreign products, and also does wool pulling, as a member of the Hibbard Stewart Company, and their trade radius is greater than that of any other Seattle house.

Mr. Hibbard belongs to that class of men who have had the prescience to recognize the possibilities and opportunities of the great west and in utilizing the advantages offered on the coast has attained to his present notable and enviable position. He was born on the 2d of March, 1861, in Davenport, Iowa, a son of Edwin and Mary Ann Hibbard, both of whom were natives of Sheffield, England, but in 1848 emigrated to America. They became residents of Davenport, Iowa, where they lived for many years, the father passing away in 1884, while the death of the mother occurred in 1886.

Charles L. Hibbard received his general education in the schools of Davenport and after completing the high-school course there attended a business college in that city and also took a two years' law course. At the age of twenty he came to Seattle and in 1887 here established the first wool-pulling plant in Washington. He was also the first person to divert furs and skins from Alaska to Seattle and operated sealing vessels, taking fur seal during the late '80s. About that time he also purchased several important business properties in the city, believing firmly in the possibilities of development in Seattle, a faith which has been more than justified. In 1897 he went to Alaska during the gold rush and was fairly successful. In 1885 he took advantage of the demand for food in Alaska and sent the first beef cattle to Dawson, which sold for as high as two dollars per pound. Since coming to Seattle he has been connected with its development along industrial and commercial lines and is now identified with a number of local enterprises of that character and also has important mining interests. He is today active in the management of gigantic business interests as a member of the Hibbard Stewart Company, dealers in hides and wool. They buy and sell goods at nearly every port in the world. They are the largest buyers of walrus ivory in the world and they handle more fine furs than any other house on the face of the globe and merchandise and provisions to the amount of thousands of dollars annually are taken from Seattle and traded by them for furs in other countries. Mr. Hibbard is thoroughly acquainted with the markets



CHARLES L. HIBBARD

of the world in the lines in which he deals and such has been the development of his business connections that the volume of his trade is now very large.

In 1881, at Rock Island, Illinois, Mr. Hibbard was married to Della R. Ballou, a daughter of Dr. Hirley Ballou. To this union has been born a son, Henry C., whose birth occurred in Seattle, September 22, 1885, and who married Frances P. Joyce, of Ogden, Utah, a daughter of Dr. R. S. Joyce, a man of great ability, who is very prominent in his city.

Mr. Hibbard was formerly a republican but recently has supported the democratic party. He is a popular member of the Rainier and Arctic Clubs and of the Elks lodge. One element of his success has been his ability to recognize opportunities which others fail to see and the spirit of initiative, which has led him to take advantage of those opportunities and to do pioneer work in developing various industries in this region. His close attention to his business interests has not prevented him from taking part in various movements seeking the advancement of his community along moral and civic lines and those who have been brought into contact with him esteem him as a public-spirited citizen.

BERNARD PELLY.

Bernard Pelly, the British consul at Seattle, is not only ably serving the interests intrusted to him but has also made many friends in Seattle, where he is recognized as a man of energy, sound judgment and great tact. He was born on the 5th of June, 1860, in Little Hallingbury, England, and was educated in that country and also in Germany, where he remained for seven years. In 1882, when a young man of twenty-two years, he went to Canada and in the following year came to Seattle, where he has since remained. In 1899 he was appointed British vice consul and in 1913 was made consul, the post being raised at that time to the rank of a consulate. He has discharged his varied and oftentimes difficult duties with satisfaction to all concerned and his record is one of which he has every reason to be proud. He watches carefully after the commercial interests of Great Britain and Canada and is always ready to serve in any way possible the British subjects who chance to be in Seattle. He keeps in close touch with the trade and industrial development of Seattle and the country of which it is the center and in this way is able to advise British merchants or capitalists who might be seeking a possible opening.

Mr. Pelly was married in 1900, in Seattle, to Miss Elizabeth Montgomery Minor, the latter a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor Minor. Her father was for many years a prominent physician in this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Pelly have been born four children, Bernard Berenger, Thomas Minor, Lancelot Ingleby and Francis Justinian.

Mr. Pelly is a communicant of Trinity Episcopal church and takes much interest in the furtherance of its work. He is well known in club circles, belonging to the University and the Seattle Golf and Country Clubs. He has come in contact with many of the leading men of Seattle, and his undoubted ability has gained him their sincere respect, while his personality has made him generally popular.

JOHN McLEAN.

John McLean, manager at Seattle for the Standard Oil Company, was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, October 27, 1851, a son of Murdoch and Catherine (Ross) McLean, the former a native of the Isle of Man, while the latter was born at Edinburgh, Scotland. Both have now passed away. The former belonged to the clan of Duart Castle on the Isle of Mull, which was lost to them in the battle of Collodín and recovered two years ago, at which time all of the clan from all parts of the world gathered for the celebration. Murdoch McLean devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and thus provided for his family.

The son John was educated in the common schools of Cape Breton and his initial step in the business world was made at Cape Breton. His principal work, however, was that

of manager of a boot and shoe store at Sydney, Cape Breton, which position he filled for five years. He was next employed as paymaster and manager of a store on the Louisburg Railroad at Cape Breton and later he became manager of a coal mining store at Lorway, where he was employed until September, 1875. He then went to Boston and New York and thence came to the Pacific coast, making his way to California, where he was employed as steam engineer at the Los-Preitos quicksilver mines in the mountains back of Santa Barbara for a year. He learned to be an engineer on the Maid of the Mist, a boat which his uncle, the Rev. Hugh Ross, purchased and which was the first passenger boat on the river below Niagara Falls, making trips to the foot of the falls, carrying passengers for this near view. While in his uncle's employ he made his home at Sydney, Cape Breton.

After leaving the quicksilver mines Mr. McLean went to San Francisco, where he was connected with the street railway system, holding different positions until promotion made him the company's receiver and accountant for the Clay Street Railway, the first cable railway in the world. He continued in that connection until 1882 and from there went to work for the Alaska Commercial Company, taking the position of storekeeper at Belkofsky, Alaska.

Mr. McLean dates his residence in Seattle from 1883, at which time he established business on his own account as a dealer in hides and pelts, having his headquarters on the old Yesler wharf. While there he was offered a position by the Standard Oil Company, and on the 1st of April, 1884, went to Stockton, California, to assume charge of the company's interests at that place. He made good with the corporation and in 1887 he was transferred to Tacoma, Washington, as manager. In 1891 his territory was extended to include Seattle, from which time he has made the Queen city his place of residence. Later Tacoma was excluded from his territory and his jurisdiction was extended to cover all of Alaska as well as Seattle. This is a position of responsibility and importance, for which his qualities well fit him. His financial interests constitute important holdings in real estate in Seattle, Grays Harbor and elsewhere. He was also a director of the Merchants Bank for a time during its early history, before the bank was merged into the German-American Savings Bank.

Mr. McLean was married in California to Miss Cornelia Lyon, a native of that state and a daughter of John Lyon, of San Francisco, who was a miner in the early days of California, crossing the plains in order to reach the Pacific coast. He became a man of marked prominence and influence in the west in both business and politics and at the time of his death, in 1875, was United States minister to China. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McLean are John M. and Lottie B., twins, the former now acting as special agent for the Standard Oil Company at Bremerton, Washington, while the latter is the wife of A. A. Cobb, who is interested in the electric light company at Edmonds, Washington.

Mr. McLean is a republican in his political convictions but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Arctic Club, the Automobile Club of Seattle and the Canadian Club and in his connections with these organizations his social nature finds expression. His capability in business is indicated in the fact that for thirty-two years he has remained with one corporation, being today one of the foremost representatives of the Standard Oil Company on the Pacific coast.

CHARLES M. HOLCOMB, M. D.

Dr. Charles M. Holcomb, with a sincere love for and interest in his profession, has become well established in successful practice at Seattle. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, October 18, 1859, a son of Almon and Katherine A. (Bixby) Holcomb, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father, who was an agriculturist, became an early settler of Kansas and died at Louisburg, that state, in 1882, while his wife passed away in Winfield, Kansas, in 1896. She was related to the prominent family of Bixbys, of which William K. Bixby, of St. Louis, is a member, and also to the Scoville family, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Holcomb was the youngest of the three sons in a family of six children. His early education, acquired in the public schools of Louisburg, Kansas, was supplemented by study

in the Kansas State Normal. His early life was spent on a farm and when his education was completed he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in the schools of Kansas for four years. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step that enabled him to prepare for medical practice as a student in Jefferson Medical College, which he entered in 1885 and from which he was graduated with the class of 1887. He won high honors and was awarded the gold medal for practice and procedure. After his graduation he served for two years as interne in the Jefferson Medical Hospital and thus gained the broad knowledge and practical experience which only hospital work can give. He then returned to Kansas, opening an office in Winfield, where he continued in successful practice for eighteen years and also conducted the first and only private hospital of that city. The opportunities of the growing northwest, however, attracted him and in September, 1906, he came to Seattle, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of both medicine and surgery. His work has found favor with the public, which accords him a liberal practice that has now reached extensive and gratifying proportions. In 1893 he did post-graduate work in the Jefferson Medical Hospital and in 1895 in the Jefferson Medical and Johns Hopkins Hospitals. The same year he was a student in the Post-Graduate College & Hospital at Chicago and in 1905 he did post-graduate work in Germany, Paris and London. He is a student of the highest order who loves his profession and is devoted to the good of humanity.

At Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of December, 1886, Dr. Holcomb was married to Miss Mary R. Weaver, a representative of an old family of that state. They have become the parents of three children: Charles W., who is associated with the National Bank of Commerce at Seattle; Philip M., connected with the Seattle house of Sears, Roebuck & Company; and Marie, a graduate of the Seattle high school, now attending the University of Washington.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church and in addition to his membership therein Dr. Holcomb is connected with Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., the Elks lodge, No. 92, and Queen City Lodge, No. 10, K. of P., all of Seattle. In these connections he finds pleasant social relations and he greatly enjoys the companionship of those with whom he is thus connected. Along strictly professional lines his membership is in the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He keeps in touch with the advanced work of the profession, its scientific researches and investigations and, prompted by a spirit of broad humanitarianism, is doing splendid work in his chosen field of labor.

CYRUS W. CHANDLER.

Cyrus W. Chandler is the head of the Chandler-Dunlap Company, which sells gas engines, auto sundries and electrical supplies. He has gained recognition as a man of business acumen and of enterprise and has contributed to the commercial expansion of the city. He was born in Franklin county, Illinois, on the 12th of March, 1860, a son of Samuel L. and Mary J. Chandler. The father died in Seattle in 1912 at the age of seventy-six years and the mother passed away in Kentucky.

Cyrus W. Chandler was educated in the common schools, the Carbondale (Ill.) high school and the Southern University of Illinois. In August, 1888, when nineteen years of age, he removed to Portland, Oregon, whence he came to Seattle three years later. While still a resident of Illinois he worked for his father, who dealt in vehicles and implements, and thus gained his first business experience. While living in Portland he was connected with the Mitchell Lewis Company and he remained with them for a number of years after his removal to this city. In 1902 he became manager in Seattle for the Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, which manufactures pleasure boats and launches. As their representative Mr. Chandler was the first man in Seattle to introduce pleasure boats driven by gasoline power. In 1909 he took over the business and organized the Racine Boat & Auto Company with himself as president and principal owner. In October, 1914, the present company—the Chandler-Dunlap Company—was incorporated with Mr. Chandler as presi-

dent and C. J. Dunlap as vice president. The concern is at present located at Nos. 73 and 75 Columbia street. They deal chiefly in gas engines, auto sundries and electrical supplies and have gained a gratifying trade.

On the 9th of August, 1890, at Portland, Mr. Chandler was married to Miss Fannie Herlinger, a native of Frontenac, Minnesota. He is a republican in politics and in religious faith he is a Protestant. He holds membership in the Elks, the Maccabees and the Arctic, Erlington and Auto Clubs. He has gained a gratifying measure of success which is the direct result of his energy and excellent judgment, and he has never been so occupied with his private interests that he could not find time to co-operate with movements seeking the advancement of Seattle.

MARTIN J. HENEHAN.

Martin J. Henchan is successfully engaged in business in Seattle as a manufacturer of railway supplies, having in this connection built up an extensive trade. His birth occurred on the 8th of May, 1857, his parents being Michael and Sara (McNally) Henehan. He is descended from the O H-Aonachain's princes of Tyrawly, whose posterity have contributed materially to Irish history, many being prominent in church affairs and several being numbered among the bishops, archbishops and cardinals.

Martin J. Henehan acquired his early education in the national and Franciscan schools of Ireland and subsequently pursued a course of study in the University of Notre Dame at Notre Dame, Indiana. He later became a traveling salesman for iron and steel and thus spent several years in the middle, eastern and New England states. Prior to embarking in business on his own account he likewise acted as manager of iron and steel departments in New York city and Portland, Oregon. He is now well known in Seattle as the organizer, president and sole owner of The Seattle Frog & Switch Co., a manufacturer of railway supplies and satisfies a big demand for crossings, frogs, switches, manganese steel track specialties, which is the highest class of material in this line, track tools and equipment. It might be said that it would be impossible to travel anywhere in Seattle or out of the city in any direction without passing over his work. Mr. Henehan also serves as director of the German American Mercantile Bank and is widely recognized as a prosperous, enterprising and representative business man of the city.

On the 3d of November, 1891, in Galveston, Texas, Mr. Henehan was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Alice Gormly, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cuffe) Gormly. Her father is a descendant of one of the leaders in the Irish rebellion and a man who was identified with national affairs in Ireland. Our subject and his wife have the following children: Bess, who is the wife of R. M. Evans; Martina; Vincent; Ulic; and Kevin.

Mr. Henehan exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, believing firmly in its principles. He is a member of the Arctic Club, the Rotary Club, the National Geographic Society, the Lincoln University Endowment Association and the Catholic Social Betterment League. A man of exceptional executive talent, of great activity and energy and with ability to make and keep friends, his name is inseparably associated with business and social life as one of the valued citizens of Seattle.

EDWARD JUDD.

Edward Judd, practicing at the Seattle bar since 1905, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 28, 1858, his parents being Norman Buel and Adaline (Rossiter) Judd. The lineal ancestors of his four grandparents came to America prior to 1650. His father was the first city attorney of Chicago, filling the office for two years following the incorporation of the city in 1837. On retiring from that position he became attorney of Cook county,



MARTIN J. HENAHAN



serving from 1839 until 1841. He was also state senator in Illinois from 1844 until 1860 and was foreign minister to Prussia from 1861 until 1865. Two years after his return to this country he was sent to congress, where he represented his district for four years. He became the Chicago collector of customs in 1872, occupying that position for four years, and thus in many ways he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the political history of the state. As chairman of the Illinois delegation to the republican convention of 1860 he put in nomination Abraham Lincoln. He had wide acquaintance among the ablest political leaders and statesmen of his day and aided largely in shaping the public policy of Illinois.

After attending the public schools Edward Judd continued his education in the Edwards Place School at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and then attended Yale University, a member of the class of 1879. Having qualified for the practice of law, he was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1880 and there entered upon the active practice of his profession. He served as county attorney of Cook county, Illinois, in 1893 and 1894 and had previously been assistant county attorney there for two terms. He remained in active practice in Chicago until 1905, when, attracted by the broadening opportunities of the growing northwest, he came to Washington and has since followed his profession in Seattle, where a liberal clientage is now accorded him.

In Seattle, Washington, on the 24th of June, 1914, Mr. Judd was united in marriage to Miss Anna Rasdale, a daughter of William Madison and Anna (Myers) Rasdale and a descendant of the brother of President Madison. Mr. Judd is identified with the Christian Science church and he has membership with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but political honors and preferment have had no attraction for him, as he has always felt that the path of his advancement was in the line of his profession.

L. C. GILMAN.

L. C. Gilman was born at Levant, Penobscot county, Maine, January 28, 1857. He pursued his education in the Maine Central Institute and in Columbia College. In the latter he pursued his law course and was graduated in May, 1883. He came at once to Washington territory and was admitted to practice at the bar of Seattle in March, 1884. He continued in general practice at Seattle until the year 1903 when he became western counsel for the Great Northern Railway Company at Seattle. This position he held until the year 1909 when he was appointed assistant to the president of the Great Northern Railway Company. He continued to hold this position, being stationed at St. Paul, Minnesota, and at Seattle, Washington, until January 1, 1914, at which time he was elected president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company, the Oregon Trunk Railway and the Oregon Electric Railway Company, generally known as the Hill Lines in Oregon, and has continued to hold this position up to the present time. He now resides at Portland, Oregon.

HOWARD O. DURK.

Howard O. Durk, who has practiced law continuously since his admission to the bar in October, 1906, was born at Wakefield, Wayne county, Nebraska, May 29, 1881, his parents being Joseph A. and Anna (Morton) Durk. The father was a locomotive and marine engineer and was lost at sea in 1893 on the ship Ivanhoe, sailing from Seattle to Alaska. He was a native of Blantyre, Scotland, and soon after the Mexican war went with his parents to Texas. His father, with four of the father's brothers, was killed while serving in the Civil war, the father serving as an officer. Joseph A. Durk also became a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting from Texas, where he resided for many years, and later

went to Nebraska, becoming a resident of Seattle in 1887. His widow survives and is now living in North Yakima. Her father, Lucius M. Morton, was a Canadian of French descent and was the first chief of police of St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1880 he came to the northwest, making his way to Tacoma, and soon afterward took up a farm on Henderson bay.

Howard O. Durk removed with the family to Washington during his boyhood days and pursued his education in the public and high schools of Yakima, where he worked while attending school. He concluded his studies there in 1898 and afterward was graduated from Wilson's Business College with the class of 1900, becoming a stenographer. He was employed in that capacity in law offices between 1901 and 1905—for Congressman Will E. Humphrey, Judge Wilson R. Gay, Judge Edward Von Tobel and for the firm of Allen, Allen & Stratton and others. During this period he devoted every possible moment to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1906, since which time he has engaged in the active work of the profession. He has made rapid advancement, winning a well merited reputation and has taken an active part in the conduct of a number of large cases.

On the 12th of July, 1906, at Seattle, Mr. Durk was married to Miss Nora Garrett, who was born on Whidby island, a representative of one of the oldest families of the Sound. Mr. Durk holds membership with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. His political allegiance has usually been given to the republican party. He has not taken an active part in politics as an office seeker, yet was a candidate for justice of the peace in 1912 on the progressive ticket. He is still a young man in years and in his profession and has already attained a favorable and creditable position in professional circles and along that line is making continuous advancement.

FRANK M. WOODRUFF.

Frank M. Woodruff, general agent for the Parr-McCormick Company of San Francisco with Seattle and Alaska offices at No. 312 Powles building, in Seattle, and also manager of the Seattle Fur Sales Agency, is an active business man, watchful of opportunities, which he utilizes in a most effective way. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Fond du Lac, December 3, 1855, and spent his early life in that city, acquiring a public school education. Much of his life has been devoted to the crockery business, which he entered in New York when sixteen years of age, remaining in the eastern metropolis for six years. He then went to Kansas City and traveled for T. M. James & Sons, covering the territory of Kansas and the Indian territory for eight years. On the expiration of that period he went to Los Angeles, where he remained for a year, and in 1887 he came to Seattle, where he opened the first regular crockery store of the city in the Union block at First and Columbia streets as the business representative of Nelson Chilberg & Son. That establishment was destroyed during the great fire of 1889 and later Mr. Woodruff embarked in business on his own account in a tent where the John Collins residence once stood and where the Collins business block is now found, Hotel Seattle occupying that building. When the Collins building was completed Mr. Woodruff formed a partnership with A. E. Schade under the firm name of Schade-Woodruff & Company, proprietors of the Plate Front Crockery store. After five years they joined with several other Seattle firms in opening the Rialto department store, which was the first department store of the city. They occupied the building now utilized by the firm of Frederick & Nelson, it being erected for them by Boston capitalists. At that time the location seemed entirely too far north, as most people felt, to ever be a good business situation.

Owing to the widespread financial panic of 1893, this firm, together with thousands of others all over the country, failed, after which Mr. Woodruff took a position with the Seattle Cracker & Candy Company, which was organized about that time. He worked the city and nearby towns, remaining with that company until the Klondike rush, when he went to Alaska and for four years was engaged in the crockery business at Skagway. During his residence there he was elected mayor of the town in 1900 and afterward removed into the interior of the country, settling at a town called Eagle, in which he opened a general

store with E. R. Peoples under the name of Peoples & Woodruff. Still later they opened stores at Rampart and Fairbanks, remaining in Alaska until 1905, when he came to Seattle and for a year thereafter was associated with the Superior Cracker & Candy Company. In May, 1906, the Seattle Fur Sales Agency was organized by about twenty leading merchants and bankers of the city and Mr. Woodruff was chosen manager of the business, in which position he has since been retained. He was well schooled in fur buying, having purchased and sold furs to a large extent during his business experience in Alaska. On coming to Seattle Mr. Woodruff sold his interests in Alaska to E. R. Peoples, who became the heaviest individual shipper of merchandise in that country. In addition to representing the Seattle Fur Sales Agency Mr. Woodruff is general agent for the Parr-McCormick Steamship Company of San Francisco. This company operates from fifteen to twenty steam schooners between San Francisco, Seattle and Alaska, having taken over the boats of the Dodge Company besides various others. The Dodge Company had had offices in Seattle for about seven years and their interests were intrusted to Mr. Woodruff for the entire time. Heavy responsibilities devolve upon him in these two connections, his labors being very arduous, but ability and enterprise enable him to carefully handle his interests and win success for the companies which he represents.

Mr. Woodruff was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Baldwin, of Hornellsville, New York, a native of that state, and they became parents of a son, George W., who was born in New York and has been in the United States customs service in Alaska for fourteen years, while his residence in that country covers sixteen years. He is now deputy collector and inspector at Kitchikan. He married Edna Moorehouse, a school teacher at Eagle, Alaska, theirs being a frontier romance.

Mr. Woodruff is a Protestant in religious faith and in his political belief is a progressive republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and he belongs also to the Arctic Brotherhood, to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Commercial Club, associations that indicate much of the nature of his interests and activities outside of business. His progress has been continuous since he started out in life on his own account when a youth of sixteen years. Each step in his career has been a forward one and from his experience he has learned many valuable lessons, while his close application and enterprise have brought to him growing success.

JUDGE OTIS W. BRINKER.

Judge Otis W. Brinker, who in November, 1912, was elected justice of the peace for Seattle precinct for a two years' term and who since May, 1901, has been active in the state and federal courts, his home being in Seattle, was born in Eureka, Greenwood county, Kansas, October 7, 1878, a son of Stephen and Barbara Ellen (Snyder) Brinker. The father was a native of Illinois and during early manhood was connected with the customs service, while subsequently he became special agent of the treasury department, in which connection he was stationed in Seattle, where his death occurred November 13, 1907.

Judge Brinker was nine years of age when he accompanied his father to Port Townsend, Washington, and there pursuing a public school education, he was graduated from the Port Townsend high school with the class of 1897. Later he attended the Puget Sound University. He afterward entered the State University and completed his law course by graduation with the class of 1901, winning the LL. B. degree as a member of the first class to complete the course in that institution.

Judge Brinker was admitted to practice in May, 1901, and later was admitted to the state and federal courts. In 1902 he formed a law partnership under the firm style of Sayre & Brinker and continued to engage in the general practice of law until he accepted the position of assistant city attorney. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican and is an active member of the Young Men's Republican Club. For five years he filled the office of assistant city attorney under Ellis de Breuler, Ralph Pearce and W. F. Van Ruff and in November, 1912, he was elected justice of the peace of the Seattle precinct for a term of two years. His official activities have always been in the strict path of his

profession and by his close application and adaptability he has made a most creditable name in office.

On the 24th of June, 1908, in Seattle, Judge Brinker was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Cameron, her father being H. A. Cameron, inspector for the city in the engineers' department. They have two children, Evelyn C. and Stephen Allen. Judge Brinker's interests are along those lines which lead to substantial development and progress. His position is never an equivocal one. He stands for the right and his influence is stanchly given on the side of moral advancement—a fact indicated in his four or five years' service as president of the Bethany Presbyterian Men's Club. He is also a member of the Seattle Commercial Club.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BALL.

Benjamin Franklin Ball, who gained an enviable reputation as a contractor, erected many buildings in the city of Seattle. He was born in Van Wert, Ohio, in 1835 and acquired his education in the public schools of that state. In 1880 he made his way westward to Seattle and from that time until his death continued to reside either in this city or Tacoma. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade and his services were in much demand in this new town, where building was progressing rapidly. He was one of the pioneer carpenters of Seattle and erected the first store building ever put up here. For many years he was a contractor for Mr. Schwabacher and erected many buildings for him. He was not only an excellent workman himself but he insisted that all of the men under him should turn out well-finished work. He was very active in business and gained more than a competence.

Mr. Ball was married in 1884 in Seattle to Miss Frances E. Whelden, who came to Seattle in 1882. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and his life was characterized by marked public spirit. He took a keen interest in everything that affected the general welfare and co-operated in movements seeking the advancement of his city. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he was popular. Mr. Ball was one of the prominent early settlers of the city and throughout the many years of his residence here contributed to its development. His demise, which occurred March 12, 1914, was the occasion of sincere regret, for he was respected by all who came in contact with him both for his ability and for his unswerving integrity.

ALFRED KRISTOFERSON.

Among those who contributed to the business development of Seattle but whose life's labors are now ended was Alfred Kristoferson, who developed from a small beginning the most extensive dairy enterprise of the city. He was a native of Glanshammar, Sweden, born December 30, 1857, and his life record was closed March 18, 1914. He attended the schools of Sweden and on crossing the Atlantic to America made his way to Momence, Illinois, when twenty-four years of age. In 1890 he came to Seattle but first engaged in the dry-goods business at Mount Vernon for a short time. He next turned his attention to general farming near Stanwood, devoting about five years of his life to that pursuit. Later he took up his abode in the vicinity of Seattle and established a dairy business, beginning on a small scale. Gradually he increased his interests and from the outset he made it his purpose to supply his patrons with pure milk cared for according to the most sanitary methods. When he started out he made personal visits to his customers, supplying milk day by day, but the gradual increase in his patronage made his enterprise in time the largest in the city. Moreover, the methods which he followed set the standard for other dairymen, who were forced to adopt his plans if they would compete with him in the business. His plant was established at its present location in 1910 and he was always willing to have the closest inspection of the plant, knowing that



ALFRED KRISTOFERSON



it would serve not as a detriment but would act rather as an advertisement, for none could fail to be pleased with the orderly, systematic manner in which business was conducted and the thorough care which was manifest in every department.

In Illinois, in 1886, Mr. Kristoferson was married to Miss Alberta Clarke, and they became parents of four children: Alfred, August, Charlotte and Sten. The religious faith of the family is that of the Christian Science church. Mr. Kristoferson belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club and also to the Swedish Business Men's Club. He was a very public-spirited citizen, optimistic in all things, and had great faith in the city and its future development. He worked along lines that contributed to its upbuilding and in his particular field of labor he established standards which are today accepted as the exponent of the most modern and scientific methods of handling dairy products.

C. L. WAYLAND.

C. L. Wayland, who was long in the service of the government as postoffice inspector, discharging his important duties with ability and dispatch, passed away in Seattle on the 27th of September, 1913. His birth occurred in Jamestown, Indiana, on the 4th of January, 1839, and he received his more advanced education in the Normal Institute at Danville, Indiana. Subsequently he followed the profession of teaching as a district-school instructor. In 1881 Mr. Wayland came to Seattle, Washington, here beginning the study of law in the offices of Struve, Haines & Leary. Later he pursued a course in the National University Law Department of Washington, D. C., and afterward entered the School of Law of Georgetown University in Washington, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. in 1880. In 1885 he took a civil-service examination and was the first applicant to receive an appointment to the classified list in the territory of Washington. After a brief period of service as clerk to the first assistant postmaster general he became superintendent of salaries and accounts in that department and was later appointed a postoffice inspector, being assigned first to Virginia and then to North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon and Alaska, respectively. In this state he was first assigned to Spokane and later to Seattle, which included Alaska. In June, 1899, he was one of the first party to cross overland from Valdez to Eagle, arriving at the latter place on the 27th of July, and he did a great deal of work in Alaska. He made a most creditable record as a government officer of unusual ability and faithfulness.

On the 28th of June, 1882, in Seattle, Mr. Wayland was united in marriage to Miss Helen I. Hall, her father being John K. Hall, a pioneer of Washington and at one time a member of the staff of the surveyor general at Olympia. To Mr. and Mrs. Wayland were born three children, namely: Russell G., who is a resident of Treadwell, Alaska; George Hall, living in Seattle; and Margaret. The mother of these children still makes her home in Seattle and enjoys an extensive and favorable acquaintance here.

WILLIAM BAXTER FRANCE.

William Baxter France, attorney at law, was born in Camden, New Jersey, August 20, 1881, a son of DeWitt Clinton and Jane (Nelson) France, the former president of the manufacturing firm of D. C. France & Company of Philadelphia. He pursued his literary course in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1903. He then pursued a professional course there and won his LL. B. degree in 1907. Coming to Washington in the same year, he was admitted to practice at the bar of this state and followed his profession successfully in Seattle through the succeeding five years, when he turned to editorial activity in the line of his profession, taking over the editorship and publication of the Washington Cumulative Digest. In 1914 he joined with Wm. J. Cross in forming the "Cross-France" Company, a corporation with its

main office at Seattle. Since that time Mr. France has become well known to the legal profession of the west through the publication of France's Cumulative Digest and Citations in many western states.

On the 14th of February, 1908, Mr. France was married to Miss Alice Voorhees Van Arsdale, daughter of Joseph S. and Anna Green Van Arsdale, of Washington, D. C. Her ancestry is traced back to Peter Van Arsdale, who was sent to America in 1630 as special representative of the Holland government to investigate conditions at New Amsterdam. Mr. Van Arsdale remained in America, and it was one of his descendants, John Van Arsdale, who climbed the flagpole in New York harbor and raised the American flag after the British soldiers had cut the ropes before leaving the city at the close of the Revolution. He and his son were the chief factors and guests of honor on Evacuation Day which for many years was a prominent annual event in New York. Mr. and Mrs. France are parents of a daughter and son, Jane Nelson and Joseph Van Arsdale. The family attend the First Christian church, in which Mr. France holds membership. He belongs also to Arcana Lodge, F. & A. M., to the College Club and the Monks Club and is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Acacia, two college fraternities.

JOHN EDWARD CHILBERG.

John Edward Chilberg, financier, prominently connected with banking interests in Seattle and in Alaska, was born January 19, 1867, in Wapello county, Iowa. He is a son of Nelson Chilberg and a grandson of C. J. Chilberg, a native of Sweden, who came with his family to the United States during the '40s. At that time Nelson Chilberg was a little lad of five years. The family home was established in Iowa, where he was reared, and in that state he was married in 1866 to Miss Matilda C. Shanstrom, a daughter of J. P. Shanstrom, who also brought his family to the new world in the '40s, he and his wife residing in Iowa until they were called to their final rest. Their daughter Matilda was a native of Sweden. Following the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Chilberg they remained in Iowa until 1872, when they came to the state of Washington, spending three years upon a farm in Skagit county. In 1876 they removed to Seattle, where the father engaged in the grocery business in connection with his brothers, Andrew and James P. Chilberg. Finally he took over their interests, becoming sole proprietor of the business, which he conducted successfully until, having become the possessor of a handsome competence as the direct result of his labors, he withdrew from active commercial pursuits and is now living retired, both he and his wife being yet residents of Seattle.

John E. Chilberg supplemented a public-school education by study in the University of Washington and received his early business training under the direction of his father, with whom he served as errand boy in the grocery store and eventually as clerk, book-keeper and manager. The store was destroyed in the great Seattle fire of 1889 and soon afterward John E. Chilberg opened a wholesale grocery house, conducting business on a small scale at first, his trade, however, gradually increasing. Later he was engaged in the business of merchandise broker and traveling salesman until 1892, when he went to Central America and established business relations between Guatemala, Salvador, and Seattle. From 1895 until 1897 he operated a steamship between Seattle and Central America but in the latter year he concentrated his efforts and attention upon Alaska. In 1899 he went to that country for the summer and since then has made several trips to Alaska. He was shipwrecked off the coast of Central America in 1895, when on the steamship Colima. He has become extensively interested in Alaskan projects and is now one of the stockholders and officials of the Miners & Merchants Bank of Nome and the Miners & Merchants Bank of Ketchikan. He is likewise a stockholder and one of the officers or directors of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle; the Scandinavian-American Bank of Tacoma; the Seattle Trust Company; the Hotel Washington of Seattle; the Pioneer Mining Company and various other business concerns. He is a trustee of the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce and was chairman of the committee for the entertainment of the Shriners in Seattle in 1915.

On the 10th of December, 1889, in this city, Mr. Chilberg was married to Miss Anna Mary Rinehart, a daughter of Major W. V. and Mrs. Amanda S. Rinehart, who were pioneer residents of Oregon, in which state Mrs. Chilberg was born. Major Rinehart served for eight years in the regular army, having enlisted at the beginning of the Civil war, and his title was won through the stages of successive promotion. Both he and his wife are still living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chilberg are Hugh Rinehart and Carl Edward, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years.

Mr. Chilberg was a charter member of the old Seattle Rifles, the first military company organized in the city, retaining his connection therewith for seven years and holding the rank of corporal. A staunch republican, he has never sought nor desired political office, but his prominence and public spirit as a citizen are indicated in the fact that he was chosen president of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was held in Seattle in 1909. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic lodge, the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the United Workmen. He belongs to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Swedish Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Press Club, all of Seattle; the Union and Commercial Clubs of Tacoma; the Bohemian Club of San Francisco; and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York. His interests and activities are varied. While in business affairs he has developed and controlled important interests, he has never allowed these to so engross his time that he could not find leisure for participation in matters relating to the public welfare or the interests of social life. He is a typical representative of the progressive spirit of the northwest and of American manhood and chivalry.

JACK SOMMER.

As one of Seattle's oldest pioneers, we point with pride to Hon. Jack Sommer, one of the leading members of the local bar. Born in the quaint old city of Wissembourg, Alsace-Lorraine, on September 1, 1872, he obtained a thorough education in the public schools at Wissembourg. In fact, Mr. Sommer's parents were so anxious to insure a standard education for him, that he was entered as a pupil and mastered his A B Cs and the "three Rs" at the age of two and one-half years. At the age of nine he was admitted to college, graduating at the age of thirteen, being then a master of classics and a linguist in the French, German, Greek, Latin and English languages. Thence he entered the celebrated Ecole Israelite des Arts et Metiers, at Strasbourg, to study under the guidance of the leading professors of Strasbourg's noted university. Entering commercial life, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Sommer accepted a position as general manager of a leading exporting company in France.

In 1890 the name and fame of the great state of Washington began to reach even far France and in October, 1890, Mr. Sommer decided to transfer his scene of activities to the Queen city of the northwest. Within twenty-four hours after his arrival in Seattle, Mr. Sommer presented his respects to the then mayor of Seattle, Hon. Harry White, and the mayor cannot explain to this day how it happened, but Jack Sommer was then and there the duly appointed and constituted private secretary to his honor, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the public for over one year.

In 1892 Mr. Sommer entered the military service of the United States, joining the famous Fourteenth United States Infantry. He rendered efficient services in suppressing the riots in Idaho in 1892 and also during the Debs and Coxey disturbances in 1893 and 1894. He was known among his superior military officers as an intrepid and fearless fighter, as well as one possessing much discretion, and the adjustment of said labor troubles, without loss of life and property, was largely the result of Mr. Sommer's participation. Retiring from the military service, Mr. Sommer entered the civil service of the United States in 1899 and for ten years served as clerk in the Seattle postoffice. Mr. Sommer was recognized by the department at Washington as one of its most efficient officers and his recommendations for the betterment and improvement of the postoffice service were appreciated by the department.

Whilst serving as a government officer in daytime, Mr. Sommer enrolled as a law student in the night classes of the University of Washington, and in the shortest time on record in the annals of the State University, he qualified to take the state bar examination in Olympia and was admitted to practice law in October, 1908. Since that time Mr. Sommer has devoted his entire time to the practice of law in both state and federal courts, enjoys a large patronage and draws his clientele from Seattle's representative citizens and business men. He also holds the office of counsellor at the consulate of France in this city and is the local representative of the National Desertion Bureau, a charitable institution for the protection of abandoned wives and children.

Mr. Sommer is a prominent Mason, being a member of St. John, No. 9, since 1900.

In 1899 Mr. Sommer was united in marriage to Miss Freda Koppel, of Vancouver, British Columbia, and the union was blessed with two children: Edward Joseph, aged fourteen, now a popular sophomore at the Broadway high school; and Adeline Frances, the pride of the Walla Walla school. The family residence for the past fifteen years has been 1415 Twenty-fifth avenue.

MARSHALL W. PETERSON.

Marshall W. Peterson, of Seattle, who owns a fine fruit ranch in Okanogan county, was born at Columbia Falls, Maine, May 4, 1868, a son of Marshall and Margaret Peterson. The father was also a native of Columbia Falls, born in May, 1840, and following the acquirement of his education in the public schools there he engaged in shipbuilding until 1864, when he made his way to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, with Portland, Oregon, as his destination. He then engaged in the contracting business for two years and while there took a trip to Idaho on a pack mule. Later he returned to Columbia Falls, Maine, by way of Nicaragua and engaged in the contracting business until 1873. But the lure of the west was upon him and he once more made his way to Portland, where he continued in business as a contractor until his death in 1895.

Marshall W. Peterson was a little lad of five summers at the time the family went to Portland in 1873, and there he enjoyed the educational privileges offered by the public and high schools until the year 1882, when he started out in the business world, entering the employ of McCracken & Mason, wholesale grocers, in the capacity of office boy. He was faithful and trustworthy and his good qualities won him promotion to the position of assistant bookkeeper, in which capacity he served until 1886. He then entered the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company as assistant secretary and treasurer and a year later he became connected with the banking firm of Ladd & Tilton, having charge of the railway interests of the bank. He was afterward employed in the different branches of the institution and when he severed his connection with the firm he was paying teller. It was in 1898 that he left Portland and came to Seattle as cashier and one of the directors of the Dexter Horton National Bank, which connection he retained until November 1, 1915, when he resigned the position on account of ill health. He was a popular official, always courteous and obliging to the patrons of the bank and at the same time carefully safeguarding the interests of depositors. His efforts have extended into various other fields and his activity and cooperation are a stimulating influence in the various concerns with which he is associated. He is now a director of the First National Bank of Port Townsend, and of the American Savings Bank & Trust Company of Seattle, is treasurer of the Wauconda Investment Company, treasurer of the Kitsap County Transportation Company and secretary of the Port Orchard Dock & Transportation Company. He is ever watchful of opportunities pointing to success and his ability has carried him into important relations. He owns a fruit ranch in Okanogan county, Washington, which is one of the show places of the state. In 1914 five thousand boxes of apples were gathered from thirty acres of six year old trees, "six years from the sagebrush to the fruit."

His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and the Mystic



MARSHALL W. PETERSON



Shrine. In club circles he is prominent and popular, is a life member of the Arctic Club and belongs to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Union Club of Tacoma and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club of Portland, Oregon, of which he was secretary until his removal from that city in 1898. His life has been well spent in its various connections and high regard is entertained for him by an ever increasing circle of friends and acquaintances.

ROBERT GEORGE STEVENSON.

One of the foremost representatives of the asphalt industry in the northwest is Robert George Stevenson, who is now operating a plant of that character in Seattle and at the same time has charge of the interests of The Barber Asphalt Paving Company throughout this section of the country. A native of Scotland, he was born on the 18th of February, 1872, and in the year 1876 arrived in Montreal, having been brought by his parents to the new world. He is a son of John and Mary Stevenson, who are now residents of Cayuga, Ontario, aged respectively seventy-eight and seventy-two years.

Robert George Stevenson was educated in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and afterward removed to Buffalo, New York, for the purpose of taking a position with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company in the year 1891, being at that time a youth of nineteen years. There is incontrovertible proof of his fidelity, ability and trustworthiness in the fact that he has since represented that company, in which connection he has worked his way steadily upward and since 1905 has had charge of their interests in Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia, operating quite extensively in the asphalt trade throughout that entire territory. During the year 1914 he entered upon a contract whereby he took over the Seattle plant, which he operates on his own account, at the same time retaining charge of the interests of the company in the northwest. His long experience well qualified him for the operation of the plant, for prior to that time and following the year 1905 he had operated the plant for the Barber Company, which for many years has been the largest company conducting a business of this character in the northwest. He is now in charge of a very thoroughly equipped plant at 1327 Ewing avenue, Fremont, and his careful management is making it a profitable concern.

Mr. Stevenson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Lynd, a native of Buffalo, New York, and they became the parents of five children: Jack and Donald, aged respectively fourteen and eleven years, both born in Buffalo, New York; and William, aged nine, Margaret, six, and Richard, four, all born in Seattle. In his fraternal relations Mr. Stevenson is an Elk and an Eagle and he is a life member of the Arctic Club. His political indorsement is given to the republican party but, while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is able to support his position by intelligent argument, he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests which have ever been of growing importance and which now constitute an important element of industrial activity in Seattle.

LYMAN A. GRIFFITH.

Lyman A. Griffith was a factor in the development of Seattle and its vicinity in more ways than one. He organized the Fremont Milling Company at Fremont, of which he was the first president. He also bought and sold city property and he erected a number of buildings in Seattle, including the Griffith block on First avenue, near Madison.

His birth occurred in Elyria, Ohio, in 1836, and there he remained until 1853, when he went to Michigan. Later he resided in Fremont, Nebraska, whence in May, 1888, he came to Seattle to locate. Previous to this he had made a number of trips to the city and being very favorably impressed with its opportunities, had purchased property here. After settling in Seattle he engaged in buying and selling property, at one time purchasing

twenty-nine lots on Melrose and Bellevue avenues, all of which he sold save four, which he retained for his own home and upon which he built an attractive residence. Previous to the fire he erected a number of buildings on First avenue and although they were destroyed in the conflagration he rebuilt them. He had great faith in the future of the city and gave practical demonstration thereof by his investment in property here. He was also well known in industrial circles as he organized and was the first president of the Fremont Milling Company at Fremont, now a part of the city, and remained the president of the company when it was reorganized as the Bryant Milling Company, by which name it is still known. He also purchased a plant in Olympia which he devoted to the manufacture of shingles and lumber. He readily recognized opportunities and was prompt in their utilization, and this insight and enterprise, combined with his excellent judgment, enabled him to gain a large measure of success.

Mr. Griffith was married, in Michigan, to Miss Ann E. Wilson, who passed away in 1873. To this union were born five children, four of whom survive: L. H., Mrs. Florence Hale, Frank S. and Mrs. D. A. Lombard. He was married in 1874 in Nebraska, to Mrs. Eliza A. House, a widow, who had three children, Olive, Fremont and Grace, now Mrs. H. A. Schroeder.

Mr. Griffith gave his political allegiance to the republican party but never aspired to public office. During the Civil war he served for two years as a member of a Michigan cavalry regiment and was later connected with Sexton Post, G. A. R., of Seattle. He also belonged to the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum, and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Temple Baptist church, of which he was treasurer at the time of his demise. In all the relations of life he measured up to high standards of manhood and he made and retained many warm friends. For fifteen years he resided at Seventh and Pike streets but later made his home on Melrose avenue. He was interested in everything pertaining to the public welfare and did all in his power to promote the growth and development of Seattle, which he believed destined to become one of the metropolitan cities of the northwest. He passed away May 19, 1909, when seventy-three years of age, but his memory is still cherished by many. He not only gained financial independence but also won a highly respected and honored name.

CLAUD F. LATHROP, D. O.

Dr. Claud F. Lathrop, a neuropathic physician, who has won a well deserved reputation as a nerve specialist in Seattle, was born May 4, 1882, in Oskaloosa, Kansas, a son of Charles Edwin Lathrop, a native of Iowa, who devoted the greater part of his life to the art of photography. He met a tragic death when but thirty-five years of age, passing away in Ottawa, Kansas, in 1893. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah M. Ware, died in Ottawa in 1898, at the age of forty-five years.

Dr. Lathrop pursued his early education in the public schools of Ottawa but on account of his mother's death, which occurred when he was but sixteen years of age, he was obliged to discontinue his studies. When eleven years of age he had been apprenticed to learn the barber's trade, which he followed as a journeyman until 1904, save for a part of that time when he was in business on his own account in Ottawa. However, he desired to enter upon a professional career, and became a student in the Tomsonian Medical College at Denver, Colorado, entering the osteopathic department, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the D. O. degree. He also pursued post-graduate work in the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, winning the D. C. degree. He then began practice at Ballard, Washington, in 1906 and there remained for nine months, after which he removed to Seattle and in the intervening period to the present time he has been in active and successful practice here. He is well known for his work as a nerve specialist, largely concentrating his efforts upon neuropathy.

On the 29th of November, 1899, Dr. Lathrop was married at Ottawa, Kansas, to Miss Lydia A. Valentine, a native of Ohio, born July 25, 1879, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Valentine, both now deceased. Mrs. Lathrop is a graduate of the same schools as

her husband. Two children have been born to them: Lionne L., whose birth occurred July 4, 1901, in Ottawa, Kansas; and Edwin V., born April 7, 1903, in Ballard, Washington.

In his political views Dr. Lathrop is independent, voting as his judgment dictates. He belongs to the Bahai Assembly, which is a religious movement with about thirty million followers. For his diversion he turns to tennis, being a lover of the sport. He is also fond of reading and study and is well informed concerning the best literature. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. Left fatherless at an early age, he became the sole support of his mother, who was an invalid, and at the age of sixteen years he was left an orphan by her death. Dependent upon his own resources, he has worked his way steadily upward, achieving that success which is the merited reward of industry, capability and integrity. He has held before him high ideals and laudable ambition has prompted him to reach the position which he now fills as one of the prominent neuropathic and osteopathic physicians of Seattle.

ALPHEUS F. HAAS.

Alpheus F. Haas, president of the city council of Seattle, was born in Jackson county, Michigan, October 21, 1845. His father, John Haas, was a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and in 1832 came to America, being then in his twenty-second year. He settled in Freedom township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and married Miss Sarah Croman, who was born in Pennsylvania of German parentage. They removed to Hudson, Lenawee county, Michigan, during the early boyhood of their son Alpheus and there the mother passed away in 1851, leaving five children, two sisters and a brother older than Alpheus and a younger brother. All are still living.

Alpheus F. Haas attended the district schools until his fourteenth year, when he began work on the farm, being thus employed for two years. At the end of that time he began learning the carpenter's trade, but put aside work at the bench in order to respond to the country's call for troops, enlisting in Company G, Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, with which he served until June 17, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, for hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his military assistance. Returning to civil life, he resumed work at his trade in Hudson. While there residing he was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Tolchard, of Hudson, Michigan, on the 15th of October, 1868, and to them was born a son, Louis T., who is now with his parents in Seattle. In 1872 the family removed to Adrian, Michigan, where Mr. Haas entered the employ of the Adrian Car & Manufacturing Company, which later became the Peninsular Car Works. For several years he held the responsible position of foreman in the woodworking department and during his residence in Adrian he also became an active factor in local political circles and was elected supervisor from the first ward, being the second republican ever elected and the first one to hold that office in twenty years. He made such an excellent record, however, that his fellow townsmen indorsed him for re-election and he continued in the position for three terms, making a most creditable record through his fidelity to duty and his practical efforts to advance the interests of the county in as far as his official prerogatives permitted. He was also superintendent of the water works at Adrian for nearly six years and that city lost a valued resident when, in August, 1890, he left there for Seattle.

Mr. Haas came to the northwest to accept the position of secretary and manager of the Seattle City Railway, the Yesler Way & Jackson street cable line, at which time the late Fred J. Grant was president of the company. Mr. Haas continued in charge of the property as manager and later as receiver until the railway plant was acquired by the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company in December, 1901. On assuming charge he at once double-tracked Yesler Way to Thirteenth avenue and thence to Jackson street and in so doing eliminated the high trestle on Jackson street across what is now Frink Park. In 1891 he developed and opened to the public Leschi Park, now considered one of the most attractive of the city's many beauty spots. In 1899 he secured a new franchise and double-tracked Yesler Way with a cable line and extended the same to the shore of Lake Washington, which made easier entrance to the park and the boats plying on the

lake. He built and for many years operated the steamer L. T. Haas on Lake Washington. In 1892 he purchased property at Bellevue on the east side of the lake and there built greenhouses, being one of the pioneers in the business of growing flowers and vegetables under glass at Seattle. He also materially aided in the development of that section of the country. After the line was sold he entered the employ of the city as an inspector in the engineers' department, was elected to the city council in 1911 for a one year term and was re-elected in 1912 for the three years' term. At this writing, in 1915, he is president of the city council and has given many tangible evidences of his devotion to the general good. He is a believer in the future of the city and its rapid and substantial development and has utilized every means at his command to contribute to the result. His work with the street car company and his subsequent official service has been of great benefit to Seattle and all acknowledge him a public-spirited citizen whose activity has made his name a synonym for loyalty to the public good.

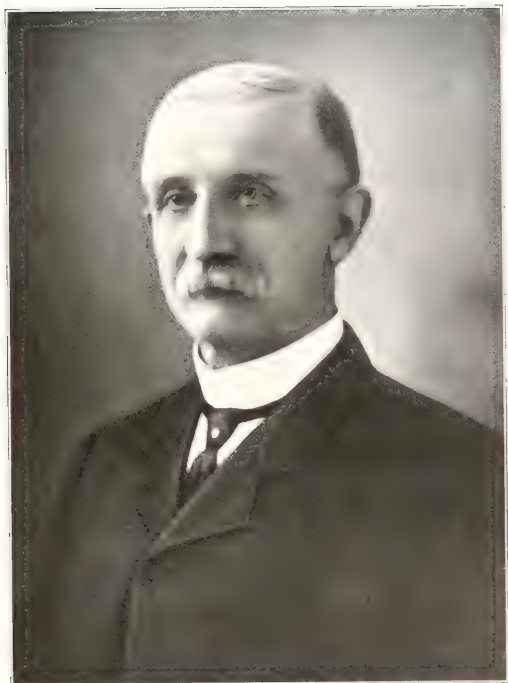
U. R. NIESZ.

In a history of Seattle it is imperative that mention be made of U. R. Niesz. He came here in pioneer times and following the conflagration of 1889 took a most active and helpful part in a readjustment and shaping of conditions which have led to the development of the city along modern lines with the opportunity to meet modern conditions and bring about the present development and improvement. He was born February 17, 1849, in Canton, Ohio. His father, William Niesz, also a native of Canton, died in the year 1913, at the advanced age of ninety-one. He was a farmer living on the outskirts of Canton and was prominently identified with the interests of the community in which he lived. He served as school director for many years, giving stalwart support to the cause of education, and he also served as assessor of his district a number of terms. At the time of the Civil war he served as captain in the Home Guards. He was a representative of an old Pennsylvania family, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Delilah Roush. She was born at Richville, Ohio, and passed away in 1853.

U. R. Niesz acquired his early education in the school of hard work on his father's farm and in the public school, attending the old Niesz school, which was also known as Prairie College, for three or four months during the winter seasons. The farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, and as only about forty acres had been cleared and planted to crops when Mr. Niesz appeared upon the scene, it afforded ample opportunity for hard work from early morning until late at night, year in and year out, for when not working on crops, the order of the day was preparing more land for tillage. This thoroughly closed the safety valve against any loss of time, as a moment wasted was forever gone and could not be recalled.

At the age of fourteen years Mr. Niesz had completed the common branches at school, including algebra and physical geography, and had read the entire school library at Prairie College. From that time on his winters as well as his summers were spent in clearing land, but during the evenings he devoted his time to reading the books of his father's library and other volumes that he could borrow. Arriving at young manhood and with a strong yearning for more useful knowledge, he entered Mount Union College at Mount Union, Ohio, and after a term's study there determined to work his way through college, taking an elective course. Pursuant to this end, he was willing to turn his hand to any honorable calling which would yield the means to enable him to continue his studies. In retrospect he can now see himself between that time and the time of his graduation, on the road with horse and buggy, going from town to town with a stencil outfit, cutting name plates and stamping key checks; then by railroad on the same mission. Again he can see himself selling books and later establishing agencies and drilling agents. He can also see himself selling nursery stock and for one season serving as superintendent of a nursery near Hastings, Michigan.

During this period Mr. Niesz also taught two terms of mixed schools, the first a six



U. R. NIESZ

months' term near Genoa, Ohio, about midway between Canton and Massillon, in which he had one hundred and five pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of seventy-five. At the close of the six months the school board insisted he should continue the school for two months more, but he had made arrangements to be at Mount Union for the spring term at college. The school board then exacted the promise that in case he should teach the next winter he would give their school the preference; but after pursuing the spring and summer terms at Mount Union and helping his father on the farm through harvest time, urgent request was made that he should attend the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, which later became the Ohio Northern University. Hence he notified the school board at Genoa that he would not accept a school for the coming winter, but fate intervened. He had taken a position against corporal punishment in schools, about which time an application was received at the normal school for a teacher who could handle a school near Kenton, Ohio, which had been broken up by unruly members for three successive years. On a dare Mr. Niesz took the school and came out triumphant at the end of his four months' contract, saying that he had spent a most delightful four months with that school. He then returned to the normal for the spring term. Before he was graduated he also served for two years of ten months each as superintendent of the schools of Remington, Indiana, and one year at Kentland, Indiana, in which school George Ade, the noted humorist, was a pupil. During that period he blandly says he was known by the appellation of Professor Niesz.

His college career was necessarily an intermittent one and was divided between two institutions of learning, but taking an elective course, he pursued such studies as appealed to him most for usefulness in the future. He was partial to commercial and scientific studies, though in the languages he gave attention to Latin, German and French and as teacher carried a class in German through a two years' high-school course, at the end of which time he says they knew a great deal more about German than he did. Closely applying himself to his work, however, he had by 1876 graduated from both Mount Union College and the Ohio Northern University. While pursuing his college course his travels took him through some thirty-three of the states and territories of the Union and most of the provinces of Canada, during which he visited practically all of the large cities of both countries, thus gaining much valuable information and experience. In the year of his graduation he took a trip of seven thousand miles, visiting the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and ending with a trip up the Hudson river and then around the Great Lakes to Chicago, whence he went to Sheldon, Illinois, in time to assist in conducting a Teachers' Normal Institute. He afterward became superintendent of the Sheldon schools for the ensuing year and at the end of the ten months' term conducted a six weeks' normal institute and lecture course at the Sheldon school, at which about one hundred teachers were in attendance. Among the lecturers secured were the Illinois state superintendent of public instruction and other eminent educators.

With but one week's vacation after the institute, Mr. Niesz commenced another year of ten months as superintendent at Sheldon, but while he enjoyed the work, he had arranged to enter upon mercantile pursuits and when the year was about half over notified his school board in order that they might look for his successor. The board, however, persisted in reelecting him notwithstanding his fully matured plans to enter the field of merchandising. He still cherishes the recommendation they insisted on presenting him to show their goodwill in case he should again wish to enter school work. He still takes great delight in his experiences leading up to and during his college days and also in his former school and teachers' institute work, and is especially glad that he never failed to help his father at harvest time after leaving the farm until he graduated save for the one year when he was a nurseryman in Michigan. The only school for which he ever applied was his first one, as after that he was always solicited to accept schools. In taking the examination for a teacher's license at Kentland, Indiana, answering questions prepared by the state board, he made one hundred per cent on every branch, which was the only teachers' certificate of that percentage that he has ever seen or heard of.

In 1878 Mr. Niesz went to Denver, Colorado, and formed a partnership with his uncle, B. F. Niesz, in the boot and shoe business under the firm name of Niesz & Company. Neither had any previous experience in mercantile lines but commenced in a small

way. Two years later they were shown a report which appeared in a commercial agency in Boston, reading about as follows: "Weak firm, in poor location. No experience in the business. Not likely to last more than six months." Yet within two years' time the largest boot and shoe establishment in Denver had failed, throwing a sixty thousand dollar stock of boots and shoes on the market at bankrupt sale, with Niesz & Company as its nearest competitor, and in three years this firm had built up the largest boot and shoe business in Denver. In September, 1882, U. R. Niesz, with a view to locating in the northwest, sold his interests in Denver, took a trip back to Canton, Ohio, and on the 19th of October, 1882, was married to Miss Ada Branner, daughter of John Branner, president of the Farmers Bank of Canton and a representative of an old Pennsylvania family of Holland Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Niesz became the parents of five sons, two of whom have passed away, the others being: Paul B., twenty-three years of age, who was a law student in the University of Washington and is now associated with his father in the real-estate business; Adrian Raynor, eighteen years of age, a senior in the high school of Seattle; and Penn Earl, a youth of fourteen years, a sophomore in the high school.

Following his marriage Mr. Niesz with his wife visited relatives in Pennsylvania and after spending some weeks in the larger cities of the east, on the 20th of January took a steamer at New York for the territory of Washington by way of the Panama and Colon route, arriving in Seattle, March 15, 1883. Until December Mr. Niesz spent his time in looking over British Columbia, Washington and Oregon on the general theory that there would be a great city somewhere in the northwest and finally concluded that with all its natural advantages and the spirit of its people Seattle must become that city. In December, therefore, he became associated with W. H. Whittlesey, mentioned elsewhere in this work, in organizing an abstract company and later they admitted Charles F. Whittlesey to a partnership under the firm name of Niesz, Whittlesey & Company. They classified and indexed the county real-estate and court records of King, Pierce, Whatcom and Skagit counties, continuing in the abstract business for about four years. In July, 1887, Mr. Niesz was elected a member of the city council and in the following year sold his abstract business. In the meantime he had backed his faith in the future greatness of Seattle by purchasing one of the best view lots in the city and erecting thereon one of the finest homes then in Seattle. He also purchased eight hundred and fifty acres of land in West Seattle, where he kept adding to his holdings until his property interests there aggregated about fifteen hundred acres. When he disposed of his abstract business he also had extensive property interests in Fairhaven, Bellingham, Sehome and Whatcom, much of which has since become very valuable. He also purchased two hundred acres of land at Eagle Harbor and erected there what was then the largest brick plant in the northwest but lost that during the financial panic of 1893. He suffered much in the panic but accepted his losses philosophically and with determined purpose and courage set to work to regain the position which he had previously held as a successful business man. He did not accept the old adage that opportunity knocks but once, realizing that each day holds its opportunity and that the accomplishment of the work of one day gives power and adaptability for the labors of the succeeding day.

Against his wishes Mr. Niesz was reelected a member of the city council in July, 1889, and served during the reconstruction period following the great fire of that year, taking a prominent part in the replatting and upbuilding of the city. He with other members of the council had mapped out the whole plan some time previous to the fire, which made it possible to accomplish their purpose. Theirs was a farsighted policy and has done more to advance the interests of the city than anything else that was ever undertaken. Owing to inadequate wharf facilities outside communities could do no business with Seattle. As a member of the council Mr. Niesz was made chairman of the judiciary, finance and harbor and wharves committees and the last named took up the whole burden of replatting the business and shipping section of the city. This committee directed the replatting of the downtown district, establishing Railroad avenue, Western avenue and Post street, where the old "Ramshorn Railroad" formerly wound its sinuous course between First avenue and the water front from the southern limits of the city to Pike street; widening First and Second avenues; continuing and widening Commercial street and cutting it into First, making it First avenue, South, thereby creating the triangular

park upon which the famous totem pole now stands. They also widened what was then Second avenue, South, and named it Occidental avenue and widened what was then Third avenue, South, and cut it into Second avenue, naming it Second avenue, South, thus creating the square at the intersection of Yesler Way.

Herculean as was the task of this committee in bringing order out of chaos in this part of the city; in opening the way for land and water traffic to meet at a minimum cost of transshipment; in providing facilities for a marvelous growth in the business of a future great city; in short in giving the city a new birth, yet this great task paled into insignificance compared with the responsibilities resting upon the finance committee, of which Mr. Niesz was also chairman. The conditions confronting this committee were a thoroughly devastated business district—every wharf gone; every approach to the water front gone; streets in the business district, which were mostly built on trestle work, all consumed by the fire; practically every stock of goods, every store, every hotel, every fire engine house and the city hall all gone up in smoke, and the fire-fighting apparatus all destroyed, with the water service in the business district all out of commission. With many of the best citizens ruined by their losses in the fire, estimating that the city had been set back at least ten years, if indeed it would ever recover its former prestige or position as chief commercial city of the great northwest, some, discouraged with their losses and the glimmering prospects for the future of the city, left to seek their fortunes elsewhere, while others estimated that to rehabilitate the streets and approaches to the water front alone would cost half a million dollars; that in providing a new fire department at least five new sites should be secured, which with buildings and equipment would cost about one hundred thousand dollars; that a fire boat should be provided which would cost about another hundred thousand dollars. These, together with all the other estimates and costs, totaled quite a formidable amount of money, which, with the city charter fixing an arbitrary debt limit of sixty thousand dollars, rendered the situation, to say the least, quite appalling to those who were informed on the subject and especially to one who had to approve and sign all vouchers before warrants could be issued. But the people had previously voted bonds for twenty thousand of this and the proceeds had been used for building the Grant Street bridge, thus leaving but forty thousand dollars of credit upon which to start the city on a new lease of life. Here again Mr. Niesz proved his mettle and demonstrated that he was the right man in the right place. With the same splendid courage with which he approached the replating problem, armed with the shibboleth that with the city, as with an individual, self-preservation is the first law of nature and that necessity knows no law, he met the situation as he found it. Street planking had always been done from the general fund, but this was a time for everybody to help everybody else, so property owners were induced to rebuild the streets, the city to pay for them when its legal disability was removed. Five sites were secured for fire engine houses and buildings were erected thereon, partly on a similar basis. An electric fire alarm system was installed on the basis of a lease, paying but little more than interest on the cost until such time as the city was in position to pay for same, of course providing for the right to purchase same when in financial condition to do so. Fire apparatus was secured in similar manner and thus all along the line careful study, good judgment and strategy were required to get the city again started on the upward path, to brace up the courage of the people and, as Mr. Niesz expresses it, "to keep out of the penitentiary."

Perhaps the most embarrassing condition existing at the time of the fire and immediately thereafter was brought about by the water problem. When the fire came there was no water to quench it and afterward there was none to prevent a recurrence of same should the property owners again erect structures to feed the flames. This condition was aggravated by measures taken some time before the fire, when the privately owned water company had, as the council viewed it, by artful deception secured an amendment to its franchise which would greatly increase its revenues as well as its power over the city and its citizens, which in turn compelled the city in self-defense to take the necessary steps to install a water plant for and by the city. Surveys and estimates of cost had been made for ten million gallons per day to be brought by gravity from Rock Creek, together with the distribution of same throughout the city. One million dollars of bonds for this

purpose had been voted by the people, but to install such a plant would take time, and time was now a great desideratum. With the business district destroyed and its best customers out of commission, the company did not feel justified in going to the expense of reconstructing and extending its plant if the city was going to enter the field, so they wanted the city to renounce its determination to install a plant of its own and to guarantee them exclusive privileges for a longer period. But the fire had so thoroughly demonstrated the inefficiency of their plant and its management that such a course lacked all the elements which would inspire courage to rebuild. After much discussion and many delays the water company finally offered to sell its plant to the city, with qualifications that no private individual nor private corporation could buy it, for one million dollars; that, though yet in its infancy, it was worth a great deal more than that. Yet they recognized that this was the city of Seattle, hence they would accept the million dollars of bonds voted by the people in payment for their plant. The whole matter was finally referred to a special committee of the council to negotiate with the water company for its plant or take other steps which might relieve the situation. Mr. Niesz was made the chairman of this committee and here again he found the city charter blocking the way. While it provided unlimited credit for erecting and maintaining a water plant, yet it made no provision for purchasing a plant already erected, hence it was again a case of the necessity which knows no law and the council must be a law unto itself. It was an exigency that was unforeseen and the council must meet existing conditions and in so doing must work for the future as well as the present. After much negotiation the company made a new proposition to take eight hundred and forty thousand dollars, the amount they claimed the net revenues would carry at six per cent, and finally came down to six hundred thousand dollars if prompt action could be taken; but with the city it was not a question of what revenue the plant would yield but what it could be duplicated for or what amount would build a better or more suitable plant. Hence the committee had the council authorize the employment of some eminent hydraulic engineer of national repute to appraise the physical plant and to elaborate the plans for the gravity system to dovetail into it so far as possible for permanent use in case of purchase. To this end Mr. Benizette Williams was employed. He appraised the physical plant and prepared the plans upon which the present gravity system, of which the people are now so justly proud, was finally founded, the committee appraising the company's real estate and equities in the matter, and finally submitted their proposition to the company. This proposition with few minor changes was accepted by the company and a contract entered into for the purchase of the plant, which finally cleared the way for improvement. The contract called for the city to pay three hundred and fifty-two thousand and odd dollars for the plant, issuing a warrant for the two thousand and odd dollars to bind the company, the balance to be paid when legal disabilities could be removed, at any time before January 1, 1892. In the meantime extensions to the plant were to be made according to the city's plans and under city supervision.

Fortunately the constitutional convention was in session during Seattle's most critical times and three important cities of the territory having but recently been devastated by fire made it far more tractable to the possible needs of a municipality. When their committee had decided to fix the debt limit of the municipalities of the coming state to conform with the congressional act for the municipalities of the territories of the United States, namely at four per cent of the assessed value of the property of such municipality according to the last previous assessment roll, a wire to the mayor asking if Seattle could get through on that amount quickly prompted his appointment of Mr. Niesz to appear before that committee, where by a showing of the estimated cost of rehabilitating the burned district, of Seattle's situation as to water and possible light works for the comfort, convenience and health of the community, which are in the nature of an investment and yield revenues, and of a possible condition as to sewers for the preservation of health, which at times become almost a military necessity, by the method of gradual approach he readily demonstrated that a municipality should have a little leeway, so the properly constituted authorities could in case of emergency extend its credit without a vote of the people to the extent of say one and one-half per cent of its assessed valuation; that an additional amount, say up to five per cent, might be extended for general municipal purposes by a vote of

three-fifths of the voters, voting at an election for that purpose; and that an additional amount of say five per cent might be extended by a similar vote of the people for water works, light works or for sewers—and such were the provisions finally adopted by the convention and the people.

Mr. Niesz was also largely instrumental in securing provision in the state constitution for the larger cities of the state to have the right to prepare their own charters. He was also appointed as special representative of the city on this subject. His object was: first, to secure local self-government for the larger cities; second, to secure charters adaptable to local conditions; and third, to have the larger cities vie with each other in promoting progress. The population was fixed at twenty thousand for cities of the first class, which were permitted to prepare their own charters, in order to secure the votes of King, Pierce and Spokane counties, Seattle then having about thirty thousand, with Tacoma and Spokane near the twenty thousand mark. While the committee of the constitution builders was at work on harbor and tide land provisions, Mr. Niesz was again sent to Olympia to present the city's case. In replating the business and shipping section of the city, all streets ending on the water front were by ordinance projected out to deep water, and Mr. Niesz had ideas on harbors and tide lands. He was in favor of the state doing with the harbor cities as the United States does with the state, i. e., conserve them for the future city to be turned over to it when it prepares and adopts its charter, the harbor area to be inalienable in the interest of commerce, under control of a local commission, and the tide lands to be handled by the same or another local commission for the benefit of the port; and had this course been pursued Seattle and Tacoma might today both have had permanent sea wall and concrete docks with ample means to make them free ports.

During the session of the first state legislature Mr. Niesz was again selected as special representative of the city and had much to do with framing legislation to provide for the city's needs. He was associated with Judge Parsons, who was employed by the committee of one hundred at Tacoma, preparing the enabling act for cities of the first class to prepare their own charters. They were to prepare the bill and to submit it to the cities before its introduction in the legislature. Mr. Niesz, through experience in municipal work, sensed the situation and aimed to give to cities all the power which the legislature could grant without directly delegating its power to the cities, while Judge Parsons was trying to prepare a charter with limitations on nearly every subject and in nearly every section. They were known as the short bill and the long bill, Judge Parsons preparing the latter and Mr. Niesz the former. The short bill was adopted and enacted into law and had not the one short clause, "subject to the general laws of the state," been injected into the law, Washington's first-class cities might now enjoy local self-government and work out their own destiny, bearing the same relation to the state as the state does to the nation. It may be truly said the beneficial results accomplished for the city by Mr. Niesz have stamped their impress deeply upon its growth and have had far-reaching effect, yet since leaving the city council there has never been a time when he could be induced to accept another public office, though always interested in public affairs and willing to lend a helping hand and do his part in public undertakings. Mr. Niesz has served three terms as a member of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and has been a member of the Commercial Club and of many improvement clubs. He has cleared more than four hundred acres of land in and near Seattle and in platting land into city lots has always been mindful of the future needs of a great city as well as the comfort and convenience of those who would eventually use the property by providing liberally for public places, wide avenues, etc. He donated to the city the site for the West Seattle Carnegie Public Library and offered to donate the choice of several valuable sites for the Art Museum. He built several business blocks in the city as well as several homes for himself and family and some houses for sale. He took a leading part in the annexation of Seattle's various suburbs and in the annexation of West Seattle he insisted on including all of the tide lands and the Duwamish valley, contending that all this with the greatest possible amount of the drainage district to the south, placed under the jurisdiction of the city, would soon lead to the straightening of the Duwamish river by building a waterway through the valley, which with an avenue paralleling it at a proper distance on each side, of sufficient width to accommodate wagon,

street car and railroad traffic, would solve the manufacturing site problem and greatly benefit the commercial interests of the city—and these things are now all under way.

Mr. Niesz has always been an ardent advocate of good roads, giving special attention to arterial highways. At the present time he is much interested in the arterial highways for West Seattle. In politics he has always been a republican. At the present time he is devoting his attention largely to the supervision of improvements on his various property interests, his holdings being now mostly in Seattle, West Seattle and between Seattle and Tacoma, though he still holds his interest in the old homestead at Canton, Ohio. On the whole it can be said that Mr. Niesz has been a useful citizen for Seattle and the state of Washington, that his efforts have been constructive rather than speculative, that he has done his part well in the upbuilding of the city and state and that he deserves all the good fortune that has come to him.

LEWIS SOLOMON ROWE.

When Seattle was a small town Lewis Solomon Rowe became identified with its business interests. At that time all trade interests centered around Front street and the most farsighted would scarcely have dreamed that the city would extend out upon and over the hills bordering the lake and that it would become a great metropolitan center, with its ramifying trade interests reaching not only to all sections of this country but to many foreign lands as well. For a number of years Mr. Rowe has engaged in no active business, for his former success was sufficient to enable him to live retired. He was born in Madison, Maine, August 31, 1831, and came of English and Scotch lineage, earlier representatives of the name having lived in New Hampshire. His father, Solomon Rowe, was born in that state and married Miss Betsey Richardson, of Maine, whose ancestors were represented in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe became parents of ten children and the father provided for their support by carrying on general agricultural pursuits. He had large tracts of land which in time were operated by his sons, while he devoted his attention to the work of the ministry as a preacher of the Baptist denomination. His life and example were a permeating influence for good wherever he was known and wherever he went he gained many friends who deeply deplored his death when at the age of sixty years he passed away. His wife was sixty-seven years of age at the time of her demise.

Lewis S. Rowe was the youngest of their ten children and at the age of fourteen years he put aside his textbooks and left the public schools in order to provide for his own support. After walking a distance of fifty miles from his home to Bangor, Maine, he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carriage maker's trade under John Wingate, his pecuniary compensation being thirty dollars for the first year and sixty for the second. He did not complete his apprenticeship, however, for feeling that he was not receiving fair treatment, he left his employer and secured a situation in a locomotive factory, where he received a dollar and a half per day. Two years later he heard and heeded the call of the west, for he embarked on the *Orizaba*, an outward bound sailing vessel from New York, the destination of which was San Francisco. He had gone aboard as a stow-away, intending to work his passage, and during the voyage he washed dishes. Immediately after arriving in San Francisco he engaged in blacking boots, for which he was sometimes paid a dollar, but he soon secured employment that offered better opportunities. He was ambitious and made good use of the advantages which came to him, so that he steadily worked his way upward.

After returning to New Hampshire, in 1856, Mr. Rowe entered the employ of Abbott & Downing, carriage manufacturers, with whom he remained for five years but in April, 1861, he was again in California, having landed from the steamer, *North Star*, which sailed from New York. While en route a severe storm was encountered and, losing its mast, the vessel was obliged to put into port for repairs. Mr. Rowe entered the employ of Kilbourne & Bent, who were conducting a carriage manufacturing business at the corner of Third and Market streets in San Francisco. His wage was originally five



LEWIS S. ROWE

dollars per day but a little later he was given piece work and put in charge of the shop, so that his wages amounted to from sixty to seventy dollars per week. In 1862 he went to Honolulu to take charge of a carriage shop, but not liking the island, he returned to San Francisco after three months. Still later he went to Topeka, Kansas, and a year afterward to Newton, Kansas, establishing the first store in that town, for which he hauled the lumber a distance of thirty miles. He built up an extensive business there and when the Santa Fe Railroad was built he shipped his goods by the carload. Conditions became such, however, that he desired no longer to live in Newton. Drunken Texas cowboys and railroad men, engaged in building the Santa Fe, were continually fighting and during Mr. Rowe's residence in Newton thirty-seven men and one woman were killed. Closing out his business, he removed to Pueblo, Colorado, where he remained for two years and then again went to California.

In 1875 Mr. Rowe arrived in Seattle and opened a small store on Front avenue, at the foot of Cherry street, his stock of groceries having cost him two hundred and thirty dollars. Mr. Yesler erected a store building for him and for nine years he continued successfully in the grocery trade, winning a large patronage. When city realty sold at a very low figure he made investment in property and after an illness of two years, in which he was unable to do active work, he turned his attention to his real estate. There was a timber tract where the fine family residence now stands. He obtained five acres for four hundred dollars and this property at Denny Way and Summit street is very valuable. On Front street he erected six stores, which returned to him a good rental, and he likewise engaged in the carriage business, having a large repository and selling many carriages. He became a partner of Hon. C. P. Stone in this enterprise and success attended their efforts in large measure, for they purchased their carriages by the car lot. They controlled the output of several eastern factories and at length Mr. Rowe purchased his partner's interest and remained in the business alone for several years but finally retired from that field. He otherwise contributed to the upbuilding of the city by erecting fifteen flats on Union street at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Rowe has lived to see a remarkable rise in property values, some of his holdings increasing in worth a hundredfold. He laid out and platted the Veneta addition to Port Orchard and found a ready sale for the property and in 1893 he went to the Colville reservation and located the Veneta gold mine, capitalized for seven hundred thousand dollars. His investments have been carefully placed. He seems to readily recognize not only present but future values and his business affairs have been so conducted that excellent results have attended his efforts, making him one of the prosperous residents of the northwest.

In 1856 Mr. Rowe was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Clifford and they had a daughter, Lizzie Ella, now the wife of C. F. Dean. For his second wife Mr. Rowe chose Miss Miranda F. Hummell, and Vena, the daughter of this marriage, has become the wife of Edwin Maxwell. Out of humble surroundings Mr. Rowe has risen to a position of prominence, entering into important and extensive business relations. In his business life he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his business, and he has been strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his business characteristics, it might be given in these words: a progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.

WINFIELD R. SMITH.

Winfield R. Smith is a leading attorney of Seattle, where he has practiced his profession continuously for the past twenty-five years. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1866, his parents being Winfield and Sarah (Fellows) Smith, pioneers of that city. Winfield Smith was the first white child born at Fort Howard, in northern Wisconsin, where his father, an army officer, was stationed. He resided at Milwaukee for

over a half century, until his death in 1899, being actively engaged in the practice of law until within the last few years of his life. He served as attorney general of Wisconsin for two terms and also in other public positions.

Winfield R. Smith pursued his more advanced education in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of B. L. Subsequently he attended the School of Law of Columbia University but completed his professional training in Wisconsin, receiving the LL. B. degree in 1891. He began practice in the Badger state, where he was married, and a short time later came to Seattle, opening an office here late in 1891. During the intervening years to the present he has built up an extensive and lucrative clientage. His handling of his case is always full, comprehensive and correct, and his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove.

In 1891 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Susie S. Wegg, a native of St. Thomas, Ontario, who resided for a number of years in Milwaukee and subsequently in Chicago, where the wedding ceremony was celebrated. They have two children. Mrs. Smith also pursued a college course in the University of Wisconsin and is active in many directions and with various organizations. She took a leading part in organizing the Sunset Club and was its president for the first three years, during which the club's development was unique.

In politics Mr. Smith is an independent republican. He is a loyal and public-spirited citizen who has always lent his aid in charitable and public work, but his attention has been concentrated chiefly upon his profession and he has not sought political preferment. His membership relations extend to various organizations, including the Rainier, Arctic and Seattle Golf Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. His social qualities have gained him wide acquaintance and certain sterling traits of character which he possesses have won for him the friendship of the many with whom he has been brought in contact.

NABOTH ALLEN, M. D.

Seattle finds an enthusiastic supporter in Dr. Naboth Allen, who took up his abode in this city in 1914 and has since engaged in the practice of his profession, specializing in obstetrics. He was born at Greens Pond, on Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, December 14, 1871. His father, George Allen, was also a native of that place and devoted his early life to the fishing industry but later was successfully engaged in mercantile lines. He died at Greens Pond, July 23, 1914, when sixty-eight years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ann Cave, was a native of Bay Roberts, on Conception Bay in Newfoundland, and is still living. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children.

Dr. Naboth Allen, the second of the family, pursued his early education in the public schools of his native town and obtained his matriculation at Columbian College, New Westminster, British Columbia, going from there to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, from which he graduated as first honor man in June, 1902. He passed the examination in 1903 in British Columbia and practiced for nine years in Vancouver, British Columbia, leaving there in 1912 for a year's special work in the old country, taking the L. M. degree at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and later going to Berlin and Vienna. After coming home he took the State of Washington Medical degree.

Following his return from Europe he remained in Vancouver until August, 1914, when he removed to Seattle, where he has since engaged in practice, specializing in obstetrics. He belongs to the King County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and keeps in touch with the results of modern research and scientific investigation along the line of his chosen life work.

On the 29th of October, 1903, in Chilliwack, British Columbia, Dr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Ethel M. Ashwell, a native of British Columbia and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ashwell, representing an old pioneer family of Chilliwack which has been

there residing for the past forty or fifty years. Dr. and Mrs. Allen have three children, namely: George Ashwell, who was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, January 28, 1905; Doris Cave, whose birth occurred in Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 8th of June, 1907; and William Grenfell, born in Vancouver on the 30th of April, 1914.

Dr. Allen belongs to the Commercial and to the Athletic Clubs of Seattle, finds pleasant association in those organizations and is interested in carrying forth their projects. In religious faith he is a Methodist and conforms his life to the teachings of that denomination. A review of his record shows many admirable qualities and traits of character. He began earning his own living at the age of ten years and assisted in the support of his parents, fishing cod on the coast of Labrador until the age of nineteen, when he came west, for his father had met with financial reverses and was in ill health. His education was therefore deferred until he reached the age of twenty-three years. He arrived in British Columbia with a capital of but eight dollars and he had neither friends nor acquaintances there. He can truly be called a self-made man, for he has been both the architect and builder of his own fortunes. He spent four years, from 1892 until 1897, in fur sealing on the coast of Japan and on the Kamchatka coast, operating in the Behring and Okhotsk seas. He was also employed by a British company in the salmon fisheries at Point Roberts and he spent two years off Anacortes, acting as manager there for another British concern. He also spent the year 1899 in a logging camp on the British coast. All through these years he embraced every opportunity to further his education and when his funds would become exhausted he would again take up business pursuits until he could once more renew his studies. Eventually he qualified for medical practice and his laudable ambition to become proficient in his profession has led him to continue his studies in post-graduate work and through private reading, so that he is now one of the well informed practitioners in Seattle. He had a very large practice in Vancouver and since his removal to Washington has already become well established as a most able representative of the profession in this state.

CHARLES FAUNTLEROY WHITTLESEY.

The law has ever attracted to its ranks a class of men gifted with keen perception and logical trend of mind, who by nature or training, or both, are peculiarly fitted to deal with the intricate problems which arise among their fellowmen. In reviewing the prominent members of the bar of King county it is imperative that mention be made of Charles Fauntleroy Whittlesey, who is at present associated with the Washington Title Insurance Company and Osborne Tremper & Company, Incorporated, abstractors of title. Since 1883 he has been a resident of the state of Washington and in 1884 came to Seattle.

He was born at Fort Union, New Mexico, August 19, 1855, and in both the paternal and maternal lines is descended from prominent old families and Revolutionary stock. John Whittlesey, the progenitor of the Whittlesey family in America, came to this country from Cambridge, England, in 1635, settling at Saybrook, Connecticut, where his son Joseph was born on the 15th of January, 1671. He became the father of the second Joseph Whittlesey, who was born at Saybrook, May 20, 1722, and during the Revolutionary war served as adjutant quartermaster of a Connecticut regiment. He was made a prisoner by the British during that struggle. His son, John Baldwin Whittlesey, was born in Saybrook, November 20, 1782, and became the grandfather of Charles F. Whittlesey. He entered the Presbyterian ministry in the state of New York, and his death there occurred September 10, 1833, when he had reached the age of fifty-one years. He married Nancy Hotchkiss, a daughter of Lemuel and Penelope Hotchkiss, who were from Connecticut.

Joseph Hotchkiss Whittlesey, the father of Charles F. Whittlesey, was born in Avon, New York, August 22, 1822, and was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy. During the Mexican war he was made second lieutenant and for gallant service at the battle of Buena Vista and Chapultepec, in which he served under General Taylor, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. After that war he was with a cavalry regiment on the western plains to hold the Indians in subjugation until the outbreak of the Civil

war. In this struggle he served his country as a brave and loyal soldier, having command of a cavalry regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He was with that regiment at the battle of Antietam, in the siege of Yorktown and in other engagements and was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia, but on account of disability was soon afterward paroled and exchanged. For a time thereafter he was engaged in recruiting volunteers for the Union army throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire and Wisconsin. He was retired for disability incurred in the line of duty and afterward became professor of military science at Cornell University. He was next made treasurer of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., serving in the latter position for five years. The year 1884 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, but after a residence here of only two years he was called to his final rest, passing away August 1, 1886, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Knox Fauntleroy, was a descendant of an old French family of Virginia, the ancestry being traced back to Moore Fauntleroy, the founder of the family in America, who came to this country from Scotland, settling in Frederick county, Virginia. He was of French and Scottish descent. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Charles Fauntleroy, sat upon the supreme bench of the Old Dominion, was also a member of the Virginia legislature and won the title of general in the Revolutionary war, having charge of a Virginia brigade. So great was his sympathy for the cause of the colonies that he disinherited a son who espoused the British cause. His daughter married Charles Magill, who was a colonel on General Washington's staff, while another daughter became the wife of Charles M. Thurston, who was also a member of Washington's staff during that memorable struggle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey were born two sons, William Hickox and Charles Fauntleroy. The latter was educated by private tutors during his early boyhood but subsequently became a student in Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1874 with valedictorian honors. His professional education was received in Columbian College, Washington, D. C., where he completed his course by graduation in 1876, and from that time until 1880 he followed his chosen profession in the capital city. In the latter year he took up his abode in Colorado, where he was a member of the legal profession for three years. Since 1883 he has been a resident of the state of Washington, spending the first year in Whatcom and Tacoma, while since 1884 he has made his home in Seattle. Following his arrival in this city he turned his attention principally to land law and assisted in compiling a set of abstracts of title of King county. He formed a corporation under the name of the Booth-Whittlesey-Hanford Abstract Company, which company owned the abstracts and which has now consolidated with Osborne Tremper & Company, Incorporated. He is now one of the title attorneys of the Washington Title Insurance Company.

The name of Whittlesey is a familiar one in political and professional circles throughout this section of the state; and by reason of his marked intellectual activity and superior ability he is well fitted to aid in molding the policy of the state, to control general interests and form public opinion. He has been a lifelong democrat and for two terms of two years each he served King county as its treasurer. He was appointed by Governor Eugene Semple as regent of the University of Washington and occupied that position for nearly five years, being the incumbent when the territory was admitted into the Union.

On the 23d of July, 1886, Mr. Whittlesey married Miss Louisiana De Wolfe, a daughter of Captain Frederick S. De Wolfe, and a native of Charlotte, North Carolina. Her father served as captain of Confederate forces during the Civil war and is now a resident of Seattle. Three daughters blessed this union: Charlotte De Wolfe, now the wife of Walter S. Fitz of Pasco, Washington; Laura De Wolfe, now the wife of Dr. J. Tate Mason; and Katherine Fauntleroy. The last named died in infancy.

Mrs. Whittlesey is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Seattle and Mr. Whittlesey belongs to the Phi Kappa Psi, Alpha chapter, of the District of Columbia; to Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E.; to the Seattle Athletic Club; and to the Seattle Golf Club. He has the unique distinction of having been on the soil of old Oregon before the Civil war. His father helped to build the United States fort and barracks at The Dalles and afterward lived at Vancouver and later at Walla Walla, where the family was located at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south, at which time

Charles F. Whittlesey was a little lad of about five years. With the development of the northwest he is largely familiar and has been an interested witness of its growth and progress, while in the work of development and improvement he has borne an active and helpful part, his labors being far-reaching and beneficial.

EDWARD N. FURMAN.

Edward N. Furman is conducting the Northwestern Shorthand Reporting School, in which connection he is the owner of an establishment that has proved of value in this section of the country, giving thorough training to young men and women along lines fitting them for the business world. He is a native son of the middle west, his birth having occurred in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, July 8, 1886. His father, Francis M. Furman, was one of the pioneer farmers and stock raisers of that state.

The acquirement of an education occupied the major portion of his time and attention in his youth. He attended the public and high schools at Rosendale, Wisconsin, and upon graduation entered the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he continued his studies for two years. He later went to Milwaukee, taking postgraduate work and then removed to Chicago, where he was employed by the American Express Company. He was afterwards appointed to a government position and later accepted a position with Edwin L. Cobb, a well known court reporter. Three years afterward he came to Seattle, expecting to find good business opportunities in the growing northwest, and has made a complete success as a court reporter. March 30, 1914, Mr. Furman established the Northwestern Shorthand Reporting School, which he is now conducting with great success. From the beginning the school has been very successful and the methods of instruction seem to embody the very essence of a thorough education in stenography, bookkeeping and office routine.

Mr. Furman holds a membership with the Knights of Columbus, and also belongs to the Commercial Club and the Young Men's Republican Club, which indicates his interest in municipal affairs and especially in the welfare of his city, in the development of its trade relations. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he never seeks nor desires office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his educational interests.

ERWIN L. WEBER.

Erwin L. Weber, a consulting engineer of Seattle, whose knowledge of the practical and scientific phases of the business has brought him a liberal patronage, came to this city in 1909. He was born in Cassel, Germany, on the 28th of June, 1884, a son of E. Weber, a skilled violinist, who, on coming to America with his family in 1890, settled in Helena, Montana. In the family were three children, of whom Erwin L. Weber is the youngest. He was a lad of six summers at the time he accompanied his parents to the United States and his early education was acquired in the public schools of Montana, while later he pursued his studies in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, taking a special course in electrical and mechanical engineering. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Minneapolis as a consulting engineer, with the firm, of which Charles L. Pillsbury is the head and in 1909 he came to Seattle, where he entered upon the private practice of his profession independently. He is a man of marked ability in his chosen field, his thorough preparatory training, his ready adaptability and the practical turn of his mind enabling him to advance steadily and to find ready and correct solution for all intricate and difficult professional problems. He has designed the electrical, mechanical and sanitary equipment for many important buildings in Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and other points in the northwest. His professional activities were called into play in connection with the building of the Washington State Reformatory, the King county building, the

Washington Security building and the Coliseum, which is now in process of erection. He was also connected professionally with the building of the Pantages and Liberty Theaters of Seattle. He has been a resident of this city sufficiently long to thoroughly establish his reputation as a foremost representative of his profession and his business is one of growing extent and importance.

In Seattle, in 1913, Mr. Weber was married to Miss Clara McDonald, a daughter of John McDonald, who was prominently known in Montana as attorney and judge in Helena.

Mr. Weber belongs to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and concentrates almost his entire attention upon his professional interests and duties, yet he is appreciative of the social amenities of life and has gained a large circle of warm friends during his residence in this state.

O. B. LITTELL.

O. B. Littell has been a resident of Seattle for almost a third of a century and gained an enviable position in business circles as proprietor of the Western Mill Factory, manufacturing sash, doors and moldings, with office at the corner of Terry avenue and Mercer street. Since October, 1914, he has lived retired. He was born at New Providence, Clark county, Indiana, on the 31st of October, 1850, and received a grammar school education at New Albany, that state, during the troublous period of the Civil war. While attending school he sold and carried newspapers in order to meet his expenses and keep himself clothed, his parents being in straitened financial circumstances. When a youth of sixteen he put aside his textbooks and secured a position as grocery clerk. At the age of twenty years he entered a wholesale commission house of Louisville, Kentucky, in the capacity of porter, at a salary of thirty dollars per month. He remained with that concern for seven years and when he left their employ was holding the position of manager at a figure of his own setting. Mr. Littell subsequently embarked in business on his own account at New Albany and thus continued until June, 1882, when he made his way westward, arriving in Seattle on the 18th of July following. Here he has resided continuously to the present time. He was employed as house carpenter for a time and later opened a jobbing shop on Union street, between Third and Fourth streets. Afterward he erected a sash and door factory on Third, between Pike and Pine streets, which was destroyed by fire in April, 1892. On the 20th of May following he took charge of the Western Mill Factory and in 1902 purchased the ground and erected a new plant. In its conduct he won a gratifying and well merited measure of success. He earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings was known for his prompt and honorable methods, which won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen. On the 1st of October, 1914, he retired from active business.

On the 21st of January, 1875, at New Albany, Indiana, Mr. Littell was united in marriage to Miss Tillie T. Duncan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Littell enjoy an extensive and favorable acquaintance in this city. Before and during the big fire of 1889, Mr. Littell served as a volunteer fireman, being a member of Deluge Hose Company, which was stationed at Pine street and Third avenue. His record is that of a self-made man who has won his success entirely by his own efforts and should serve to inspire others who are dependent upon their own resources in the battle of life.

TIMOTHY RYAN.

Timothy Ryan, who died February 10, 1916, was a prominent contractor of Seattle, an extensive business making heavy demands upon his time and energies. He was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and a son of Malachy and Johanna (Ryan) Ryan, both of whom are now deceased. The father, who was a farmer and contractor and made a



TIMOTHY RYAN

specialty of road building, died at the age of eighty-six years, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-six.

The son attended the national schools of Ireland and in 1873 came to America. In the early period of his residence on this continent he engaged in farming in California and in 1884 he came to Seattle, where he was afterward engaged in contracting. His patronage grew continually in volume and importance and after the fire he built the New England Hotel, the Crane Company's building, the Hambach building, the building of the Armour Packing Company, the boat shop at the navy yard for the United States and other buildings at the navy yard. He did considerable important road building and executed contracts for other public improvements. He built the first brick highway in the state between Tacoma and Kent, also paved Second avenue from Pike street to Yesler Way, completing that work about a year ago, and paved Sixth and Eighth avenues in the Westlake district. His contracts kept him extremely busy and he employed a large force of workmen.

On the 27th of February, 1889, in Seattle, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Gleeson, a daughter of Michael Gleeson, who was born in Ireland and came to Seattle twenty-seven years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were born seven children: Josephine, the wife of J. W. Pettinger, who was a full partner of Mr. Ryan in the contracting business; Nora Catherine, Frances Margaret and Alice Julia, all at home; and Josephine, James Timothy and Thomas George, who are students.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Ryan held membership with the Knights of Columbus. He was also a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his political faith was that of the democratic party. He served as councilman in 1893-4, was superintendent of streets in 1894 and was county commissioner in 1897, serving for a two years' term. He did very important work in the reconstruction of the city following the fire of 1889 and through that period was associated with Matt Bramigan in his extensive building operations. He continued as a leading contractor of the city until his death, enjoying a business of large and gratifying proportions.

THOMAS SANDERS.

About a third of a century ago Thomas Sanders came to Seattle and here he was actively and successfully identified with industrial interests for a number of years as president of the Bryant Lumber Company. He passed away on the 26th of July, 1914, at the age of fifty-eight years, his birth having occurred in England, February 29, 1856. When a youth of sixteen years he crossed the Atlantic to Canada where he remained for a time and then came to the United States. He began working in the lumber camps of Michigan, being thus employed until he came to Seattle in 1881. Lumber interests claimed his attention throughout his active business career. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Charles Verd, Sr., which was maintained with mutual pleasure and profit until 1902. In 1892 they built a shingle mill at Bryant and organized the Bryant Shingle Mill Company, of which Mr. Sanders served as president until his demise. In the fall of 1895 they bought the old Fremont mill at Seattle and later sold their interests at Bryant. In the conduct of his business Mr. Sanders met with success and became recognized as one of the substantial and representative business men of his city.

On the 1st of May, 1884, at Woodinville, Washington, Mr. Sanders was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary E. Woodin. Her father crossed the plains from Michigan to California in 1850, subsequently went to Oregon and in 1852 came to Seattle, taking up a homestead near Columbia City. In 1870 he founded the town of Woodinville, which was named in his honor. General agricultural pursuits claimed his attention throughout his active business career, and the farm which he operated is still in possession of his family. His demise occurred in 1908, when he had attained the age of seventy-three years. To him and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Campbell and was born in Marion county, Oregon, in 1840, were born three children, namely: Mrs. Helen Keller; Frank, who is a

resident of Woodinville, Washington; and Mrs. Mary Sanders. By her marriage the last named became the mother of nine children, eight of whom still survive, as follows: Guy, who wedded Miss Erland and has two children, Thomas and Jane; William A., who married Miss Ethel Morrison and has one child, Robert; Howard W., who married Miss Stella Searight; Helen E.; Allen D.; Ruth; Esther R.; and John L. Mrs. Mary Sanders represents the second of four generations of her family born on the Pacific coast, the first being represented by her mother and the other two by her son and his children.

Mr. Sanders was a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and also belonged to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He had great faith in Seattle from the first, and the future growth of the city justified his highest expectations. His widow, who makes her home in Seattle, is well and favorably known, her circle of friends being an extensive one.

HENRY VAN ASSELT.

With the history of pioneer development in King county the name of Henry Van Asselt is inseparably connected. He was one of the first four settlers to penetrate into this part of the state, he and three others coming together and locating the first claims in this district. He met every condition of pioneer life at a period when it was never known what skulking foe might be hidden behind tree or rock or in what hour the Indian menace would take shape for the destruction of the settlers. His work in planting the seeds of civilization has been a potent force in the development of this section and the history of King county would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to him.

Mr. Van Asselt was born in Holland, April 11, 1807, and came to the United States in 1847, being the first man from his section of his native country to emigrate to the new world. He first went to New Jersey, where he remained for nine months, and thence proceeded westward to St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent five months. At the end of that time he became a resident of Iowa, where he worked in a sawmill for ten months, and later he removed to Illinois, living in that state until 1850, when he returned to Iowa.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, he left the Mississippi valley for Oregon in company with James Swafford, Dr. T. T. Wright, John and James Thornton, Humphrey Long, Jacob Wagner and Charles Henricks. They traveled with two ox teams and wagons and endured many hardships en route, as they made their way over the long, hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes. At length, however, they reached the Willamette river and stopped at Oregon City on the 21st of September, 1850. Soon afterward Mr. Van Asselt made his way across the Willamette river to the Tualatin, where he engaged in making shingles until the following spring. In April, 1851, he went to the gold fields of California in the northern part of the state, and during five weeks and a half there spent he and the others of the party each made one thousand dollars. Mr. Van Asselt and four companions then returned to the Willamette valley in June, 1851. They met L. M. Collins, who had a claim on the Nisqually river near Puget Sound. He was accompanied by Hill Harmon, Jacob and Samuel Maple, and they all spoke so enthusiastically of what they had learned from Indians of the Sound country that Mr. Van Asselt, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Henricks started for that district. After accidentally shooting himself Mr. Van Asselt remained at St. Helen, Oregon, for a month, while the others continued on their journey, and later he joined them at Nisqually. He explored the country on horseback and on foot, traveling over Thurston and Pierce counties, but the country did not suit him and just as he was about to return to Oregon Mr. Collins offered to take him to land that would suit him forty miles down the Sound.

Accompanied by Samuel and Jacob Maple, Mr. Van Asselt and Mr. Collins then started, on the 12th of September, 1851, and two days later reached the mouth of the Duwamish river, after which they went up the river to White and Black rivers. All selected claims on the present sites of Georgetown and Vanasselt. Not a white man was living in King county at the time, Indians occupying the town site of Seattle. With great difficulty they got their stock and household goods to their claims and soon afterward the Dennys, Terrys, and others at Alki Point made locations in the vicinity of Seattle. Nine weeks after the

first claim stakes were set there were nine houses built between Alki Point and Mr. Van Asselt's claim. The trials and hardships which the early settlers had to endure were innumerable and the treachery of the Indians was great. The red men continually stole from the white settlers, who naturally resented it, and on the 28th of October, 1855, the famous White river massacre occurred. All of the white people fled to Seattle and within twelve hours the only white persons alive in King county outside of Seattle, were Mr. Van Asselt, Samuel Maple, Dr. Grow and Frank Grow. They remained at home until October 29, sleeping in the woods, and then fled to Seattle. The Indians burned their houses and barns and stole all their stock. In fact, the treacherous red men burned every building from the head of White river to the mouth of Duwamish river. Then followed the famous Indian war on the Sound, nor until 1857 was peace restored.

The Duwamish and White river settlers then returned to their homes, Mr. Van Asselt being the first to again occupy his claim. He had everything to do over again, beginning anew in all the work necessary to the development of a claim. When all was finished he left his family on the claim and sought work in the Willamette valley in order to earn money with which to fix up his home again. After five months he returned to his claim and the years then went by peacefully, his labors attended with good results. He continued actively in farm work until 1882, when he left his claim and removed to a farm in the Hood river valley between The Dalles and Portland, Oregon. There he resided with his family until 1889, when he established his home in Seattle.

It was on the 12th of October, 1862, that Mr. Van Asselt wedded Miss Jane Maple, a daughter of Jacob Maple and a sister of Samuel Maple. They lost one daughter and their surviving children are: Dr. J. H. Van Asselt and two daughters.

The town of Vanasselt was named for him whose name introduces this review. He was charitable to the poor, was a man of fine character, of sterling integrity and high principles and did most valuable work in connection with the early settlement and development of King county and this part of the state, braving the hardships, dangers and privations of pioneer life. He blazed the trail and helped build the first road from Seattle across the Cascade mountains to Ellensburg. He aided in planting the seeds of civilization here and his work still continues to bear fruit.

WILLIAM HARBAUGH WHITE.

William Harbaugh White, concentrating his efforts upon civil law practice, is most skillful in handling his cases and has won a favorable position at the bar. Pennsylvania claims him as a native son, while he comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the family having been founded in America by Hughey White, who left the north of Ireland and established his home near Jamestown, Virginia. The great-grandfather on the paternal side was born in the Old Dominion, as was the grandfather, John White, and the family was represented in the ranks of the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. John White removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there occurred the birth of J. W. F. White, who passed his entire life in the Keystone state. He filled the office of justice of the common pleas court of Allegheny county for many years and was serving on the bench when his life's labors were ended in death November 6, 1900, being then eighty years of age. In early manhood he wedded Mary Thorn, also a native of Pennsylvania, and she too was descended from an old Virginia family that sent its representatives to join the colonial army at the time of the struggle for independence. Both Mr. and Mrs. White were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served for many years as an official. He attended the first republican convention and assisted in organizing the party in his section of the state, where he was a recognized leader in public affairs.

William Harbaugh White was one of a family of six children and was born in Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1850. He supplemented his public-school training by study in Allegheny College of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. Following in the professional footsteps of his father, with whom he began his law reading, he afterward spent two years as a law student in

the office of Slagle & Wiley, of Pittsburgh, and following his admission to the bar in 1882 he engaged in practice in that city for a time. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, in which he served for one term, and soon afterward he removed to the northwest, attracted by the rapid growth and the developing opportunities of this section of the country.

Mr. White has always remained alone in law practice in Seattle, save for the period from 1893 to 1895, when he was a member of the law firm of Pratt & White. He concentrates his efforts upon civil law and has been legal representative of a number of important corporations. He is a wise counselor and is equally able in the presentation of a case before the courts, where he is found prepared, it being his custom to carefully study every question with a thoroughness that leaves him well qualified for defense as well as attack. He aided in organizing and building the Seattle Central Railroad and has further extended his efforts in business circles by becoming a stockholder in various corporations and business enterprises. He possesses keen sagacity and in matters of business judgment is seldom, if ever, at fault.

In 1887 Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Kate Erwin, a native of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and to them were born three daughters, Kathryn, Esther and Emma. Theirs is one of the attractive and hospitable homes of the city. The parents are members of the Baptist church, in which Mr. White has served as trustee, and he also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has given earnest support to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and in 1900 was made the republican nominee for prosecuting attorney. For more than a quarter of a century he has lived in the northwest and as "time tests the merit of all things," so it has proven the ability of Mr. White in his law practice and his progressiveness in citizenship. His professional duties have never been allowed to so monopolize his time as to exclude his participation in matters relating to the general welfare, for he has ever fully recognized and met the duties and obligations of citizenship.

ARTHUR L. KEMPSTER.

Arthur L. Kempster, manager of the Seattle division of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, was born in Canfield, Illinois, in 1872, a son of Thomas L. and Martha M. (Hopkins) Kempster, both of whom passed away in 1898. The father was a native of London, England, and the mother of Oswego, New York. Mr. Kempster was an architect by profession and became identified with building interests in the northwest on bringing his family to the coast in 1885.

Arthur L. Kempster, who was then a lad of thirteen years, lived in British Columbia until 1887 and at the age of fifteen years came to King county, Washington, where he has since resided. His education was acquired in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, and of Victoria. In 1891 he entered the service of one of the early street car systems in the capacity of office boy and since that time has remained in active connection with transportation work. He was advanced to the position of cashier and later to bookkeeper. In 1895 he was appointed auditor and secretary, acting in that dual capacity until 1900. During that period the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway Company passed out of existence, being succeeded by the Seattle Traction Company, which afterward became a part of the Seattle Electric Company. Mr. Kempster remained with the new corporation as superintendent of transportation until 1911, when he was advanced to the position of general superintendent. A year later he became manager and is now occupying that position of marked responsibility and trust. His management includes supervision over the street railways, the light and the power furnished by the company in Seattle and the water power plants at Electron, White River and Snoqualmie, the coal mine at Renton and also the Diamond Ice & Storage Company of Seattle.

In 1903, at Seattle, Mr. Kempster was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Church, a daughter of E. M. Church, a pioneer settler of King county, who is now living retired



ARTHUR L. KEMPSTER

at his country home at Orcas Island. Mrs. Kempster was born at Iola, Kansas, and by her marriage has become the mother of a daughter, Elizabeth Church.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kempster are prominently known in the social circles of the city. Mr. Kempster has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is well known in club circles, belonging to the Rainier, the Earlington Golf, the Seattle Golf, the Seattle Yacht and the Arctic Clubs. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and of the Chamber of Commerce and is imbued with that public spirit which seeks the welfare and improvement of the city along civic lines.

ADOLPH O. LOE, M. D., F. A. C. S.

Dr. Adolph O. Loe was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, a son of O. E. Loe and Martha (Garden) Loe, early settlers of that state. The father was a successful farmer and was also active in connection with political and civic affairs of La Crosse, where he filled various public offices in a most acceptable and creditable manner. To him and his wife were born eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Adolph O. Loe, the youngest son, obtained a high school and university education in Minneapolis and prepared for a professional career as a medical student in the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1897. For a year he was interne in the Ramsey County Hospital of Minnesota, gaining broad and valuable practical experience such as can be obtained only in hospital work. He then became associated with Drs. Engstad and Westeen of Grand Forks, North Dakota, for one year at the Grand Forks Hospital. Together with Dr. Holt, of Crookston, Minnesota, he built and conducted a private hospital containing forty rooms. He came to Seattle in the spring of 1901. He has taken several trips to leading eastern clinics, making it his aim and purpose to keep in touch with the advanced thought of the profession and its scientific researches and investigations. He is a member of the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and is one of the trustees of the State Medical Library. At the present writing he is chief surgeon at the city hospital and his ability has gained wide recognition, which places him with the able and distinguished representatives of his calling in this city. At one time he was connected with the German American Bank as director. His office is in the Cobb building.

On the 27th of December, 1900, in Crookston, Minnesota, Dr. Loe was united in marriage to Miss Olive Twedten, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Twedten, representing an old and prominent family of the Badger state. The Doctor and his wife have two children, Ralph and Ruth, both born in Seattle. The parents are members of Holy Trinity English Lutheran church and Dr. Loe has several fraternal associations. In Masonry he has attained high rank and is a Mystic Shriner. He also belongs to the College Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he has membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Seattle Automobile Club. The nature of his interests is thus indicated as well as his means of recreation. In politics he is a republican.

CHARLES W. CASLER.

Charles W. Casler, manager of the Ballard branch of the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company and thus well known in financial circles, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 27, 1874. His father, J. S. S. Casler, a native of West Virginia, has spent the greater part of his life in Kentucky, where he is now living at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, a native of that state, passed away in 1893 at the age of fifty-one.

In the schools of his native city Charles W. Casler pursued his education and afterward followed railroading in early life, being connected with the offices of the Chesapeake, Ohio &

South Western road at Louisville, which afterward sold out to the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Casler remained with the latter company and spent two years in that service in Chicago, but, attracted by the opportunities of the northwest, arrived in Seattle in 1898. He has been identified with banking interests since 1902, in which year he entered the Scandinavian-American Bank at Ballard as paying teller, his identification with that institution continuing until 1907, at which time he opened the Ballard branch of the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company and has since been in charge. He is especially qualified for the conduct of a successful banking business in this vicinity, as most of the business is done with lumber and shingle mills and Mr. Casler is thoroughly familiar with the trade, as he learned the lumber and shingle business from every angle by actual experience in that line of work, having been associated with the Kellogg Shingle Company for some time. Under his guidance the Ballard branch of the Union Savings & Trust Company has become a profitable undertaking, a substantial business being there conducted. The bank is capitalized for six hundred thousand dollars. In addition to his interests therein, Mr. Casler is the owner of a wheat ranch in eastern Washington and city property.

In 1903 Mr. Casler was united in marriage to Miss Luella Fetterly, a native of Canada, and they have one child, Brannon, born in Seattle, August 4, 1907.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Casler has resided in Seattle and has a wide and favorable acquaintance among its citizens. He was elected police judge of Ballard in 1902 and would hold court in the morning before opening the bank. He was also one of the organizers of the first Ballard fire department and acted as its secretary and treasurer for two years. He has various fraternal relations, being connected with the Masons, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Salmon Bay Improvement Club, of which he was president for some time and is now vice president. He is also a member of the Seattle Commercial Club. In politics he is a democrat, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. While he is identified with various fraternal organizations and clubs, he spends the greater part of his leisure time at home, finding his greatest happiness in the enjoyment of the company of his family and friends. He is fond of fishing and hunting and largely turns to those sports for recreation. He now resides at No. 3306 Seventy-first street, at which point he has one of the finest views on Puget Sound.

DEWITT CLINTON BRAWLEY.

For a number of years Dewitt Clinton Brawley was classed among the representative citizens and business men of Seattle and his death was a distinct loss to the community. He has been intimately associated with several of the leading industries of the locality and his talent and genius as a financier and business manager resulted in the prosperity of these enterprises. His career was marked by integrity, efficiency and honor and no word of detraction was ever heard from those who knew him well.

Mr. Brawley was born near Meadville, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of May, 1842, and was descended from one of the early and honored families of Crawford county. His grandfather, James Brawley, was a native of Eastport, Pennsylvania, and while engaged in government service assisted in the survey of western Pennsylvania. William Brawley, the father of Dewitt Clinton Brawley, was the first white child born in Crawford county and there remained until after his marriage to Miss Jane Stewart, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children. He was a farmer and miller by occupation and his was a busy and useful life. Both he and his wife were prominent members of the Methodist church and in community affairs he was active, serving for forty years as justice of the peace in his township. He died at the age of seventy-four years and his wife, surviving him, passed away at the age of ninety-one.

Dewitt Clinton Brawley was educated in the common schools and about the time that he attained his majority the noted Drake oil well was discovered within twenty miles of his home. In the period of oil excitement which followed he and his brothers assisted in the construction of oil rigs. Later they began operating on their own account and

soon success attended their efforts, their best results being obtained at Moody's Gulch and at Pit Hole. In 1879 William R. Brawley, who was a partner of Dewitt Clinton Brawley in all of his business ventures, came to Seattle and purchased coal and timber lands in this section of the country. In 1882 he was joined in this state by Dewitt Clinton Brawley, but soon afterward the latter returned to the east to settle up their business affairs and then again came to Seattle in 1889. They became largely interested in farm lands. During the great fire of 1889 they met with severe losses. After the rebuilding of the city they established a brickyard and many of the brick buildings of the city were erected from the product of their plant. They also dealt in real estate and platted the Brawley addition, which was one of the old residential districts of Seattle. In 1887 the brothers were fortunate investors in oil property near Bowling Green, Ohio, becoming by purchase the owners of the famous Ducat well, which yielded a flow of two hundred barrels of oil per hour. About eighteen months later they sold this well to the Standard Oil Company and retired from that line of business. During the time of the financial panic of 1893, in which many of the substantial citizens of the northwest lost their property, the Brawley brothers were great sufferers but succeeded in meeting their obligations and saving much of their property.

In 1880 Dewitt Clinton Brawley married Miss Ella R. Thomas, a daughter of George Thomas, of Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, a prominent farmer and pioneer manufacturer in that part of the state. They became the parents of two children, Lee J. and Ruth. On the 14th of March, 1900, Mr. Brawley was called from the scene of earth's activities but his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of his many friends. As a young man he became identified with the Masonic fraternity and he exemplified its helpful and beneficent principles in his every-day life. He was a member of the Baptist church, a man of firm convictions, honest purpose, kindly nature and upright conduct. Mrs. Brawley died December 9, 1900. She was a very prominent and active worker in the church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brawley were among the organizers of the Baptist church at Third and Cedar streets, in Seattle, and Mrs. Brawley was one of the organizers of the old Market Street Baptist church. She was also one of the first members of the First Baptist church and became a most prominent member in its various activities. She was likewise greatly and helpfully interested in the Young Women's Christian Association, to which she gave much time. Her daughter, Ruth, died October 7, 1911, at the age of eighteen years.

Lee J. Brawley, the only surviving member of the family, was born in Seattle, September 6, 1883. He is a graduate of the Seattle high school and for two years attended the University of Washington, graduating from Leland Stanford University of California in 1906 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Upon his return from California he engaged in the real estate business under Herbert S. Upper and has been so connected since that time. After the death of his father and his uncle, W. R. Brawley, their estates were organized as the Brawley Estate Company and Lee J. Brawley took up its management, while still continuing his work with Mr. Upper.

He is a member of the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Rainier, Arctic, and Seattle Athletic clubs. In politics he is a republican but not an active worker in party ranks, and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the First Baptist church. The business qualifications of the father also find expression in the son and his ability is bringing him to a prominent position in the ranks of the young business men of Seattle.

PAUL SINGERMAN.

In the death of Paul Singerman, Seattle lost a valued and representative citizen. He was born in Poland Russia, February 9, 1849, and was therefore sixty-six years of age when, in August, 1915, he was called to his final rest. In 1869, when a young man of twenty years, he came to the United States and, making his way across the plains to California, he settled at Santa Cruz, where he engaged in merchandising until 1874, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Seattle, finding here a little straggling frontier village. He established the first clothing store in the city, calling it the San

Francisco store, its location being at Jackson and Commercial streets. He afterward removed from time to time to various locations but finally established his business at First and Columbia streets, where he erected a four-story building, at that time the highest building in the city. Business was conducted under the firm style of Toklas & Singerman until 1889, when their stock was destroyed in the great Seattle fire which swept away most of the business section of the city. They at once rebuilt, however, and continued business until 1892, when they sold out to the MacDougall & Southwick Company. Mr. Singerman then retired but after six months established a clothing store next to his old location on First and Columbia streets. Later he removed to Second avenue and Seneca streets. Success attended the undertaking and the business grew rapidly and along substantial lines. In 1913 he opened another store at Third avenue and Pike street, conducting both establishments. In 1900 the business was incorporated under the style of Singerman & Sons, with Paul Singerman as the president, in which connection he continued until his death in August, 1915. He was not only the pioneer clothing merchant of the city but remained for many years one of the foremost representatives of the trade and he is now succeeded by his son, Isidore R. Singerman.

Paul Singerman was married in San Francisco in 1879 to Jenny Auerbach, who has passed away. They became the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter, namely, Isidore R. Louis, and Mrs. Louis Friedlander. Mr. Singerman was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and fraternally had the honor of being a thirty-third degree Mason. He was very generous in giving to those in need and his secret charities were innumerable. Every Thanksgiving Day he gave a dinner to the blind and his children are continuing the custom in accordance with his expressed wish.

Isidore R. Singerman was born in Seattle, October 9, 1879, attended the public and high schools until he reached the age of sixteen years and afterward became a student in the University of Washington, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. He was then employed by his father, becoming secretary and treasurer of the firm of Singerman & Sons, and upon the death of his father he became president and manager, sustaining the unsullied reputation that has always been associated with the firm name.

On the 10th of November, 1908, I. R. Singerman was united in marriage, in New York city, to Miss Gertrude Sterne and they are well known socially in Seattle. Mr. Singerman is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and also holds membership with the Elks, the Tillikums, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Golf Club and the Native Sons. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Like his father, he maintains a prominent position in commercial circles and as a business man and citizen he is keenly interested in the welfare and development of the city in which he makes his home, giving aid and support to many plans and measures that are directly beneficial to Seattle.

ERNEST CARSTENS.

Ernest Carstens, president of the German-American Mercantile Bank of Seattle, occupies a most enviable position in the business and financial circles of the city, not alone by reason of the success which he has attained, although he is now numbered among the capitalists of Washington, but also by reason of the straightforward business policy he has followed and the enterprising methods he has employed. He was born February 3, 1867, in the small seaport and commercial city of Husum in Germany, a son of Peter and Doris Carstens. He attended the public schools of the fatherland to the age of sixteen years, when he crossed the Atlantic to America and was afterward a student in the business college in Fond du Lac. He was engaged in the meat business on his own account, when nineteen years of age, in Wisconsin, and since the fall of 1887 has been identified with the business interests of Seattle, arriving in this city when but twenty years of age. He was employed by the old firm of Rice & Gardner, at the corner of Cherry and what was then called Front street, but after a brief period went to California



ERNEST CARSTENS

because of illness on the 2d of December, 1887, and worked at the butcher's trade in Los Angeles and in Pasadena until April, 1890.

His sojourn in the south proved beneficial to his health and he returned to Seattle, where on the 4th of July, 1890, in partnership with his brother, Thomas Carstens, he established a retail meat business under the firm style of Carstens Brothers. The new undertaking prospered from the beginning as the result of the hard work, unfaltering industry and close attention of the partners. They soon branched out in the jobbing and wholesale trades and later extended the scope of their business to include a packing-house business, at which time the firm name was changed to the Carstens Packing Business. Prosperity attended their efforts as the years went on, theirs becoming one of the most important industries of the kind in the city. Ernest Carstens continued his connection therewith until 1903, when he sold his interest, after which he spent about a year in travel, accompanied by his wife. He afterward handled some real-estate deals and in January, 1910, was elected to the presidency of the newly organized German-American Bank of Seattle and has since remained at the head of that institution. He has been the owner of property in Seattle since 1889 and now has extensive and important realty holdings from which he derives a substantial annual income. His business affairs have been wisely directed and have brought him up from a humble position in the business world to a place of prominence as an important factor in the financial circles of Seattle.

In September, 1892, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Carstens was united in marriage to Miss Ida L. Weiss, a daughter of Max and Hattie Weiss and a representative of an old pioneer family of West Bend, Wisconsin. They have no children of their own, but in 1909 adopted a little orphan girl named Esther Irene.

During the period of his residence in California, Mr. Carstens was for eight months a member of the National Guard of that state but resigned upon his return to Seattle in 1890. In politics he is a republican where national questions and issues are involved, but at local and state elections casts an independent ballot. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, is identified with the Order of the Golden West and has been president and chairman of the board of trustees of the Seattle Turnverein through the past six years. He has also been treasurer of the Arion Singing Society for two years and has membership with the Arctic Club, the Deutscher Club, the Seattle Commercial Club and the Seattle New Chamber of Commerce. He is first vice president and treasurer of the Seattle Commercial Club and his interests and activities have been of a character that have contributed to the furtherance of its projects and to the upbuilding and development of the city in various ways. His own struggle for ascendancy has made him sympathetic with others who are trying to gain a foothold in the business world and he is ever ready to aid one who is willing to help himself. His life of activity has brought him into prominence and gained for him success, and throughout his entire life history there is not one single esoteric chapter.

HON. THOMAS F. MURPHINE.

Hon. Thomas F. Murphine, lawyer and lawmaker, now representing the forty-second district in the state legislature of Washington and also active in the practice of law in Seattle, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, July 7, 1878. His father, S. S. Murphine, was a school-teacher in that state during his early life and later became a farmer of Washington, where he still makes his home although he is now retired from active business and is living in Seattle at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emma J. Hatter, passed away in 1904.

Their only child was Thomas F. Murphine, who is indebted to the public school system of Washington for the early educational advantages he enjoyed. He afterward pursued a course in the Washington State University and, completing his classical and law studies, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898 and with that of Bachelor of Laws in 1907. He then entered upon the practice of law in Seattle and has continued in that field to the present time. His ability has been constantly manifest in the work of the

courts. He readily understands the connection between cause and effect and his logical reasoning enables him to determine the one as readily as the other. He also prepares for the unexpected, which happens quite as frequently in the courts as out of them, and his retentive mind often excites the admiration of his colleagues.

Mr. Murphine is also a recognized leader in political circles, standing as a prominent member of the progressive party. He has been honored in the forty-second district by election to the state legislature for the terms of 1913 and 1915. In 1910 he was made chairman of the King county republican committee and served until 1912. He was also a delegate from King county to the republican convention in Chicago in 1912, at which time he became actively allied with the progressive party, the Roosevelt delegation being denied a seat in the convention. He was made a member of the committee on rules and order of the state legislature and also a member of the committee on logged off lands, the judiciary and the committee on education.

On the 15th of September, 1900, Mr. Murphine was married to Miss Violet Cowan, a daughter of Richard Cowan, of Seattle, who was an active timber man of this state for several years. It was he who cleared from the university campus the natural forest trees that covered it. He served as a volunteer in the Federal army during the Civil war and is now a resident of Seattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphine have been born two children, Thomas and Gail, aged fourteen and eleven years respectively, and both now in high school.

Mr. Murphine's deep interest in community affairs is indicated in his membership in the municipal league and in the Seattle Commercial Club. He has been a citizen of Washington since 1883, having been but five years of age when brought from the east to this part of the country. Seattle at that time was but a small village and his father's first home stood where the Broadway high school is now seen, at the corner of Broadway and Pine streets. It was then in the brush. No house could be secured so the family first lived in a tent. Much of the site of the city was covered with a native growth of brush and served for the pasture of the cows. Mr. Murphine has witnessed the growth and development of Seattle since that time and is a stalwart champion of the city and its people. He has ever kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress and his activity has been put forth along the lines of advancement and improvement. That his life commends him to the public confidence is seen in the position to which he has attained by the vote of his fellow townsmen, and his record is in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country.

HOMER M. HILL.

Homer M. Hill, a journalist of Seattle during the past three decades, has been a leading and influential factor in municipal affairs. He was born in Senecaville, Ohio, on the 28th of November, 1855, a son of Dr. Noah Spear Hill, who was one of the early abolitionists and a member of the first republican state convention held in Ohio. The mother of our subject, Mary (Dilley) Hill, had six great-great-uncles by the name of Ayers in the Revolutionary war, and her father was a veteran of the War of 1812.

Homer M. Hill attended the village school in the winter months and worked on the farm during the summer seasons, while subsequently he matriculated in Oberlin College of Ohio, from which institution he was graduated on the 28th of June, 1882. On the 8th of December of the same year he took up the profession of teaching, becoming an instructor in the Minneapolis Academy. On the 8th of May, 1884, he wedded Miss Carrie M. Lovell, the ceremony taking place at the home of her father near Nevada, Iowa.

In June, 1883, Mr. Hill became Mandan correspondent of the Bismarck Tribune and in October of the same year accepted the business management of the Brainerd (Minn.) Tribune. On the 28th of April, 1884, he purchased an interest in the Helena (Montana) Independent, which he retained until August, 1885, when he sold out and came to Seattle. In the fall he began the publication of The True Tone and was thus engaged until May, 1886, when he purchased the Evening Call and the Evening Chronicle, combining the two

under the name of the Daily Press. This he published until August, 1889, when he sold to Leigh S. J. Hunt and William E. Bailey, the former immediately disposing of his interest to the latter.

In September, 1892, he formed a copartnership with John Collins and Fred E. Sander and the three together purchased the Morning Telegraph from Judge Thomas Burke and Daniel H. Gilman. While manager of the Telegraph, Mr. Hill visited and inspected the large newspaper plants of St. Paul, Chicago, Baltimore and New York and purchased for The Telegraph Company, on the last day of the year 1892, five Mergenthaler typesetting machines—the first five to cross the Rocky Mountains. For the reason that they were the first five to come to the Pacific coast, The Telegraph was allowed a discount from the regular price of twelve hundred and fifty dollars. At the present day, when there are in successful operation hundreds of these machines in the state of Washington and thousands on the Pacific coast, it is utterly impossible to conceive the courage it required to make this purchase, for practical printers throughout the United States were pronouncing the machines a failure. So strong was the local influence of this feeling that the Post-Intelligencer Company did not purchase any machines until it secured the five owned by The Telegraph. As a compliment to Mr. Hill, and without his knowledge, the eastern linotype expert operator, G. H. Cosgrove, cast the first line in the state of Washington, as follows: "May 19, 1893—Homer M. Hill—first line." Mr. Hill has kept this linotype slug in his safe deposit box for the past twenty-one years with the intention of presenting it to the Historical Society of Washington. He was elected president of the Washington State Press Association for the year 1893-4.

He takes pride in the fact that as a member of the city council in 1898-1900 he supported the purchase of Woodland Park for one hundred thousand dollars, notwithstanding the veto of the mayor and the protest of a large majority of Seattle's most representative citizens. Ten votes were required to pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto and there was not one to spare, so that every member of the council who voted for the measure could take full credit for the purchase. He also voted for the inauguration of the Cedar river water system and the city lighting plant. For the past twelve years he has been executive secretary of the Federated Improvement Clubs of the city, and by the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Seattle is given credit for being the best organized city in the United States in the line of civic improvement. During Mr. Hill's incumbency the Federated Improvement Clubs instituted the movement that resulted in Seattle's present park and boulevard system and the annexation of the suburbs to the city in time to be included in the 1910 census. In addition to this he has been executive secretary of the Taxpayers' League of the city for the past four years. No movement for the benefit of the city of which practical application can be made fails to receive his indorsement, and his labors have been a potent factor for success in various lines which have contributed largely to the city's good.

CLARENCE L. GERE.

Clarence L. Gere, practicing law at Seattle since 1912, was born at Franklin, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1885. His father, William R. Gere, was also a native of that state and a descendant of one of its oldest families. Two brothers coming from England founded the family in the new world in early colonial days and the ancestral line of the American branch can be traced back about three hundred years. William R. Gere has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and is still active at Brooklyn, Pennsylvania. He married Pauline Bunnell, also a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family, and they have become parents of four sons.

Clarence L. Gere, the youngest, pursued his early education in the public school of Brooklyn, did high-school work there and afterward became a student in the Perkiomen Seminary at Pennsburg, Pennsylvania. His early experiences were those of farm life. After leaving the seminary he taught school for a year in his native state and afterward entered the First National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania, to learn the banking business,

but his ambition soon led him in other directions and, attracted by the opportunities of the west he spent one year travelling for the International Correspondence Schools and then became a cow puncher on The Lazy S-Y Ranch at Port Davis, Texas. After eight months spent in that connection he taught one year in the public school at Pullman, Washington, and afterward secured a position with a brick manufacturing company in Seattle, Washington, and during the year in which he continued in that position he attended a night class at the State University for the study of law, having decided to make law practice his life work. After preparing for the bar he passed the state examination and was admitted to practice in 1912, since which time he has established a very satisfactory clientage in the general practice of law. He maintains an office in the Joshua Greene building and resides at No. 845 East Eighty-third street.

Mr. Gere is a member of the Green Lake Presbyterian church, in which he formerly served as a deacon. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Sons of Herman. In politics he is independent, supporting candidates according to principles advocated and the integrity of the man. He possesses broad public spirit and along political, economic and sociological lines he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age. In 1913, 1914 and 1915 he was elected president of the Seattle Jail Reform Society, a work in which he takes a very active part and in which the society has accomplished wonderful results in bringing about many needed reforms in connection with the improvement of the care and housing of incarcerated persons and providing them with fair, just and equitable treatment. This society has been instrumental in securing enactment of laws bettering conditions, also in introducing the parole system, in securing employment of people formerly incarcerated and in fact promoting in general the uplift of all unfortunates needing a helping and guiding hand. This work is yet in its infancy and at the beginning was frowned upon by officials and generally condemned, but it is now recognized as one of the important functions in criminal jurisprudence. Mr. Gere is also a trustee and director of the Lebanon Rescue Home of Seattle. In a word, his sympathies are broad, his understanding of conditions is keen and he is continually reaching out to benefit those whom fate or untoward circumstances have placed in positions where aid seems to be necessary to restore them to a normal place.

CHARLES J. ERICKSON.

Charles J. Erickson, a prominent and successful contractor, has been engaged in business continuously in Seattle throughout the past quarter of a century. He is prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities. His breadth of view has not only recognized possibilities for his own advancement but for the city's development as well, and his lofty patriotism has prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former. His residence in Seattle dates from 1889 and followed nine years spent in Minneapolis.

His birth occurred in the province of Westergotland, Sweden, on the 22d of June, 1852, his parents being Jonas and Kajsa (Bengtson) Erickson. The father remained a peasant of that country until 1862, when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and two years later enlisted for service in the Civil war as a soldier of the Union army, joining the Eleventh Infantry of Minnesota. He continued a resident of Minnesota, engaging in contracting and railroad construction until 1900, when he came to Seattle and here spent the remainder of his life with our subject, passing away in 1910 at the age of eighty-six years. The mother never desired to come to America, preferring to remain at her old country place, where her demise occurred when she had attained the age of eighty-two, in 1909.

Charles J. Erickson attended the common schools in the acquirement of an education and spent the first twenty-eight years of his life in the land of his nativity. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he followed contracting until 1889. In that year he came to Seattle and has here remained



CHARLES J. ERICKSON

in business as a contractor to the present time. He started in a very small way with but one or two helpers, but his business has steadily grown in volume and importance until it is now quite extensive. Some of the larger contracts which he has executed include the Second, Third and Fourth avenue regrades, the Pike street regrade, the Twelfth avenue regrade, the Lake Union and Lake Washington sections of the trunk sewer and the Puget Sound dry dock No. 2 at Bremerton. He has been awarded and is now executing a contract for the construction of a railroad in the Olympic Peninsula from Puget Sound west to Lake Crescent. Mr. Erickson is president and principal stockholder of the Preston Mill Company, president of the National Fishing Company, president of the Erickson Construction Company, director of the Scandinavian-American Bank and the State Bank, a director of the Norwegian American Steamship Line, director of the Seattle & Port Angeles Western Railroad and president of the Port Townsend Puget Sound Railroad. What a man does and what he attains depends largely upon his opportunities, but the well balanced man mentally and physically is possessed of sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented and his judgment and even-paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success. Mr. Erickson has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open. Though content with what he has attained as he has gone along, he has always been ready to make an advance. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspire confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations, while his keen discernment and carefully managed affairs have placed him in a most comfortable financial position.

In 1877, in Sweden, Mr. Erickson was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Larson, a daughter of Lars Anderson. Her parents were also peasants in the province of Westergotland, the mother reaching the age of sixty, while the father lived to be eighty-six years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have been born nine children, three of whom survive: Charles Edward, Hilda Katherine and George Leonard, who are yet under the parental roof. They also have one grandson, whose mother is deceased.

On the 6th of October, 1911, the king of Sweden conferred upon Mr. Erickson the knighthood of the Royal Order of Wasa of the first class. Mr. Erickson belongs to the Arctic Club and the Swedish Business Men's Club, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Baptist church. Politically he is a republican, earnest in support of the party, yet without ambition for office, his interest being that of a public-spirited citizen. He is chairman of the board of directors of Adelphia College and this is but one evidence of his interest in affairs relating to the public good. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He has studied public conditions, nor has he ever neglected his obligations in relation to public affairs but has stood loyally in support of plans and measures which have had for their object the welfare of the community and have been far-reaching and beneficial in effect. Moreover, in his business career he has made steady advancement. Coming to the new world as a young man, he availed himself of the opportunities afforded in a land unhampered by caste or class and has won both prosperity and an honored name. His is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action.

EDWARD T. VERD.

Edward T. Verd is president of the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company, which business was established in April, 1892, and which has enjoyed a continuous and profitable existence since that time. It features as one of the important enterprises of the lumber industry of the northwest and has enjoyed a growing business from the beginning. Mr. Verd became interested in the business in 1893 and has since been one of the owners, while in 1914 he was chosen for the presidency.

A native of Michigan, Mr. Verd was born on a farm in Huron county, October 15,

1868. His father, Charles Verd, a native of Canada, died in Seattle at the age of seventy-four years, while the mother, Mrs. Phoebe Verd, is still living in this city at the age of seventy-four. She, too, is a native of Canada. In the family were six sons, one of whom, Charles Verd, Jr., born in Huron county, Michigan, December 19, 1870, is now the vice president of the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company, but four of the number are not residents of Seattle.

Edward T. Verd acquired his education at Harbor Beach, Michigan, and in January, 1889, came to Seattle, where his father and his brother Will had located in 1888. After a residence here of four years he became connected with the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company, which association was established in April, 1892, with D. J. Richert as president, E. C. H. Engelbach, secretary and treasurer, while other stockholders were Thomas Sanders and Charles Verd, the latter being the father of Edward T. Verd. The business was capitalized at ten thousand dollars, while the company's interests are now estimated at from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. In 1893 Mr. Richert and Mr. Engelbach sold their interests to Charles Verd, E. T. Verd and Thomas Sanders, and since that time Mr. Verd of this review has been actively identified with the management and conduct of the business, assuming full charge in 1914 upon the death of Mr. Sanders. The capacity of the plant is about one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day and operations are carried on practically all of the time. The plant is situated at the entrance of the canal to Lake Union and the business from the beginning has been a growing enterprise and large profits have accrued to the stockholders.

Mr. Verd was united in marriage to Miss Amy I. Frost, a native of Michigan, and they have two children: Erma L., born April 12, 1898; and Wesley E., born July 9, 1902. Mr. Verd is a well known Mason, belonging to Doric Lodge, No. 92, F. & A. M.; Seattle Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; and Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He is also a life member of the Arctic Club. There have been no esoteric chapters in his life history and no spectacular phases in his business career. He has worked steadily and persistently and through energetic effort has reached the place which he occupies as a representative of the lumber trade in the northwest.

JAMES DOSTER HOGE.

James Doster Hoge is president of the Union Savings & Trust Company of Seattle, of which he was the organizer. This bank came into existence in 1903 and has since become one of the strongest financial institutions of the northwest. Its business has been conducted along the lines which govern strict and unswerving business integrity and, thoroughly familiar with every phase of the banking business, he has so directed the interests of the institution as to carefully safeguard the interests of depositors and at the same time lead to the ultimate development of the bank.

Mr. Hoge is numbered among the enterprising citizens that Ohio has furnished to Seattle, his birth having occurred in Zanesville, that state, on the 21st of September, 1871. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Scotland, but representatives of the name became early residents of Virginia, where in successive generations members of the family figured prominently in connection with the history of the state. At Winchester, Virginia, in 1802, occurred the birth of Israel Hoge, grandfather of James Doster Hoge, and in his native state he wedded Betsey Doster, who also represented an old Virginia family connected with the Society of Friends. In 1840 the grandparents removed to Ohio, casting in their lot with the early residents of Zanesville, where Israel Hoge engaged in manufacturing matches.

He was a pioneer in that field, for only a short time before the flint and steel had figured as the chief means of lighting fires. He was also a chemist and druggist and conducted business interests of importance and large volume, his activities bringing him a substantial return. He voted with the democracy and was appointed by President James Buchanan to the office of postmaster of Zanesville. He was a man of broad philanthropic spirit and gave freely of his means to aid the needy. In fact he was constantly extending

a helping hand and he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of the community in which he lived. He died when eighty-four years of age as the result of injuries caused by a fall, having long survived his wife, who passed away in her fortieth year.

Their son, James D. Hoge, Sr., was born in Zanesville in 1836, attended the schools of that city and ultimately became an electrician. For many years he was manager of the local Western Union telegraph office and had the reputation of being the champion telegrapher of the world at that early period in the development of the science. His opposition to the system of slavery led to his joining the republican party when it was formed to prevent a further extension of the system into northern territory. He became one of its stalwart advocates and exercised considerable influence in its support. He continued his residence in Zanesville until called to his final rest in December, 1904. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Slack, was also a native of that locality and a daughter of John B. Slack, a prominent Ohio pioneer. His life was guided by his firm belief in the principles of the Baptist church and his political faith was that of the democratic party, to which he also stanchly adhered. His was a well ordered and upright life that commanded for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. and Mrs. Hoge became the parents of a son and daughter, and the latter married Hon. Frederic James Grant, a gentleman of marked literary ability, who resided in Seattle but lost his life in a shipwreck at sea.

James Doster Hoge, Jr., began his education in Ohio, where he attended the public schools through successive grades until he became a high school pupil. He afterward pursued a commercial course in a business college and at the age of eighteen years arrived in Seattle. From that time forward he has been identified with the interests of the northwest and the spirit of enterprise and progress which has been the dominant factor in the rapid and substantial upbuilding of this section of the country has been manifest in his career. He was first employed as a stenographer by ex-Governor John H. McGraw, but entered upon active identification with the banking business the following fall, when he secured the position of messenger and stenographer in the First National Bank. Almost immediately his employers recognized his industry, his trustworthiness and his growing efficiency and from time to time he was promoted as he mastered the duties intrusted to him. At length he was given charge of the notes, discounts and collections and in that training developed the power and capacity which have since made him one of the foremost bankers of the northwest. His connection with banking, however, was not continuous, for in 1894, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Grant, he purchased the Post-Intelligencer from L. S. J. Hunt. He afterward spent a few months in the east acquainting himself with the workings of daily papers and in the fall of that year assumed the business management of the Post-Intelligencer, becoming its general manager a year later. With marked ability he promoted the interests of the paper until September, 1897, at which time he sold out to the Piper Brothers. He had undertaken the work with the same thoroughness that has always characterized his business career and his strenuous labors at length demanded that he should have rest. In order to recuperate he made a trip around the world, returning to Seattle after an absence of nine months.

It was then that he reentered the field of banking, purchasing stock in the First National Bank of Seattle. In September, 1898, he was elected its president and continued as such until the spring of 1903, when he sold his interest in that bank and in November of the same year organized the Union Savings & Trust Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. He became the president of the new institution, which, under his management, has grown rapidly, so much so that its capital stock has been increased from time to time until it is now six hundred thousand dollars and there is a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, while the institution has deposits of nearly five million dollars. In 1912 the bank erected an eighteen-story building of the most modern plan and maintains its home on the entire first floor. The Hoge building is admitted to be one of the finest office buildings in the entire west. The bank is finished in marble and gold and is one of the handsomest banks of the entire country. The building is owned by the bank, which also has branches at Georgetown and Ballard. In 1900, Mr. Hoge became one of the organizers of the Bank of Cape Nome, in Alaska, was chosen its president and retained

that position until he sold out. His business interests are most extensive and important for aside from his bank connections he is a director of the Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company and of the Alaska Coast Company. He has still other business interests but confines his attention largely to the direction of the affairs of the Union Savings & Trust Company, which he has made one of the strong financial concerns of the coast country.

In December, 1894, Mr. Hoge was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Hanna, a native of Mattoon, Illinois, and a daughter of John W. Hanna, of Seattle. To them have been born two daughters, Mary Louise and Anna Roberta. Mr. and Mrs. Hoge hold membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church, in which he is serving as one of the vestrymen. He belongs to The Highlands, the Rainier Club and the Golf Club and is a life member of both the Press Club and the Athletic Club, and also has membership in the Union Club and the Golf Club of Tacoma. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and that he is one of its prominent workers in Washington is indicated in the fact that he has been chairman of the republican state central committee and that he has been its treasurer for fourteen years. He has worked earnestly and effectively in the interests of the party and is equally active in his support of plans and measures for the upbuilding and welfare of Seattle. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and has been a cooperant factor in many of its well defined and carefully executed plans for the interest of the city. He stands as a high type of American manhood and chivalry. He believes that opportunity should be given each individual and his democratic spirit prompts him to extend a helping hand wherever he can aid the individual or the community. In his own career, however, he has not been dependent upon the assistance of others, but has worked his way upward through the exercise of his native talents and the utilization of his opportunities. He has never been actuated by the spirit of vaulting ambition and yet has never feared to venture where favorable opportunity has pointed the way. He is fortunate in that he possesses character and ability that inspire confidence in others and the simple weight of his character and ability have carried him into important relations.

EDWARD JOHN O'DEA.

Edward John O'Dea, bishop of Seattle, was born November 23, 1856, in Boston, Massachusetts, where he attended private school for a short time before he departed with his mother and younger brother for California by way of the Isthmus route. At San Francisco he entered St. Ignatius College on Market street, remaining a student there for several years. In 1866, however, his parents removed to Portland, Oregon, where they still reside.

After a few years spent in the public schools Bishop O'Dea entered the school conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names in Portland and afterward completed his classical course of six years in St. Michael's College in the same city. Following his graduation from that institution he entered the Grand Seminary in Montreal, Canada, where he studied for six years longer, pursuing courses in philosophy and theology and thus preparing for the priesthood, to which he was ordained December 23, 1882, holy orders being conferred upon him by Archbishop Fabre.

Immediately after his ordination he returned to Portland, Oregon. He was the first resident of that state to become a member of the priesthood. Being assigned to duty at the cathedral, he served there under the pioneer Archbishop Blanchet and the martyred Archbishop Charles J. Seghers. Upon the arrival of Archbishop William H. Gross from Savannah, Georgia, he was appointed his secretary, which position he occupied for ten years, when he was made pastor of St. Patrick's church in Portland. On the 13th of June, 1896, he was created a bishop and was consecrated the third bishop of Nisqually by Archbishop Gross in Vancouver, Washington, September 8, 1896, succeeding the Right Rev. Aegidius Junger, whose residence was at Vancouver, Washington. In March, 1903, Bishop O'Dea removed his residence temporarily from Vancouver to Seattle, having acquired a home on Terry avenue near Cherry street, just a block from the new cathedral on Ninth avenue. Realizing the importance that Seattle would soon assume as the great



EDWARD J. O'DEA

trade emporium of the Pacific coast, the Bishop petitioned the Pope to officially transfer his residence to Seattle and received a favorable answer September 11, 1907, creating the diocese of Seattle. St. James cathedral was dedicated December 22, 1907, when the letter of Pope Pius X, changing the title of the diocese from Nisqually to Seattle, was read before a great concourse of people. The diocese of Nisqually was established May 31, 1850, and was so called for the ancient village which now exists but in name near the city of Olympia, but which in early times was the headquarters of the powerful Nisqually tribe of Indians, among whom the pioneer Catholic missionaries lived and labored for many years.

The progress of the diocese during the administration of Bishop O'Dea may be estimated by the following facts: When he took charge in 1896 the diocese contained only thirty-nine secular priests; twenty-four priests of religious orders; forty-one churches with resident priests; forty-eight missions with churches; four colleges and academies for boys; fourteen academies for young ladies; five orphan asylums; eleven hospitals; and a Catholic population of forty-two thousand. In the year 1910 there were eighty-one secular priests; sixty-two priests of religious orders; seventy-eight churches with resident priests; one hundred and two missions with churches; six colleges and academies for boys; nineteen academies for young ladies; six orphan asylums; thirteen hospitals; and a Catholic population of ninety thousand.

At the beginning of the year 1914 there were in the diocese of Seattle, one hundred and two diocesan priests and seventy-two priests of religious orders, a total of one hundred and seventy-four priests; there were ninety-five churches with resident pastors and in all two hundred churches in the diocese. The Catholic population had reached at that time approximately one hundred thousand. During the residence of Bishop O'Dea in Seattle, the number of churches in that city has increased from three to sixteen.

Owing to the growth and increasing importance of the state of Washington, the establishment of a new diocese east of the Columbia river had become of paramount necessity. The greater good of the advancing church in those parts and the spiritual needs of the faithful impelled Bishop O'Dea to lay the matter before the Holy See, and accordingly a decree was issued from Rome, bearing date of December 17, 1913, by which the diocese of Seattle was canonically dismembered into the two dioceses of Seattle and Spokane. The line of division, which is by counties, runs north and south, and happens to be very nearly coincident with the 120th meridian. In the same decree, pending the election of a bishop, Bishop O'Dea was appointed administrator of the new diocese, a position which he retained until June 18, 1914, when Right Reverend Augustine F. Schinner, previously bishop of Superior, was solemnly installed as the first bishop of Spokane.

Thus from the old diocese of Nisqually under the administration of Bishop O'Dea have sprung in a comparatively few years, two well organized and flourishing dioceses. That of Seattle, over which Bishop O'Dea continues to rule, though now reduced to about one-half its former territory, with about two-thirds of the Catholic population it embraced when it covered the entire state of Washington, is yet, in point of the number of its priests and people, its churches and religious institutions, in the foremost rank among the ecclesiastical divisions of the great northwest.

EVERETT ELLSWORTH SIMPSON.

Everett Ellsworth Simpson, an attorney of Seattle, has specialized in law relating to land titles, mortgage loans and property interests rather than in the work of the courts. He has a high standing at the bar and as a citizen. He was born April 28, 1863, in Dakota county, Minnesota, a son of John and Sarah (Porter) Simpson, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. Following their marriage, which was celebrated in Illinois, they removed to Minnesota, settling there before the state had been admitted to the Union. The father devoted his life to the occupation of farming. He was of Scotch descent, while his wife was a representative of an old New England family and traced her ancestry back to the Mayflower Pilgrims of 1620, who were of English lineage. The

family history includes many names that have figured prominently in connection with the early records of New England.

Everett E. Simpson attended Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and won the Bachelor of Science degree upon graduation with the class of 1886. He afterward pursued a law course in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, graduating in 1888, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. On the 28th of August of that year he arrived in Seattle and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, first in the office of Humes & Andrews. Later he was associated for a short time with H. H. Ames. At present he is associated in his law business with B. B. Moser, but during the greater part of his professional career he has been alone in practice. He specializes in titles and mortgage loans for private clients, and his law practice is financial and business rather than the work of the courts. His knowledge of law relating to property, to titles, to loans and kindred subjects, is comprehensive and exact and has enabled him to handle with ability an extensive practice along those lines, having as his clients many of the prominent business men of the city. He is himself a heavy realty holder in Seattle. At the time of the fire in 1889 he and his partner, Mr. Ames, had offices in the Arcade building, now the Starr-Boyd block. They managed to save nearly everything except their safe. After the fire the only place where they could obtain office room was at Third and Union streets, the firms of White & Munday, Humes & Andrews and Ames & Simpson all having offices in the same building.

On the 2d of June, 1909, in Seattle, Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Alma Christensen, a daughter of C. W. Christensen, a hardware dealer of Seattle. Her superior vocal powers have won her fame as one of the leading singers of Seattle and she is popular in both church and social circles. Her voice has been splendidly trained, for she was a student under Hans Buchwald in Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and their son, Ellsworth Everett, occupy an attractive home, in which warm-hearted hospitality is extended to their many friends. Mr. Simpson is a member of Seattle Camp No. 69, W. O. W., and of the National Union. He is likewise a member of the Queen Anne Nomadics, a literary and social club existing since the fall of 1892 on Queen Anne hill. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he is an active worker in its ranks, having been a delegate to city, county and state conventions and doing effective and earnest work in support of the party, yet never seeking or desiring public office. The path that he has followed in his law practice and in his investments has led to success and he stands high, both as a man and as a lawyer, commanding the goodwill, confidence and high regard of those with whom he is associated.

WILLIAM R. BRAWLEY.

During the pioneer epoch in the history of Seattle, William R. Brawley became one of the residents of the then tiny village. He saw and recognized the possibilities of the west and believed that a great city might grow up on the shore of the Sound, where excellent shipping advantages could be enjoyed. Therefore, he made investments in real estate and as the years passed success rewarded his efforts and proved the wisdom of his selection of Seattle as a place of residence.

Mr. Brawley was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of February, 1840, and traced his ancestry in America back to the colonial period, for representatives of the name were among the first to establish homes on American soil. His grandfather, James Brawley, was a native of Eastport, Pennsylvania, but removed thence to Crawford county, that state, casting in his lot with the early settlers there. In fact, hardly a home had been established in Crawford county when he took up his abode within its borders and his son, William R. Brawley, Sr., father of William R. Brawley of this review, was the first white child born in Crawford county. He followed the occupation of farming and of milling and after attaining his majority was united in marriage to Miss Jane Stewart, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania. He filled the office of justice of the peace and was connected with the moral development of the county as an active, earnest worker in the Methodist church and as superintendent of the Sunday school.

William R. Brawley, whose name heads this review, was one of a family of five children and was educated in the schools of Crawford county. At the time of the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania he and three of his brothers were among the first to begin work in the oil fields. Securing the necessary tools, they began building oil wells under contract and soon were able to lease land and at one time were the owners and operators of twenty-five oil wells, having leased twelve thousand acres of land. Their principal well, known as the Troutman, produced a flow of eight hundred and fifty barrels per day. Their work in the oil fields resulted most profitably for them.

In 1879 Mr. Brawley and his brother, D. C. Brawley, became convinced of the advantages to be enjoyed in Seattle and the former made his way to the coast in order to make investments, while the brother remained in the east to look after their interests there. William Brawley was pleased with the outlook in Seattle and became at once identified with the city. After ten years a great conflagration destroyed much of Seattle and he lost very heavily, as many others did. However, he possessed undaunted energy and courage and at once set to work to retrieve his losses. As time passed he invested in real estate and became the owner of much valuable property in Seattle. He was greatly interested in farm lands and his holdings of such were extensive. In 1883 his brother, Dewitt Clinton Brawley, joined him in Seattle and they continued together in business until the death of D. C. Brawley on the 14th of March, 1900. The labors of the one supplemented and rounded out the efforts of the other and their business affairs were most capably and profitably conducted.

In 1882 William R. Brawley was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Parkhurst, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Henry Saxton Parkhurst, a descendant of an old Swiss family that was established in Vermont in an early day. Her paternal grandfather, Elim Parkhurst, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, aiding in winning independence for the nation, while her father took part in the struggle to preserve the nation through the Civil war. At the close of hostilities between the north and the south he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and continued active in the work until his death, which occurred in 1875. His widow and their children afterward came to Seattle, where Mrs. Parkhurst still resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Brawley were born four children, two of whom have passed away, those still living being W. Parkhurst and Edith.

Mr. Brawley was a Mason for many years, having become identified with the order previous to removing to the coast and he was also an active member and a trustee of the First Methodist church of Seattle, which he joined in 1884. His death occurred in 1904 and was the occasion of deep regret to the many friends among whom he had lived and labored for so many years. At the time of the fire he and his brother established a brickyard and they had established the Brawley addition to the city in 1882. Their various activities were a factor in the city's upbuilding, growth and development and their names deserve to be enrolled among the founders and promoters of Seattle.

ADAM M. BEELER.

Adam M. Beeler, who since the spring of 1907 has been a resident of Seattle, where throughout the intervening years he has successfully engaged in law practice, being now senior partner in the firm of Beeler & Sullivan, was born in Wells county, Indiana, October 11, 1880, a son of Peter Beeler, who was also a native of that state, where he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until death called him in 1900, when he was fifty-seven years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Heckithorn and was born in Indiana, a representative of one of the old families there. She is still surviving and occupies the old home place in Wells county.

Adam M. Beeler was the fourth in order of birth in a family of nine children. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm and his education was acquired in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, following that profession in his home county for two years, after which he entered the University of Indiana, in which he pursued a three years' course. Thus liberal educational advantages along more specifically literary

lines well qualified him to take up the study of law, for which purpose he entered the law school of the George Washington University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1906. He turned to the west for a favorable field of labor and in the spring of 1907 became a resident of Seattle, where he entered immediately upon the practice of his chosen profession, forming a partnership with Robert Grass under the firm name of Beeler & Grass. The partnership was discontinued in January, 1909, since which time Mr. Beeler has been associated with John J. Sullivan under the firm name of Beeler & Sullivan. A liberal clientele of a distinctively representative character is accorded them. He worked his own way through the university and the ambition and strength of character which enabled him to do so are the qualities which are bringing him growing success in practice. When he came to Seattle he had a cash capital of but fifty cents. He had neither friends nor acquaintances here, and casting in his lot among strangers, he has since worked his way upward, achieving success that places him with the able members of the Seattle bar.

On the 9th of April, 1909, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Beeler was united in marriage to Miss Florence Scott, a native of Marion, Indiana, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Scott, representing an old and very prominent family of Marion. Mrs. Beeler is an accomplished vocalist and prominent in social and club circles of Seattle. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children, namely, Madison Scott, who was born in Seattle, April 24, 1910, and Betty Sue, whose birth occurred in Seattle on the 19th of July, 1912. The family resides on Queen Anne Hill in one of the attractive residence districts of the city.

Mr. Beeler belongs to various fraternities and clubs. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta, Camp No. 50, Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also connected with the Metropolitan Club and the Commercial Club and in the latter is chairman of Alaska coal lands. He takes a most active interest in the work of the club and in the welfare of the city along the lines of civic and industrial development. In politics he is a republican and was the candidate of his party for the state senate in 1914. He made a good race, running ahead of the ticket, and he has been very active in politics. He is a most public-spirited citizen, standing for progress and improvement along all lines leading to the development, welfare and upbuilding of Seattle and his work has been of farreaching effect and value.

CORNELIUS OSSEWARD.

Cornelius Osseward is conducting an extensive and profitable drug business under the name of Osseward's Pharmacy. This was the first exclusive prescription pharmacy on the Pacific coast and has always set the standard for business activity of this character. Mr. Osseward was born December 12, 1866, at Wissenkerke, in the province of Zeeland in the Netherlands. His father, P. Osseward, also a native of that country, came to America with his family in 1881 and settled in the east. He was a carpenter and builder by trade and continued in business along those lines until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna De Smit, is also a native of Holland and now resides in Kalamazoo, Michigan. In their family were three daughters and two sons.

Cornelius Osseward, the second in order of birth, was educated in the district schools of his native country and in Northwestern University of Chicago, where he completed a course and was graduated with the Ph. C. degree as a member of the class of 1896. Coming to the northwest he was first employed by the firm of Stewart & Holmes, of Seattle, for a period of four years. He arrived in this city in 1899 and after his period of clerkship, established his present business, having the first exclusive prescription pharmacy on the Pacific coast. He now has an extensive establishment well appointed and containing all lines of drugs for prescription work. His patronage is now very extensive and his success is the legitimate outcome of well defined plans, carefully executed, and of thoroughly reliable dealing. He is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association and has served as president and as a member of various committees. He also belongs to the American Pharmaceutical Association and has just completed a term as chairman of section on prac-



CORNELIUS OSSEWARD



tical pharmacy and dispensation. He also lectures on practical pharmacy at the University of Washington. He has been a member of the state board of pharmacy for six years, now serving under the appointment of the governor for a second term of five years.

On the 19th of May, 1903, Mr. Osseward was married in Seattle, to Miss Lena Shank, a native of Washington and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Shank. They have become the parents of four children: John, born in Seattle, June 12, 1904; Adriana, born December 20, 1906; Peter, August 13, 1908; and James, February 12, 1911. Mr. Osseward holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has led a busy life characterized by an unflinching purpose and actuated by laudable ambition. The strength of his character is shown in the fact that he made his own way through the university and that his success has been gained entirely through his own efforts. As the years have come and gone he has held to a fixed purpose and in all his career has never deviated from the highest standard of commercial ethics, conducting his business along modern lines and winning an honorable and gratifying success.

MACRAE BROTHERS.

Peter and John MacRae constitute the firm of MacRae Brothers. They come of Scottish ancestry and were born in Canada, but both are naturalized citizens of the United States. They have been residents of Seattle since 1900 and have become firmly established as leading contractors of the city, where they have erected many of the best buildings, including the Bigelow sanitary market, the Burlington Hotel, the Elliott Hotel, the Broadway building, the Amon apartments, the Providence building on First avenue, South, the Overland garage, the Studebaker garage, the Stetson-Ross Machine Works and the Cromwell Manufacturing building. They were also the builders of Pantages Theater in Portland, Oregon, and these buildings at once established their reputation as foremost contractors of the northwest.

ROSS E. HIBLER.

The commercial interests of Seattle find a worthy representative in Ross E. Hibler, a wholesale grocer, conducting business at No. 813 Western avenue. The spirit of western enterprise has ever actuated him at all points in his career and with the belief that Seattle will become the great city on the coast he has permanently fixed his abode here and his efforts are contributing to its upbuilding and advancement. He was born in Idaho City, Idaho, September 6, 1867. His father, F. T. Hibler, was a professor and prominent attorney of Idaho and died in Kansas in 1881. There were but two children in the family, the daughter being Constance E., who passed away when quite young.

Ross E. Hibler, the only surviving member of the family, pursued his education in the public schools of Kansas, California and Oregon, according to the removals of his parents and the establishment of the family home. He first entered the field of general merchandising at Scio, Oregon, where he remained for fifteen years. In 1903 he arrived in Seattle and assisted in organizing the Superior Cracker Company, becoming one of the active members of that firm. He afterward sold out, however, and entered into partnership with F. Jobst and organized the wholesale grocery business at the present location. This was in 1907 and throughout the intervening years the business has been steadily conducted by the firm, their trade growing year by year. They handle a general line of staple groceries and the business has now assumed gratifying proportions.

In Scio, Oregon, in 1888, Mr. Hibler was married to Miss Lillie Gill, a daughter of M. C. Gill, one of the pioneers of that state. Three children have been born to them: Jessie, twenty-four years of age; Lionel, twenty years of age, now attending high school, and Kenneth, fourteen years old.

Mr. Hibler's residence in Seattle covers twelve years, during which time he has seen

the city doubled in population. He is greatly pleased with the climate and has no desire to change his place of residence, preferring Washington to all other states of the Union. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Arctic Club. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Commercial Club. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and he works in a quiet way for its success but has never been an office seeker. He has many friends and acquaintances in Seattle, where he is numbered among the popular and prosperous merchants of the city, his success being due to his stability of character, his trustworthiness, his indefatigable industry and his uniform courtesy to his patrons.

FRED C. FURTH.

Fred C. Furth is the general manager of the Vulcan Manufacturing Company and along the path of steady advancement and progression has reached the present responsible and enviable position that he now fills as a representative of industrial activity in Seattle. A native of Genoa, Nevada, Fred C. Furth was born in September, 1878, a son of Fred and Jennie (Wyatt) Furth. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are deceased. Those living, besides our subject, are: Lou May, now Mrs. Harry M. Bemiss, of Seattle, and Jacob Richmond, of Okanogan county, Washington, in the government forestry service. The father, a native of Austria, was born December 6, 1839, and after pursuing his education there for a period accompanied his brothers on their emigration to the new world, the family home being established in St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended the public schools. In the early '50s he made the long, arduous, difficult and oftentimes dangerous journey across the plains and settled in Carson City, Nevada, where he worked for his brother in a general mercantile establishment. Later he became county clerk of Douglas county, Nevada, and continued to fill that office until 1879, when he removed to Colusa, California, where he engaged in the saddle and harnessmaking business for three years.

In 1882, however, Mr. Furth sold out and took up his abode at Spokane, Washington, where he conducted a similar enterprise, becoming one of the representative early merchants of that city. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Spokane and an indication of his ability in office is found in the words of the Lincoln County Times, which said: "Our readers will pardon us for referring to a matter that is altogether personal. It is of no local significance, and is in the nature of a kind word in relation to a gentleman whom the writer has known for years, and who is respected for his many sterling qualities. The gentleman is Hon. Fred Furth, who has filled the thankless office of mayor of Spokane Falls for the past year and who in that capacity is known to many beyond the corporate limits of that city. With the close of last week ended his year of service to that municipality, and so far as we have seen there is no local paper of that place to do him reverence or even justice.

"Mr. Furth has filled the office of mayor of Spokane Falls during a year of such trials as were never forced upon the shoulders of a predecessor, and most nobly has he acquitted himself. He is not a stranger to the people of that city. He cast his fortune with the community several years ago. Modest, quiet, retiring in his disposition, Mr. Furth never held or never sought a public office until the mayoralty was forced upon him. He accepted as a duty, and not a single individual of the twenty-five thousand inhabitants of that city question his disinterested honesty, or his unwavering fidelity to the best interests of the municipality of which he was the head.

"No mayor ever gave so much time to the duties of the office. During the twelve months he served in this capacity he never missed a meeting of the council, and has given up his time to the labors that have required almost his entire attention. It was a case of self-abnegation of personal interests rarely to be met with. While other men were seeking the almighty dollar, taking advantage of the opportunities the past year have presented in the Falls, Mayor Furth has had but one object in view, the conscientious performance of the duties of the office, and this he has done to the neglect of all personal

considerations. It gives us pleasure, even at this distance, where a large body of our readers know nothing of the gentleman in question, to contribute our humble praise to the man who has made a record of which any man might well be proud.

"During the administration of Mr. Furth the great fire swept over Spokane Falls. Mr. Furth had much personal property, not only threatened but destroyed in that conflagration. Instead of devoting his attention to the saving of his own property, as most men would have done under the circumstances, he gave his whole time to the city at large, never wavering in his self-devotion to the public. We were among the first who met Fred Furth when he landed in Spokane a number of years ago. Then, as now, he was a quiet, pleasant, unassuming gentleman. True as steel, honorable in all his dealings, kind and considerate, he made many friends and was well liked. In all the years we have known him we have never heard a word breathed against Fred Furth.

"He goes out of public office respected. Ask any business man of Spokane Falls regarding his individual administration and the answer will always be the same, he was the best mayor the city ever had. His trials during the year have been great. He shows it in his person. The silver, not always the harbinger of years, marks his hair and beard. His smile is just as pleasant, his greeting just as cheerful as in the old days, but the year of active service has been a great strain and he retires to private life a poorer and more broken man. May the future have in store for him happier days and greater prosperity is the wish of *The Times*."

After retiring from the mayoralty Mr. Furth came to Seattle in 1891 as secretary and treasurer of the Vulcan Iron Works, thus continuing active in business to the time of his death, which occurred October 19, 1898.

Fred C. Furth was a lad of but four summers when the family home was established in Spokane and there he attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years. He afterward became a student in a high school in Nevada county, California, where he studied until he reached the age of eighteen. He then came to Seattle and attended the Wilson's Business College for a year, at the end of which time he became stenographer with the firm of Mosher & McDonald. A year later he entered the employ of the MacDougall & Southwick Dry Goods Company as an apprentice, continuing with the house until 1897. He then engaged with The Lace House as salesman for a year and at the end of that time entered the employ of the Vulcan Iron Works, acquainting himself with the business in all of its branches. Gradually he worked his way upward, promotion taking him through various positions until he became general manager in 1912, since which time he has acted in that capacity. The Vulcan Manufacturing Company was established as the Vulcan Iron Works in 1892 by his uncle, Jacob Furth, and others, and in March, 1912, was reincorporated as the Vulcan Manufacturing Company. From 1892 until 1909 Isaac Hulme was general manager of the business and was president from 1898 until 1909. His efforts were instrumental in building up the business from small proportions. At its inception the undertaking was located at the foot of University street and in 1898 a removal was made to Seattle boulevard, between Fourth and Fifth streets. In the early days only forty people were employed and today the names of two hundred and fifty employes are upon their pay roll. In 1910 the plant was removed to its present location at 1200 Fourth avenue, South, where it covers three and one-half acres. The walls of the plant are all of glass and another indication of the growth of the business is found in the fact that in 1892 they had nine thousand square feet of floor space where today they cover three and one-half acres. The plant is equipped with all modern machinery necessary to the business and they manufacture a general line of mechanical handling, conveying, marine, logging and mining machinery, doing business all over the coast country and as far east as Colorado and as far north as Alaska. When the business was organized in 1892 they confined their attention to general jobbing and shop work, but today do all kinds of structural street work for bridge building and for buildings. They have furnished steel frames for the Arcade, Haight, Polson Implement, Liberty Theater, Mission Theater and Pantages Theater buildings, the Horton estate building at Georgetown, the New England Hotel, the W. P. Trimble building, the new Bon Marché building and the Grand Theater. Their marine work includes the machinery for the steamers *Mystic*, *Magic*, *Councilman*, *Cudahy*, *Vulcan* and others.

In June, 1899, in Seattle, Mr. Furth was united in marriage to Miss Hazelette Ireton, by whom he has one child, Frederick Raymond, who is fourteen years of age and a high school student. Mr. Furth exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. In his fraternal relations he is a Scottish Rite Mason and an Elk and he belongs to the Arctic Club. He has a wide acquaintance in Seattle, where he has won the favorable regard of many, while in business circles he has gained the admiration and respect of all who know aught of his record. He has won his advancement through merit and ability and gradually has reached the prominent position which he today occupies.

PATRICK FRANCIS PURCELL.

Patrick Francis Purcell, founder of the Purcell Safe Company of Seattle and president of the business since its inception, belongs to that class of men who have recognized the opportunities of the northwest and, utilizing those opportunities to good advantage, have reached a position of leadership in business and financial circles. Various corporations have felt the stimulus of the efforts and enterprise of Mr. Purcell, who is an officer in a number of important companies.

A native of Ireland, he was born at Breanermore, in County Tipperary, August 7, 1860, a son of Martin and Katherine (Ahern) Purcell, the former of English lineage, while the latter was of pure Irish descent. Six generations of the family lived on the old family homestead at Breanermore where Patrick F. Purcell was born. He was educated under private tutors until the spring of 1885, when, at the age of fifteen years, he came to the United States. He then went west and for two years rode the range in Kansas and Nebraska for the American Cattle Company, but he was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and began dealing in horses and cattle at Benkleman, Nebraska. After a year he left that place and engaged in prospecting in the mountains of Colorado for two years. Later he went to New York, where he entered the employ of the well known safe manufacturers, Marvin & Company. Since then he has devoted his entire time to that line of business and excellent success has attended his efforts. After many years with that company and with the E. C. Morris Company he came to Seattle in December, 1902, and he organized the Purcell Safe Company, of which he has since been the president. He is also president of the Malto Bran Distributing Company. His interests are broad and important and his business activity has been of a character that has carried him steadily forward and won for him a prominent position among the strong, resourceful and capable men of the northwest.

On the 7th of January, 1908, Mr. Purcell was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha May (Triplett) Van De Vanter, a daughter of Silas D. and Rebecca M. Triplett. Mr. Purcell holds life membership in the Arctic Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce—associations which indicate the nature of his interests outside the strict path of business. He has qualities which have gained him personal popularity and he has appreciation for the social amenities of life, yet he never allows outside interests to interfere with the capable conduct of his business affairs, and today the Purcell Safe Company is widely known in the northwest and other business interests with which he is associated have become prominent factors in commercial circles of this section of the country.

ROBERT F. BOOTH.

Following the trend of the times, which is toward specialization in all fields of professional activity, Robert F. Booth, as member of the bar, has given his attention to real-estate law. He was born at Caledonia, Minnesota, on the 17th of June, 1875, and is descended from an old family from Manchester, England, that was founded in Vermont long prior to the Revolutionary war. Many representatives of the family rendered valiant service



PATRICK F. PURCELL.



to the country in the War for Independence in the struggle to preserve the Union. Albert F. Booth, the father of Robert F. Booth, was a native of New York and became a well known newspaper man. He was for four years a soldier of the Civil war and afterward was engaged in military service on the plains with General Custer, but had left that command ere the memorable battle in which Custer and his entire force lost their lives, being massacred by Indians. At one time Albert F. Booth worked on the Minneapolis Tribune under Colonel A. J. Blethen, and at present is with Colonel Blethen on the Seattle Times. His wife bore the maiden name of Aristine Atwood.

In the public schools of Minnesota, Robert F. Booth pursued his education and in November, 1895, arrived on the Pacific coast. He secured a situation in a law office in Olympia and was employed in that city as correspondent for the Seattle Telegraph and the Tacoma Ledger. When his preliminary studies had brought him a wide knowledge of the law he was admitted to practice in Olympia in May, 1896, at the age of twenty-one years. He then gave up newspaper work and removed to Seattle to follow the legal profession and has steadily advanced along that line, being now accorded an extensive and gratifying clientage in the field of his specialty, real-estate law.

Mr. Booth has two children, Bettina and Eugenia. He belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. At the time of the Spanish-American war he became first sergeant of Company A, First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington, at Olympia. The company was ready to answer to the second call, but it never came. He has rendered effective service for his country in other connections, however. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1905 and two years later to the senate, where he served from 1907 to 1909. For eighteen months he was assistant attorney general of the state, during the years 1906 and 1907, with headquarters at Seattle. He was a member of the famous Third Ward Club and has been a delegate to several county and state conventions. He studies with thoroughness the questions and issues of the day affecting municipal affairs and state and national welfare and his deductions are sound and logical and are supported by clear and cogent argument.

DAVID R. MCKINLAY.

David R. McKinlay, a successful business man and philanthropist, belonged to that class who recognize their obligations to their fellows. He was a faithful servant who wisely used his talents, nor did he count his success as his own, but ever put forth a helping hand to assist others, being at all times most generous and benevolent. He it was who gave the largest amount to the founding of the orphans' home of Seattle and thus his good work goes on, although he has departed from the scene of earthly activities, having been called to his final rest in 1913. He was then fifty-nine years of age, his birth having occurred in California in 1854. His father, James McKinlay, came to Seattle about 1860. He was a machinist and, following that trade, lived in Seattle until death called him. His wife bore the maiden name of Janet Penman.

David R. McKinlay was always a resident of the Pacific coast country and was a witness of the wonderful growth and development of the great western empire. He supplemented his public school training in a collegiate school at Victoria, British Columbia. With his parents he came to Seattle in 1869, when a youth of fifteen years, and he worked at the machinist's trade with his father for three years, after which he entered an abstract office, in which he remained for a time. Later he was in the office of ex-governor McGraw for four years and for two years occupied a position in the city treasurer's office in connection with Mr. Meacham. He was likewise assistant county treasurer under Frank Pontius and was chief deputy under Governor John McGraw. The greater part of his life was devoted thus to public service and over his record there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil. He retired in 1890 and the course which he pursued while an incumbent in public positions is one which might well be followed by others.

Mr. McKinlay was married in California in 1882 to Miss Ida Confer, who lost a most devoted husband when, in 1913, he passed away. He belonged to the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows and also held membership in the Seattle Club. He was public-spirited and very charitable and there was no one in the city who gave so liberally to the cause of an orphans' home to be called the Seattle Home for Orphans. When it was possible to assist an individual or a deserving organization he did so, and yet his giving was entirely free from ostentation or display. He sought these opportunities for doing good and rejoiced in his success because it enabled him to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. His name is honored by all who knew him and he lives in the memory of his friends enshrined in the halo of a gracious presence and kindly spirit.

C. F. DAVIDSON, M. D.

Dr. C. F. Davidson, son of David Henry Davidson and Salome E. (Harshbarger) Davidson, was born near Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 16, 1879. He comes of families of sturdy pioneers. His early ancestors in America settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia before 1750. Later generations moved westward with the advancing frontiers, settling at his birthplace in 1829.

After the usual preliminary education he entered Wabash College, receiving the degree S. B. in 1900. The following three years he devoted to teaching, one year in the high school at Charlestown, Illinois, and two years in the University of Illinois. The summer of 1902 he spent abroad, visiting the famous universities of England and the continent and supplementing his knowledge of German and French.

In 1907 he received the degree of M. D. from Johns Hopkins University and was honored with the appointment of resident surgical house officer in Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he spent the following year.

He came to Seattle in the autumn of 1908, entering upon private practice. During the school year of 1908-9 he devoted a portion of his time as instructor of physiology in the University of Washington. In 1910 he entered the Seattle department of health and sanitation as city physician, and was promoted in 1911 to the position of chief medical inspector, officiating therein until 1914, acting also as medical advisor to the juvenile court. After 1914 his private practice demanded practically all his time, though he still acted as attending physician to the public school clinic.

Dr. Davidson is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities, and the Masonic lodge. In club life he is affiliated with the College Club, the Arctic Club and the Athletic Club. He is an active member of the King County Medical Society, the Commercial Club and Young Men's Business Club. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Davidson is one of the younger generations of medical men, but his abilities mark him as one of the leading men in his profession in the northwest.

WALTER SHEPARD FULTON.

Walter Shepard Fulton is an attorney, practicing in Seattle, with offices in the Hoge building. His youthful environment was that of the bench and bar and it developed in him a desire to become a practitioner of law. Realizing at the outset of his career that industry is the basis of professional advancement as well as of progress in commercial and other lines, he has applied himself with thoroughness to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and in his practice has carefully prepared each individual case. Pennsylvania numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Pittsburgh on the 10th of August, 1873, his ancestors having come to America from the north of Ireland. The first to cross the Atlantic was Robert Fulton, who established his home in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and at the time of the struggle for independence joined the colonial army and fought in behalf of the cause of liberty. He was the great-great-grandfather of

Walter S. Fulton, whose father, William P. Fulton, was born in Pennsylvania in 1847. After reaching adult age he wedded Martha White, a native of Wellsburg, Virginia, and for many years he conducted business as a merchant in the east. He removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, becoming a resident of Akron. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church.

Walter Shepard Fulton, at the age of eight years, went to live with the late Judge William H. White, formerly a justice of the supreme court of Washington. Upon his arrival in Seattle he became a student in the public schools of the city and still later attended the Territorial University. Subsequently he completed a two years' course in one year's time at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of that state in 1894. Returning to Seattle he here entered upon the practice of law and almost immediately became recognized as one of the rising, foremost young lawyers of the northwest. No dreary novitiate awaited him. His ability enabled him to cope with intricate legal problems and he gave evidence of the fact that he possessed a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work. At the starting point of his legal career he also gave evidence of the fact that he possessed the rarer gifts of eloquence of language and strong personality. His marked strength of character, his thorough grasp of the law and his ability to correctly apply its principles have always been factors in his effectiveness as an advocate.

In November, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fulton and Miss Etta Nugent, of Seattle, Washington, and a daughter of Captain Joseph Nugent. When attending the University of Michigan Mr. Fulton became a member of the Phi Delta Phi, a fraternity formed among the law students. He also has membership with the Sons of the American Revolution and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Rainier and Seattle Golf and Country clubs. His political endorsement was originally given to the democratic party, but since 1903 he has been a republican. For three years he filled the office of deputy prosecuting attorney under Mr. McElroy, after which he was nominated and elected to the office. His personal popularity was great, and such was the regard entertained for his ability that he ran far ahead of his ticket and he made a most excellent record in that position. Practically his entire life has been passed in Seattle and the salient traits of his character are such as have won for him high and enduring regard, while his ability has placed him in a prominent position among the representatives of the bar.

HARRY FRANKLIN CLEAVES, M. D.

Dr. Harry Franklin Cleaves, a medical practitioner of Seattle, is of English and Scotch descent, he representing in the paternal line an old English family that, however, has been represented on American soil through five generations. The Scotch strain comes in through the maternal line. A native of Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. Cleaves was born June 6, 1878, a son of Melvin P. Cleaves, a native of Maine, who in 1872 became a resident of Boston, where he engaged in the insurance business. He is still active, but is now a resident of Bar Harbor, Maine. In politics he is a democrat and while living in Boston filled various public offices and yet remains an active factor in political circles. He married Maggie Forbes, who was a native of Boston, and died when her son, Harry F., was but six years of age. The elder of her two children, George Cleaves, is now a resident of Bar Harbor.

Dr. Cleaves accompanied his parents on their removal to Bar Harbor and passed through consecutive grades in the public schools there until he completed the high school course. Later he attended Colby Academy at New London, New Hampshire, and next entered Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1903. In preparation for a professional career he entered Tufts College Medical School at Boston, Massachusetts, and won his professional degree upon graduation with the class of 1907. Practical experience came to him through serving as interne in Mercy Hospital at Springfield, Massachusetts, in which institution he spent a year, gaining broad and valuable knowledge through active professional work. The northwest, with its growing opportunities, however, attracted him and on the 28th of October, 1908, he arrived in

Seattle, where he immediately entered upon the work of the profession, in which he has since been actively and successfully engaged, devoting his attention to general practice.

On the 17th of June, 1910, in Victoria, British Columbia, Dr. Cleaves was united in marriage to Miss Marion F. Armitage, a native of Sutton-on-Trent, England, and a daughter of Captain Ward Armitage, a captain in the English navy. Our subject and his wife have one daughter, Iris, whose birth occurred in Seattle, Washington, August 2, 1912. In his political views Dr. Cleaves is a republican, but has had no time for active political work, preferring to give his undivided attention to professional duties. He is now a member of the North End Medical Society, the King County Medical Society and the Washington State Medical Association. He has a well equipped office in the Cobb building and is accorded a liberal practice, for the public has seen demonstration of his ability and recognizes the fact that he is most careful in the diagnosis of his cases and conscientious in the performance of his professional duties.

JAMES SHANNON, M. D.

Dr. James Shannon, a medical practitioner of Seattle, was born in Marmora, Ontario, Canada, on the 6th of April, 1859, a son of Daniel and Margaret Shannon. After attending the public schools of his native province he continued his education in St. Catherine's (Ont.) Collegiate Institute and in the Ottawa Normal School. Crossing the border into the United States to become a resident of the republic, he later attended the University of California as a medical student and was graduated on the 15th of November, 1887. Thus equipped for practice, he opened an office in Seattle in 1887 and has since remained, devoting his entire attention to his professional duties, which have grown in volume and importance as he has become more and more widely known and as his ability has been recognized by the general public. He has financial interests of importance, being a director in the Bank for Savings and in the Washington Building & Savings Bank, both of Seattle.

On the 21st of May, 1891, in the city where he yet makes his home, Dr. Shannon was married to Miss Monica Crookall, a daughter of Charles Crookall, of Berlin, Ontario. They are now the parents of three sons and a daughter: Charles D., Arthur A., Edward and Mary Monica.

Dr. Shannon is a Roman Catholic in religious faith and is identified with the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the University Club, and he finds pleasant association with men of learning, his tastes being along the lines of higher culture.

M. HARWOOD YOUNG.

In business circles the name of M. Harwood Young was closely associated with the development of electric railway systems and with the promotion of other important corporate interests. He managed and directed large business enterprises and won substantial success through the employment of methods which neither sought nor required disguise. His life's labors were terminated by the hand of death on the 27th of January, 1913. He was then in his sixty-seventh year, his birth having occurred at Groton, Massachusetts, on the 21st of September, 1846. He is descended from a good old New England family, his paternal grandfather having been a valued resident of Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he attained a ripe old age. It was in that historic town that his son, Lemuel D. Young, was born and reared, as was his wife, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Elizabeth Marston. Lemuel Young was but forty-three years of age when he suffered an accident that terminated his life, which in its business connections had been devoted to merchandising. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church and were people of the highest respectability, their work constituting a force in the moral progress of the town in which they made their home. In the public life of the community Mr. Young



DR. JAMES SHANNON

111 BLC



was also deeply interested and did not a little to shape public thought and action. His wife passed away in 1805, when thirty-nine years of age. Their family numbered three sons, Henry D., Edwin and M. Harwood, but the first named was drowned when the *Portland* was wrecked in November, 1899, at which time he was thirty-eight years of age.

M. Harwood Young was but an infant when his parents removed from Massachusetts to Manchester, New Hampshire. Seven years later they became residents of Laconia, in the same state, and there Mr. Young continued his public school education. In 1864 he successfully passed the examinations that admitted him to Harvard College, but the conditions brought about by the war were such that he felt his first duty was to his country and in August of that year offered his aid to the government, joining the Union troops. With the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south he had endeavored to enlist, but his youth—for he was then a lad of but fifteen years—prevented him from being accepted. When he finally joined the army he was a member of Company I, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was afterward mounted and as a cavalry command accompanied General Banks on his famous Red River campaign, Mr. Young taking part in all of the engagements in which his company participated. While in Mississippi they were sent to break up a forage train and in an attack he sustained a severe saber wound across his leg which almost cost him his life and necessitated his remaining in the hospital for four months. When he had sufficiently recovered he once more joined his command and for some time before the close of the war acted as regimental clerk under Lieutenant Colonel Flanders.

When the war was over Mr. Young returned to New Hampshire but soon afterward went to Boston and obtained a clerical position in a wholesale drygoods house of that city, remaining there until 1868, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri. There in connection with a friend he purchased twelve horses, a barouche, three prairie schooners and four light wagons, after which they started across the plains. At Leavenworth, Kansas, they secured the services of three men to assist them on their way to California by way of the Smoky Hill route. While crossing the plains they learned that the Indians were troublesome and applied to General Custer for a detail of soldiers to protect them, but the general said there would be no trouble, and they proceeded on their way alone, but had gone only a short distance when they were attacked by the red men, who either killed or captured all their horses. Going to a watering station four miles away Mr. Young and his party secured a guard of soldiers, but found on their return that the Indians had burned all they could not carry away, leaving the little party in a very bad plight. They traveled on, however, from station to station until reaching Denver, Colorado, and from there proceeded on their journey by stage and rail, at length reaching San Francisco. While at Denver, Mr. Young was taken ill with mountain fever, and was advised by a physician to go to the coast if he hoped to recover. When his health was restored he went to Boston but not long afterward became identified with railroad interests in the middle west, acting as an auditor with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, his headquarters being in Burlington, Iowa. He returned to Massachusetts once more in 1872 and became cashier for the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham, his employers being the proprietors of the first complete cotton mill erected in that state. For eighteen years he continued with that house as cashier and confidential man and at the same time conducted active business interests on his own account in Waltham, being one of the organizers of the Waltham Cooperative Bank, of which he became the first secretary and treasurer. After two years he resigned because the office made too heavy demands upon his time and later he was made a director of the bank. He also became one of the organizers of the electric light company and continued as a director from the beginning and also after its consolidation with the Waltham Gas Light Company. When Waltham was incorporated as a city in 1884 he was chosen a member of its first board of aldermen and after filling the position for two years was elected for a three years' term to the sinking fund commission and became its chairman.

Mr. Young's identification with the northwest dated from 1889, in which year he visited Seattle and became convinced of its opportunities and possibilities. He then returned to Waltham, disposed of his business connections and became one of the organizers of the New England-Northwestern Investment Company. In January, 1890, he

returned to Seattle to take up his permanent abode as the western manager for the newly organized company and in the intervening years to the time of his death he had charge of the building of many residences and business blocks and of the placing of other paying investments. His business interests were largely of a character that contributed to public progress and improvement as well as to individual success. For several years he was president of the Union Trunk line, one of the principal street railways of the city, and he held a large amount of stock in the consolidated roads of Seattle. His name was also on the directorate of the Seattle Electric Company and the Puget Sound Electric Company, the line connecting Seattle and Tacoma. For a number of years he was the vice president of the gas company, was a director of the National Bank of Commerce and was manager of the Pacific coast interests of the Planters Compress Company of Boston, large manufacturers of presses for baling in round compact bales both cotton and hay. Mr. Young shipped large quantities of hay baled in that way to the Philippine islands and to Alaska. Moreover, he and his company became actively connected with the development of Beacon Hill and of other property holdings in the city. One had but to meet him to recognize in him a man of marked business enterprise. He was ready to meet any situation and any emergency and his reserve powers could be called upon for the solution of difficult problems such as one does not ordinarily meet in business life.

Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Richardson, of Belmont, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Richard Richardson. They became parents of five children, of whom two sons died in infancy, leaving three daughters: Edith R.; Ethel D., the wife of Phillips Morrison; and Josephine, the wife of T. A. Transioli. The family lived a while in a most attractive home on Beacon Hill, but in 1908 Mr. Young built a handsome home at the corner of North Broadway and Prospect, supplied with all the adornments and comforts that wealth could secure, but death called the father January 27, 1913, and the mother had passed away in 1904. The family are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Young became a Mason in Revere Lodge of Boston, one of the oldest lodges in the country, and continued in active connection with the craft until his death. Each step in his business career was a forward one. He was ready to meet changing conditions and had the ability to coordinate seemingly diverse elements and bring them into a unified and harmonious whole. The business policy which he pursued measured up to the highest commercial ethics and standards and he enjoyed in the fullest measure the confidence and good will of colleagues and contemporaries.

CLAUDE G. BANNICK.

Claude G. Bannick, a captain of the Seattle police force, was born August 28, 1876, in Durant, Cedar county, Iowa, a son of Mathias and Christina (Athert) Bannick, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to America about 1868. They settled in Iowa, and their son, Claude G., was graduated from the public schools of Sac City, that state, in 1894. He afterward completed a course in the Sac City Institute with the class of 1896 and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a general store. While still a resident of Iowa he served for two years as a member of the National Guard of that state and for one year was a member of Company M, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war.

Captain Bannick has been a resident of the northwest since 1898 and during most of the period of his connection with Seattle has been in the public service. He was appointed through the municipal civil service to the position of patrolman in the Seattle police department on the 9th of September, 1901, and was advanced to the position of clerk on the 6th of July, 1904. He was made an acting detective on the 5th of June, 1906, and on the 18th of August of that year was advanced to the position of sergeant. On the 22d of June, 1909, he became captain in the service and was made acting chief February 11, 1911, while on the 4th of April of that year he was assigned to the position of chief. For three years he served in that capacity and then, with the change of political admin-

istration, he again became a captain of the force on the 15th of March, 1914. One of the local papers paid merited tribute to his ability, efficiency and fidelity in the following:

"In several ways Chief Bannick has been the most unusual man ever at the head of the Seattle police department. His youth, his honesty and his devotion to duty have made his work remarked. In addition to this he has carried out the plans and promises of two reform mayors, and has had occasion to issue more unusual and unpopular orders than most men who have held that office. Chief Bannick has striven to be a strict disciplinarian. . . . Military training as a member of M Company, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war, gave Chief Bannick a martial bearing which is his most noticeable characteristic. He is ever erect of carriage, quiet and formal, a man who obeys orders of superiors without question and expects his own to be obeyed in the same manner. . . . An erect, well set up figure in blue he has sat behind the chief's desk for three years quietly issuing formal orders in an attempt to clean up and keep clean a city of three hundred thousand people which used to have the reputation of being a wide-open town. Some of Chief Bannick's ideas about reform are interesting. 'It is humanly possible to keep a town a closed town,' he said in answer to a question. 'No doubt about it at all. It is possible but A chief of police is only fighting the people's battle. He can fight no harder than the people want to fight. He cannot go to the people and try to persuade them they are making mistakes in doing this or that. When the people begin to handicap him in the fight either by indifference or design, he can only do the best possible under the handicap. The great trouble is just this—the vicious element is fighting all the time. It is the business of this element to fight, for its livelihood is dependent upon the struggle. The decent element, the folk who want a clean town, fight spasmodically. They must be wrought up by a long train of abuses. When these abuses have been temporarily righted they go about their business and forget the fight.' During his two terms of office Chief Bannick made many attempts to keep up the interest of those who wanted to see Seattle 'kept clean.' He fought the present cafe ordinance for the reason that it handicapped the department in its fight for public morality. He fought often to head off insidious attacks against his much discussed and much hated 'purity squad.' This 'purity squad' Chief Bannick maintains was the only weapon available by which to secure evidence in the long procession of court prosecutions used to keep Seattle closed. He maintains, too, that it is the most effective check a reform chief can have against the possibility of graft in his department. . . . 'I am satisfied of several important points,' said Chief Bannick the other day, discussing his work. 'I will turn over to my successor a police force clean of graft, efficient and disciplined. The town has been cleaned up and, despite many handicaps, kept pretty clean. It is deplorable that the position of chief of police is a political appointment, for it means the disruption of the force before each election. The police have no business in politics. The sooner that condition is remedied, the better.'

"Chief of Police Bannick will become Captain Bannick tomorrow and the change will not be particularly easy for him. He will stay on the force because, as he himself says, he needs a job, and he has a wife and two children to support. He leaves the office of chief of police richer by nothing except the difference between a chief's and a captain's salary. There are some men on the force who will take particular pleasure in seeing the chief step down. He has made many enemies and few friends. Those who have known him for a number of years agree on one thing: He will always be a valuable man to the police department.

"Mayor Cotterill yesterday accepted Chief of Police Bannick's resignation, tendered a week ago, to be effective at midnight tonight. In his letter of acceptance to the chief Mayor Cotterill lauds that official's work of the past three years, under Mayor Dilling's and his own administrations. 'You made good during the year of Mayor Dilling's administration,' the letter reads. 'I felt it a public duty to reappoint you, and I have not had cause to regret that action. It was natural and expected that vicious individuals and interests in all their various "business," social and political, should retaliate with all the forms of abuse and falsehood. I desire to express my special gratitude that throughout these two years, in a cosmopolitan seaport city with from two hundred and seventy-five thousand to three hundred thousand population, you have so directed our department of

public safety that no human life has been lost or seriously injured by any act of disorder or breach of the public peace. You have preserved throughout that endowment of clean manhood, strong determination, clear conviction of duty and amply demonstrated moral courage with which you undertook the task three years ago. The energy of youth has been tempered by the wisdom of experience. You come out of the crucible in which the office of chief of police has ever been thoroughly tested and tried, with even your enemies acknowledging that greatest of all traits—sterling honesty. Whatever the future may bring, neither you nor the people of Seattle will ever have cause to regret your three years' service. That period will be memorable as the basis of comparison for police administration hereafter. It has fixed certain moral standards in law enforcement from which Seattle will not lapse or recede, but which will serve as a foundation for higher standards and accomplishments.'"

On the 16th of November, 1910, in the Church of Our Lady of Good Help, Captain Bannick was married to Miss Mary Elsie Shull, a daughter of Orlando Shull, and they have two sons: John H., in his third year; and C. George, in his first year. Captain Bannick belongs to the Police Relief Association, of which he served as a trustee in 1910. He also has membership with Camp George H. Fortson, No. 2, Spanish War Veterans, with the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Municipal League and the Seattle Athletic Club. He has studied questions affecting the municipal welfare as well as those more directly affecting the police department and is competent to speak with authority upon many problems that figure prominently in relation to the welfare of a city. He has seen life at its worst and at its best and his ideas of reform are practical, being the logical deductions of experience in handling the criminal classes.

CAPTAIN SIMON PETER RANDOLPH.

Captain Simon Peter Randolph was one of the pioneer settlers of the northwest and related many interesting incidents of the early days. Now that he is no longer able to tell the story, for death has called him, it is fitting that his memory should be perpetuated as one who contributed to early progress and improvement here. At the same time it is meet that mention be made of his widow, who is now living in Seattle and who was his companion and helpmate through all the days when the hardships and trials of frontier life were to be met as well as through the later days of prosperity when kindlier circumstances made life easier. Captain Randolph was born in Logan county, Illinois, January 10, 1835, a son of Brooks Randolph, who was a farmer and "circuit rider" Methodist Episcopal minister. He belonged to a well known old Virginia family but in pioneer times removed westward to Illinois, settling in Logan county about the time of the Black Hawk war, the family experiencing all of the hardships, privations and trials of pioneer life.

Amid such conditions and surroundings Captain Randolph was reared and on the 30th of January, 1856, he married Catherine Breckenridge, of Springfield, Illinois, a daughter of Hon. Preston Breckenridge. He was a Kentuckian and was related to the Breckenridge family prominent in that state. In 1834 he and his wife, Catherine, and four sons—Alexander, Hugh, Cornelius and Joseph Breckenridge—removed to Illinois, establishing their home in Sangamon county, and there he brought up his family of eight sons and five daughters. His homestead was situated near the south fork of the Sangamon river. He became a very prominent man in his community and was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. It is a matter of history that he defeated Abraham Lincoln in the convention for the nomination to the general assembly. Not only did he engage in farming but also operated a lumber and flour mill with water power from the south fork of the Sangamon.

It was his daughter Catherine who became the wife of Captain Simon P. Randolph. She has the distinction of being one of the children who in 1847 signed the pledge prepared by Abraham Lincoln, which reads as follows: "Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves



CAPTAIN SIMON P. RANDOLPH



MRS. SIMON P. RANDOLPH

to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." Although she is seventy-seven years of age, she clearly recalls incidents of her girlhood when she pursued her education in one of the little old time log schoolhouses near her father's farm in Sangamon county, Illinois. She was but nine years of age when she signed the Lincoln pledge on a Sunday afternoon at a meeting which was held in the schoolhouse yard and which was addressed by the young Illinois lawyer who afterward became the president of the United States.

For a few months after their marriage Captain and Mrs. Randolph remained residents of Illinois but in 1856 removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in the fall of that year took up a preemption claim in Sarpy county, Nebraska, in the Platte River valley, about twenty-five miles from Omaha. Following the discovery of gold near Pike's Peak, Colorado, in 1859 Captain Randolph went to Denver and then proceeded to the mountains and followed mining. In the spring his wife went out with a brother's family and joined him. They went to the valley for the winter, fifty-two miles below Denver, where they kept the station for the overland express company, running between Leavenworth and Denver. In the spring they returned to Pleasant Valley, Russels Gulch, near Gregory, and there remained for about two years, during which period their son Brooks was born. Captain Randolph was there engaged in placer mining and afterward removed to Twin Lakes, near Leadville, where he erected and conducted a storage and commission house, that being as far as teams could go, the next range of mountains being very steep and difficult to cross. X. Beedler carried the freight from there on with his pack train of Mexican donkeys. About two years were also spent by the family at that place. During her experience upon the western frontier Mrs. Randolph many times furnished meals for prospectors who had lost their way or were blinded by the snow of the mountains. They dwelt in the mountains of Colorado until 1862, when, on account of the Indian outbreaks, they returned to Nebraska, where Captain Randolph enlisted in Company D of the Second Nebraska Cavalry. He served the time of his enlistment, received an honorable discharge and was receiving a pension at the time of his death. In 1864, following the excitement attendant upon gold discoveries in Idaho, they went to that district and again lived among the mountains, while Captain Randolph followed quartz mining as a business. In the winter of 1864-5, when the deep snow cut off communication with the valley, the mining camp became nearly destitute for want of provisions. Mrs. Randolph divided their last four pounds of flour with a neighbor. At last, no help coming, at night when the crust of the snow froze sufficiently to bear a man's weight, Captain Randolph, who was the only man willing to take the venture, went on snowshoes, drawing a little sled, in search of needed supplies, traveling twenty-five or thirty miles. The trip was a difficult and arduous one but he returned in safety, the sled laden with provisions.

In 1865 Captain and Mrs. Randolph with their family went to Umatilla, Oregon, where they remained until the fall of 1868, and while there Captain Randolph assisted in the construction of a steamer and took it down the Columbia river to Portland over the Dalles Falls, a very dangerous undertaking, as there had been but one steamer taken over The Dalles before. Rumors that the Northern Pacific Railroad terminus would be located at Seattle decided Captain Randolph to come to this city, it being his belief that it would be a better place to locate. He arrived in the fall of 1868 and was joined by Mrs. Randolph and the children in the spring of 1869. At first he was engaged in transporting coal for the Lake Washington Coal Company from Newcastle to Seattle on the scow Good Templar, which was propelled by poles. He later built the steamer Fannie, finding the Good Templar too heavy for the trade, and afterwards used barges for carrying coal. In 1870 he owned and navigated the first steamer on Lake Washington, which was named Fannie and which he used in transporting coal from Newcastle to the portage on the lake, and he was proud of the fact that he blew the first steamboat whistle heard on Lake Washington. He afterward built the steamer Comet, which his wife named. He always superintended and assisted in building his boats. He ran the Comet on the Duwamish and White rivers for several years, carrying passengers and freight to and from Seattle, and many of the old farmers will remember Captain Randolph and the Comet. His business, however, required a larger steamer and he built the Edith R., with which he navigated the Snohomish and Nooksack rivers, carrying freight and passengers between Whatcom and Lynden. After practically

retiring, he was engaged by Elisha Alvord, one of the White River farmers, now engaged in mining talc on the Upper Skagit, in carrying talc from the mines to Rockport, where he connected with the railroads. He built the boat Tolo for Mr. Alvord and took it up to the mines about 1905, Mrs. Randolph accompanying him on the trip. Owing to the lateness of the season, they encountered many obstacles on account of low water but finally reached their destination.

To Captain and Mrs. Randolph were born seven children, four of whom died in infancy or early childhood. Of those who reached adult age, Preston Brooks was born in Gilpin county, Colorado, in 1860 and is a resident of Seattle. He married Agnes Delphine Monroe and they have five children, namely: Ethel Agnes, Kendall Brooks, Elsie May, Arthur Monroe and Preston Breckenridge; and one grandchild, Louise Higbee. The daughter May, born in Umatilla, Oregon, in 1866, became the wife of A. Robinson, a real estate dealer of Seattle. She has since passed away, leaving a son, Walter Randolph. The other daughter, Edith, born in Seattle in 1870, is the wife of A. C. Warner, of Seattle, and they have three children: Alice, Edith Ruth and William Randolph.

There is no phase of pioneer life west of the Mississippi with which Captain and Mrs. Randolph did not become familiar and her stories of the Indians and her experiences of the frontier while living in the different places of the west and northwest would fill a volume and prove a most interesting tale. Captain Randolph was a very fine shot with the rifle and with the revolver and because of his skill in this direction he could almost at any time supply his table with game, it being no unusual thing for him to bring down an antelope or a deer. Mrs. Randolph belongs to Stevens Relief Corps, and for forty years has been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. In early days she was an enthusiastic worker in the church, when such workers were scarce. Her home, her children, her church were her chief objects in life, not caring for society. Captain Randolph also held membership in the Presbyterian church, his life conforming to its teachings. He was also a member of the Pioneer Association, with which Mrs. Randolph is still identified. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was ever a stalwart champion of its principles. He passed away in Seattle January 15, 1909, after passing the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey. There was no feature of the city's growth and development with which he was not acquainted, for he came here in the period of Seattle's villagehood and lived to see the hills which border the lake and sound covered by comfortable, attractive homes, connected by wide streets and broad boulevards, while the business section has also expanded, covering a wide area. It is long since he blew the first steamboat whistle on Lake Washington, and conditions have greatly changed. Mrs. Randolph in recounting reminiscences of pioneer times in Seattle says, "There is one thing that I think of with pleasure and I am glad I had a part in it. It is the building of the first railroad into the city. But that is a story of some length." The memory of these worthy pioneers should be perpetuated and the story of the part which they took in developing the civilization of the northwest should be told again and again by a public grateful to them for their efforts.

CHARLES W. DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. Charles W. Davis, engaged in medical practice in Seattle with offices in the Cobb building, was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, February 23, 1860, a son of Hiram Addison and Hulda Elizabeth (Glaze) Davis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. Both have now passed away, the father having died in Seattle in January, 1912, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, while the mother's death occurred in 1866 when she was twenty-three years of age. Dr. Davis has two brothers: Clark D. and Isaac R. Davis, both born in Nodaway county, Missouri. Isaac R. now resides in Andrew county, Missouri, and Clark D. is a resident of Seattle.

Dr. Davis was reared upon a farm in Andrew county, Missouri, his youthful days being spent in the usual manner of farm lads who divide their time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. He continued at home until he reached the age of seventeen years and then attended the Stewart-

ville College, afterwards entering the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis as he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work. He opened an office in Barnard, Nodaway county, Missouri, where he remained in active practice for sixteen years. He then went to New York for postgraduate work and spent seven months in that way and in attendance at the hospital clinics. On the 4th of March, 1901, he arrived in Seattle, where he has since practiced, and in the intervening period of fourteen years he has become well established as one of the able physicians, being accorded a large general practice in this city. He is also a trustee of the University State Bank.

On the 20th of October, 1886, at Nebraska City, Nebraska, Dr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Price Reynolds, who was born in Missouri, January 1, 1862. In his political views Dr. Davis is a democrat but has no aspiration for office. He belongs to the Methodist church and is interested in its work, recognizing his obligations along the line of moral progress and development as well as in the field of professional service.

HERBERT LAWRENCE GREENE.

Herbert Lawrence Greene arrived in Seattle, December 23, 1897, and tangible proof that he has been quite successful in business is found in his important real estate interests. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 14, 1861, he is the son of Benjamin Franklin Greene, who was a native of Maine and a representative of an old Massachusetts family of English lineage. Benjamin Franklin Greene devoted his life to the profession of architecture and died in 1894, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Caroline Cloudman, was born in Maine and belonged to one of the oldest families of New Hampshire. She passed away in Seattle April 16, 1906, at the age of seventy-three years.

Their only child was Herbert Lawrence Greene, who acquired a public school education and afterward graduated from high school. His life work has been along real estate lines, yet his activities have covered a much larger field. His busy life can best be described in his own laconic answers to queries put to him.

As a boy he did everything about a sawmill from piling slabs to running the rotary and played much. Prize orator and essayist in high school. President of the class. President of the Alumni Association. Secretary of the school board. Government clerk interior department. School superintendent. Surveyed and built railroads. As an insurance corporation lawyer at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, practiced law for five years and tried cases in most of the states of the Union. Platted numerous additions, government townsites and thousands of acres of acre-tract subdivisions and built wagon roads, bridges and dikes to develop and protect them. Mayor, president board of trustees and comptroller as necessity required. Instrumental in formulating financial plans, which saved one of the largest national building and loan associations in the United States from failure in 1893, when like institutions throughout the country were falling by the hundreds. For fourteen years a delegate to every state republican convention in South Dakota and for years president of the South Dakota State Republican League. Formed a Republican Club, with a membership of fifteen hundred Sioux Indians and today is a Sioux Indian by adoption. One of the founders of the Sunset and the German Philosophical Clubs. Representative Commercial Club of Sioux Falls in New England, procuring industries for his home city. President of the school board, Sioux Falls. Managed two United States senatorial and three state treasurer campaigns—all successful. Was thoroughly whipped in a congressional convention fight and retaliated by stampeding the convention for a farmer picked at random from the crowd. Business manager Sioux Falls Daily Press two years. Representative of seventeen counties in Iowa in fight before interior department for swamp land allowances. President Coast Line Transportation Company. Manager H. E. Orr Company and E. F. James & Company, real estate firms in Seattle. Is recognized authority on values in the city of Seattle and throughout the state of Washington and appraises for the city of Seattle, park board, port commission, public service commission and the United States government.

When asked as to the extent of his financial success, he stated that he did not expect to go hungry. He has been quite successful in his undertakings here, has negotiated many important realty transfers and is now the owner of valuable real estate in the city.

Mr. Greene is a very prominent figure in Masonic circles, belonging to all the different bodies of Masonry save the consistory, still retaining his membership at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He was eminent commander of the Knights Templar commandery at Sioux Falls and did the work incidental to that position of honor and responsibility for five years. He was the first chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Sioux Falls. He belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is equally interested in civic affairs and indorses most heartily all plans which are made to advance the standards of civic life and make the city of his residence a better place in which to live. His business career has been one of steady progress. He gives much credit to his thorough home training but individual effort has brought him to his present acknowledged position among the successful real estate dealers of Seattle.

MORRIS A. ARNOLD.

Concentration of purpose, well defined and carefully executed plans and a creditable ambition have brought Morris A. Arnold to a central place on the stage of banking activity in the northwest. Practically throughout his entire life he has been connected with banking institutions and inherited tendency and early environment as well as natural predilection may have had something to do with his choice of a life work, for his father, R. R. Arnold, was for forty years president of the First National Bank of Mexico, Missouri, so that the son was "to the manner born." His mother in her maidenhood was Ophelia Elizabeth Morris. The maternal grandfather, Judge John Bingle Morris, settled in Mexico, Missouri, in 1832 and built the first residence and store building in that town. He conducted the first mercantile enterprise there, was the first postmaster, and the first judge of the county court. He was a personal friend of Judge Moss, father of Mrs. Morris A. Arnold, and they practiced in adjoining counties. Judge Moss was circuit attorney and on horseback made the trips to the courts in surrounding counties. Becoming a resident of Mexico, Judge John B. Morris spent the remainder of his days there. He had a large family, many of whom are still living in Mexico and its vicinity. An old illustration in possession of Mr. Arnold shows a monument erected to the memory of Judge Morris which bears the inscription: "This unique monument in memory of John B. Morris, former district judge, postmaster and county clerk, who built the first residence and business building in Mexico in 1836."

Morris A. Arnold was born at Mexico, Missouri, May 1, 1866, and supplemented the public school education acquired in his native city by a course in the Missouri State University. He then made his initial step in the business world in 1888 as an employe in the First National Bank of Mexico, after which he went to St. Louis and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Third National Bank of that city. He started upon an independent career by establishing the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Centralia, Missouri, of which he was cashier until April, 1897, when he resigned to accept the proffered office of state bank examiner of Missouri. During his occupancy of that office he made examination of all the trust companies, which were at that time the largest institutions of the character in the state. He retired from the position of bank examiner after a four years' incumbency and removed to Montana, where he was largely interested in banking, land, cattle and other business enterprises.

Mr. Arnold's identification with Seattle dates from July 1, 1907, when he became president of the First National Bank of this city and his high standing in banking circles is indicated in the fact that in August, 1908, he was elected to the presidency of the Clearing House Association. He is a director of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company of Seattle, a director and vice president of the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company and executor of the W. D. Hofius estate.



MORRIS A. ARNOLD



On the 11th of October, 1893, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Georgie Moss, of Paris, Missouri, a daughter of Judge David Hickman and Melville E. (Hollingsworth) Moss, the former the president of the National Bank of Paris, Missouri, and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold became the parents of one son, Lawrence M., who was born November 29, 1894, and is now a student in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. In club circles Mr. Arnold is well known, holding membership with the Rainier, Seattle Golf and University Clubs. While in Montana he was actively connected with St. Luke's Episcopal church at Billings, being senior warden at one time. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers and has made steady advancement since his initial effort was made in the field of business, his labors having found culmination in the development of important banking interests and in the promotion of large commercial enterprises.

FREDERICK W. ADAMS, M. D.

Dr. Frederick W. Adams, ophthalmologist, otologist and laryngologist, who in his practice has specialized along those lines since 1908, was born in London, Ontario, November 20, 1880, and was a pupil in the public and high schools there. He was later graduated from the Western University of London in 1906, completing a course in medicine, whereby he qualified for active practice. He has always been a close student of his chosen calling and has taken postgraduate work in New York and Chicago. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Port Huron, Michigan, where he remained for two years, and then after taking postgraduate work came to Seattle in 1908. Here he has specialized in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and has won marked success in that field.

In Seattle, in 1909, Dr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Alice Loraine Mustard, a native of Port Huron, Michigan, who is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston and a prominent figure in musical circles of Seattle. She belongs to the Musical Arts Society and to the Ladies Musical Club and is also a member of the Century Club and the Alpha Chi Omega, a national college sorority.

Dr. Adams has purchased a splendidly located lot in Laurelhurst and is now erecting thereon a beautiful residence. He and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian church and they are prominent in the social circles of the city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and fraternally he is connected with Elks Lodge No. 92 of Seattle. His attention, however, is chiefly given to his professional interests and duties and he belongs to the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Puget Sound Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology and the Pacific Coast Oto-Laryngological Society. He is likewise a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and in his connection with these different organizations keeps in touch with the most advanced scientific thought of the profession.

VICK S. MCGRAW.

Among the well known builders of Seattle was Vick S. McGraw, who erected many fine residences here and became a most active factor in building operations. He was born in Delavan, Wisconsin, April 1, 1849, and his life record covered the intervening years to August 10, 1902, when he passed away. In early life he learned the carpenter's and blacksmith's trades and became one of the best blacksmiths in his section. He remained in Wisconsin throughout the period of his boyhood and youth but went as a young man to Colorado, where he established his home ere its admission to statehood. He resided in Colorado until 1881, when he again turned his face westward, believing that he might have still better opportunities in the Pacific northwest. On the 25th of May of that year he arrived in Seattle and worked for Henry Gormley as a carpenter and later accepted the position of foreman with S. E. Clow, having charge of all of

his building operations for thirteen years. He did much of the finishing work in banks and other places where superior workmanship was required and he worked for an entire year on the finishing of the first Denny Hotel. He was an expert in that line and his services were regarded as most valuable by those who employed him. Later he became a contractor on his own account and such was the reputation that he had established that he had no difficulty in winning patronage. He built many residences which are models of architectural beauty and convenience. He lived at Third and Pike streets for many years, but for twenty years the family residence has been maintained at No. 320 West Republican street.

In Delavan, Wisconsin, on December 10, 1868, Mr. McGraw was united in marriage to Miss Mary Smith, who was born in the state of New York. They became the parents of two children: Edith, now Mrs. George F. Green, of San Francisco; and A. Henry, a traveling salesman, who was born in Seattle. The mother of Mrs. McGraw, Mrs. Susan Parker, has made her home in Seattle with her daughter for twenty-one years and has attained the very venerable age of ninety years.

In his political views Mr. McGraw was a republican, staunchly advocating the principles of the party but not seeking office. He was a public-spirited man, however, and rejoiced in what was accomplished as Seattle grew and developed and took on the indications of a model city. Both Mr. and Mrs. McGraw saw pioneer life in Colorado and Washington. They came to thoroughly know and love the northwest with its excellent climate and splendid opportunities and in Seattle they gained many warm friends, so that when Mr. McGraw was called to his final rest his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret.

CHARLES T. CORBIN.

Charles T. Corbin, who since the 1st of January, 1912, has been general manager, in the state of Washington, for the firm of the Bush & Lane Piano Company of Chicago, thus controlling one of the finest wholesale and retail music houses in the northwest, now ranks with the representative business men who have made the city a great commercial center.

He was born in Adams county, Ohio, September 1, 1873, a son of A. J. Corbin, who removed with his family from the Buckeye state to Morris county, Kansas. There the son attended the public schools, and afterward became a high school pupil in Emporia, Kansas, thus pursuing his studies to the age of sixteen, when he went east, determined to learn the piano business, entering as an employe the manufacturing branch of that business. He there thoroughly acquainted himself with the manufacturing and with the tuning of pianos and qualified for the line of business in which he has since engaged.

At the age of twenty-four he made his way to the coast country with San Francisco as his destination and there engaged in piano tuning. He also had a shop for repairing and rebuilding pianos, and conducted the business until 1908, when he went to Bellingham, Washington, where he opened a piano store, which he conducted until 1910. He then came to Seattle as sales manager for the Kohler & Chase Piano Store, and in 1912 accepted the position as general manager in the state of Washington for the Bush & Lane Piano Company of Chicago, having charge of the entire state, with headquarters at Seattle.

The Seattle branch of their business was established in June, 1909, at Sixth and Union streets, but soon afterward removed to No. 1315 Third avenue, then removed to their present quarters at No. 1519 Third avenue, where they have the most beautiful store of the kind in the city, from which they are doing an extensive wholesale and retail piano business. Their complete line of high grade pianos and player pianos are the products of the factories of the Bush & Lane Piano Company of Chicago, Illinois, and Holland, Michigan. On the floors of this ideal store are also to be found all the leading makes of talking machines and records. They occupy two floors and basement, and their store is, in every way, most attractive. They also have houses and agencies in dif-

ferent parts of the state of Washington, the business is one of growing proportions and its success is attributable to the wise direction and capable management of Mr. Corbin.

In Portland, Oregon, Mr. Corbin was united in marriage to Miss Edyth F. Shale, by whom he has three children, namely: Edyth Geraldine, Charles Termaine and Gale Hanford.

Mr. Corbin belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Commercial Club, the latter affiliation indicating his interest in the city's substantial development, upbuilding and improvement. He has made a creditable record in business, his course being marked by a steady progression that has brought him to an enviable position in commercial circles.

HIRAM C. GILL.

Hiram C. Gill, mayor of Seattle, to which position he was elected in 1914, was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, August 23, 1866, a son of Charles R. and Martha Ada Gill. The father, who in days of peace devoted his time to the practice of law, became colonel of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers in the Civil war. He afterward served as attorney general of Wisconsin and was appointed commissioner of pensions by President Grant but served only a short time, when he was compelled to resign because of ill health and passed away in the year 1883.

Hiram C. Gill spent two years as a student in the collegiate department of the University of Wisconsin and devoted two years to the study of law in the law department of that institution, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1889. While in high school he studied stenography and paid his way through law school by filling a position as stenographer while pursuing his law course. The year 1889 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, and in order to tide over the period in which he was attempting to secure a stenographic position, he served as waiter in a water front restaurant. Later, however, he was employed as stenographer for the firm of Rochester, Lewis & Gilman, entering their employ on the 24th of August, 1889. He worked for three years and at the end of that time engaged in law practice, making steady advancement in the profession.

On the 16th of June, 1896, Mr. Gill was united in marriage to Miss Maude M. Keene and to them have been born two sons: Stanley H., fifteen years of age; and Marshall W., thirteen. In 1893 Mr. Gill joined the National Guard of Washington and was thus connected with the military service of the state for eight years. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican. In 1896 he was elected councilman from the third ward but did not hold the office, as the freeholders' charter was adopted at the same election, abolishing the office. In 1898 he was elected councilman again and in 1900, when a candidate for the office, was defeated by Alpheus Byers because of a forced purchase of Woodland Park. In 1902 he was reelected and at each consecutive election was returned to the office until 1910, when he was chosen mayor. He served as president of the council for three years. In 1912 he was again a candidate but was defeated, and in 1914, he was once more the standard bearer of the party, which marched to victory, so that Mr. Gill is now the chief executive of the city. He is attempting to give to Seattle a business-like administration. His long experience as councilman has made him thoroughly familiar with municipal work and business and all the different phases of city government. He is therefore well qualified to direct the destinies of the city and is seeking its substantial improvement along various lines.

WILLIAM BENNETT HENDERSON.

William Bennett Henderson, commercial agent for the United States department of commerce at Seattle, was born July 8, 1869, near Princeton, Caldwell county, Kentucky, a son of Thomas Edrington and Florence (Gray) Henderson. In the paternal line the family comes from Scotch ancestry, representatives of the name leaving the land of hills

and heather in the early part of the eighteenth century to become residents of the new world. Subsequently a removal was made to Kentucky, where they were active in establishing what is known in history as the Transylvania colony. His grandfather, Thomas Edrington, lived to the notable old age of one hundred and five years. His ancestors in the maternal line came from Ireland and included the Gray, Prince, Black, Barnes and Leech families, who were among the leaders in the settlement of western Kentucky. Thomas Edrington Henderson was the third in a family of twelve children and throughout his active business life followed the occupation of farming but at the time of the Civil war put aside personal interests to serve with the Third Kentucky Cavalry in the Union army. His wife, Florence Gray, was the eldest daughter of William Gray, one of the founders of Princeton, Kentucky, and was a near relative of the famous George O. Barnes, an evangelist of note.

William Bennett Henderson acquired his early education in the public schools of Kentucky and Illinois, after which he attended Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891. He won his LL. B. degree upon graduation from Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1893 and in 1905 received from George Washington University of Washington, D. C., the degree of LL. M. He also studied French and Spanish in the Berlitz School at Washington, D. C., in 1904-5, and thus broad general culture as well as specific knowledge along professional lines qualified him for his chosen life work. In the meantime he had taken up the profession of teaching in Kentucky in 1893 and followed it until 1895, after which he edited a newspaper at Princeton, Kentucky, until 1899. At the same time he engaged in the practice of law and since May 24, 1900, has been in the employ of the United States government. He was on active duty in Washington, D. C., until January 1, 1914, at which date he was transferred to the Pacific coast and has here since remained. His connection with the government service covers fifteen years and previously he had been a prominent political leader in Kentucky, where he upheld the principles of the democracy and represented his district in the state legislature from 1898 until 1900. During that period he served on six important committees and was prominently mentioned for speaker of the Kentucky legislature in 1909. In the latter part of that year he was closely associated with William Goebel, J. C. W. Beckman and Ollie M. James in shaping the political history of the state. He was also city judge of Princeton, Kentucky, in 1907 and 1908.

On the 28th of November, 1912, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Henderson was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret M. Mullen, daughter of Daniel T. Mullen, an inventor. Mr. Mullen and A. L. Barbour invented and patented the famous Barbour paving material used in the streets of Washington, D. C. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have been born two children: Joseph, who died in infancy; and Margaret Gray, who was born in Seattle, July 31, 1915.

In his fraternal connections Mr. Henderson is a Mason but has never been active in the work of the craft, although he adheres loyally to its principles and purposes. He has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance during the period of his residence on the coast and the value of his service as commercial agent for the United States department of commerce is widely recognized here as well as in Washington.

ZEPHANIAH B. RAWSON.

In the history of the bar of Seattle the name of Zephaniah B. Rawson appears in prominent connections, for he has long practiced at the bar of this city and his ability has placed him in rank among the foremost representatives of the legal fraternity in the northwest. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace. He was born in Paris, Maine, in 1858, and is a representative of one of the old colonial families, the line being traced back to Edward Rawson, a native of England, who made the voyage across the Atlantic in one of the old-time sailing vessels in the year 1636. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community and for thirty-six years, from 1650 until 1686, was secretary of the Massachusetts colony. He was also one of the founders of



ZEPHANIAH B. RAWSON

the Old South church of Boston and bore an important part in the establishment of the policy of the colony in the early days. The family is one well known and honored in England to this day and its members yet hold high offices in the navy, while one is a member of the house of lords. At the time of the Revolutionary war the branch of the family that had been founded in this country was represented by soldiers who loyally defended the interests of the colonists and won independence for the nation. Since then the name has become inseparably interwoven with important events in the history of both New England and the central states. On the military record, too, the name of Rawson figures prominently and honorably and it has become a synonym for progressive citizenship.

Frank M. Rawson, the father of Z. B. Rawson, was born in Paris, Maine, and devoted his life to general farming, thus providing for the support of his family. He held membership in the Methodist church and guided his actions by its teachings, his course at all times measuring up to the high standards of the church. He passed away when his son was six years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Vesta A. Whitman, is still living and resides with her son, Zephaniah B.

Zephaniah B. Rawson remained at home until he reached the age of twelve years and supplemented his early educational training by a preparatory course in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. He was ambitious to acquire a good education and earned his own way through school from the time that he reached the age of thirteen. He made the most excellent use of his opportunities and his talents and in his studies advanced rapidly, recognizing, as few boys do, the value of education as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. In the face of conditions which would have utterly discouraged a youth of less resolute purpose and lofty ideals he pushed forward and after acquiring a good classical education entered upon the study of law with Judge Enoch Foster, of the supreme court of Maine, as his preceptor. Later he supplemented his preliminary reading by study in the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom as a member of the class of 1888.

Mr. Rawson located for practice in Maine, but, wishing to try the opportunities which he believed existed in the far west, he left the Pine Tree state in 1889 and started for Washington. He had heard very favorable reports concerning Tacoma and visited that city as well as Seattle, but, believing that the latter had better chances, he decided to locate here and has never had occasion to regret the step which he thus took. He was not long in winning for himself a most creditable position at the bar. He entered into practice as a member of the firm of Lovejoy & Rawson and after a year withdrew from that connection and for two years practiced as a partner of Mr. Waller. Since that time he has been alone and, speaking of his professional career, a contemporary writer has said: "He has engaged in the general practice of law, though to some extent he has made a specialty of real-estate litigations. He has had a large volume of probate practice, but he does not desire to make a specialty of any one line and has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence in all its departments. He practices before all the courts, and in 1896-97 was city attorney of Seattle. He is quick to master all the intricacies in a case and grasp all the details, at the same time losing sight of none of the essential points upon which the decision of every case finally turns. He has a ready flow of language and as a speaker is fluent, forcible, earnest and logical, as well as convincing in argument. His knowledge of the law, it must be conceded, is hardly second to that of any other member of the bar of Washington. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. His powers as an advocate have been demonstrated by his success on many occasions, and he is an able lawyer of large and varied experience in all the courts. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics."

Mr. Rawson has ever been attractively situated in his home life. He was married in January, 1884, to Miss Nellie F. French, a native of Maine and a daughter of Edwin R. French, who was twice a member of the Maine senate. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rawson: Ralph F., Erroll W., Charlotte Stevens and Edward Chase.

The family are Unitarians in religious belief and Mr. Rawson was a member of the board of trustees of the First Unitarian church of Seattle for fifteen years, was president

of the board for eleven years and chairman of the building committee during the erection of the church on Boylston avenue. He also holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. His activities aside from his profession have been directed along military and political lines. He became identified with the National Guard in 1893, joining Company D, and was soon afterward appointed to the position of sergeant major of the First Washington Regiment. As that office was in the line of staff duty and he desired active work, he resigned just prior to the Spanish-American war and reenlisted in Company D. His regiment was mustered into the United States service and he had the distinction of being the first enlisted man sworn into the service from the state of Washington. While acting as first sergeant in the Philippines he received honorable mention for distinguished and meritorious service on five different occasions. He was later promoted to the second lieutenantancy for his commendable gallantry and capable work. With one exception, he participated in every engagement in which his company took part and he was also in many of the scouting expeditions. While engaged in duty of that character he was forced to remain away from his company for so long a time on two different occasions that he was reported dead among his comrades. He took part in eighteen different engagements aside from his scouting work and remained continuously on active duty with his regiment until mustered out at San Francisco, November 1, 1899, with the rank of second lieutenant. Soon after his return to Washington he was appointed brigade inspector with the rank of lieutenant colonel and held that position until he became a member of the legislature.

The name of Colonel Rawson is equally well known in political circles. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has voted with the republican party and has become a recognized leader in its ranks. In the fall of 1900 he was made his party's nominee for the office of representative of the forty-first district. His opposition to the bill increasing the salary of adjutant generals and decreasing that of the enlisted men won him considerable publicity. While a member of the house he was also active in bringing about the defeat of the administration bill. He has ever stood fearlessly for what he believes to be right, whether as champion or opponent of a measure. He was a strong advocate of a bill providing for the return of the penalty on city taxes to the city instead of to the county, his efforts contributing largely to the passage of the measure. He was made chairman of the committee on military affairs and a member of the committee on appropriations, and while acting in the latter capacity was instrumental in wrecking some of the unjust bills. He served also on the judiciary and horticultural committees and was identified with much constructive legislation looking to the development of the state and to the upholding of its high standards. His entire record has been one which commands confidence and goodwill, for he has been faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. His clear insight has made him master of many situations in which he has become a manager or leader. He never deviates from a course which he believes to be right between himself and his fellowmen, and the integrity of his purpose and his action is unquestioned even by his strongest enemies. Life has been to him purposeful and resultant and the success and honor to which he has attained are well merited.

HENRY T. BREDES.

In the later years of his life Henry T. Bredes, who passed away on the 3d of May, 1912, lived retired but previously he had made extensive and profitable investments in real estate, so that his property holdings returned to him a gratifying income, supplying him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. A native of Bedford, Ohio, he was born February 2, 1852, and was indebted to the public-school system of that city for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. For fourteen years he resided in Lincoln, Kansas, where he was engaged in banking and later he engaged in the cattle shipping business, thereby laying the foundation of his fortunes. He arrived in Seattle in 1900 and devoted one year to the milling and lumber business, after which he became interested in real estate, operating along that line for a number of years as a member of

the firm of Bredes, Lebold & Cox. Ill health, however, forced him to retire from active business but in the meantime he had made large investments in realty, his holdings including the Normandie apartments, the largest fireproof apartments in the city. These Mr. Bredes had erected and he derived therefrom a most gratifying and substantial income. A short time prior to his death he donated to the city shrubbery to the value of more than one thousand dollars, giving it to the park board to beautify the parking strips and slopes near the Normandie.

On the 28th of August, 1873, Mr. Bredes was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. King and they became the parents of two daughters: Mabel S., now the wife of Albert T. Thompson; and Flora A., the wife of William S. Walker. Both are residents of Seattle. Mr. Bredes was a Mason and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was one to whom opportunity came as a call to arms and he readily responded, winning many victories. Although his residence in this city covered but twelve years, he had become widely known to its leading citizens and his many substantial qualities had firmly established him in their regard.

LLOYD JOSEPH CASWELL.

The name of Lloyd Joseph Caswell is widely known in connection with the development of Alaska and the northwest. In that connection he came often to Seattle and for a period resided in the city. He was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1856, and his life history covered the intervening period to the 7th of December, 1913. Reared in New England, he was graduated from Yale University in 1876, completing a course in engineering with high honors. The nature of his studies decided the trend of his later life, for through his entire career he was closely connected with large and important engineering projects. He had an extensive acquaintance among Alaska miners and business men and in 1904 made a trip to the far northwest as locating engineer for the Alaska Central Company. After spending two years in that country he returned to Seattle to accept a position with the Oregon & Washington Railroad. He was again called to the north by the Copper River people, having charge of all of the difficult building of railroads in Alaska for that company. Not only could he solve intricate and involved engineering problems but he could manage men. He spoke English, German, French and Spanish fluently and he was thus able to direct the work of many laborers. After leaving the Copper River work he became confidential engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and had charge of estimates for purchases and improvements.

In 1886, in Gainesville, Texas, Mr. Caswell was married to Miss Minnie Etta Vinnedge, who survives him. His fraternal relations were with the Masons. He stood as a man among men, his ability and powers gaining him respect and confidence. While greatly concerned with the affairs of active business life, he was moreover of studious disposition and habits and read broadly and thought deeply. His powers as a linguist enabled him to enjoy the best that the literature of various countries afforded and his leisure was largely devoted to the companionship which his library afforded him.

JOHN FRANKLIN MILLER.

John Franklin Miller, a member of the Seattle bar since 1888, has probably had more experience as a prosecuting attorney than any man in the state of Washington, having been engaged in daily court work of this character for more than seven years, in which time he tried thousands of persons accused of crime. He is very successful in his professional activities and his clear analysis of a case is always one of the potent elements in his success.

Mr. Miller was born on Portage Prairie, near South Bend, St. Joseph county, Indiana, June 9, 1862, his birthplace being the same farm upon which his father was born. He is

a son of I. Newton and Martha E. (Ritter) Miller, who were representatives of pioneer families of St. Joseph county, the Millers coming from Virginia and the Ritters from Pennsylvania. John F. Miller began his education in the village schools of New Carlisle, Indiana, in the vicinity of which town his father had purchased a farm after leaving the old homestead on Portage Prairie. Hard work and strict economy featured in his boyhood, during which he walked to school two and a half miles through the forests throughout the severe winters, being frequently neither absent nor tardy during the school year. In the summer months he labored on the farm and later he had the opportunity of attending the high school at South Bend and also spending a year as a student in Hillsdale (Mich.) College. He afterward became a law student in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, now the University of Valparaiso, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the LL. B. degree. The following year he came to Seattle, where he has since resided and practiced, the family home being maintained at No. 108 West Prospect street. From the beginning of his practice he has displayed notable skill as a criminal lawyer. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and is withal a hard student. He seems almost intuitively to discover the points bearing upon his cause and produces evidence that is oftentimes a surprise to his opponents. The first public office he held was that of justice of the peace in Seattle precinct from 1889 until 1901. Before the expiration of his term Washington had been admitted to the Union and he was elected the first prosecuting attorney after statehood was obtained, serving in that position for four years. Thereafter, from 1905 until 1908, he was a deputy prosecuting attorney, handling many important cases. He has held other positions outside the strict path of his profession, having been mayor of Seattle from 1908 until 1910, during which period the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was held and during which period the American battleship fleet visited Seattle.

On the 12th of February, 1889, at Randolph Grove, near Bloomington, Illinois, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Stewart and a member of one of the families that were among the first Virginia settlers of central Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have a daughter and son: Leah, a graduate of the University of Washington; and Stewart, now a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

In his political views Mr. Miller has always been a stalwart republican and a recognized party leader in Seattle. In Masonry he has attained the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He likewise holds membership with the Order of Yukon Pioneers and with the Rainier Club, and his activities have contributed to the advancement of the city along material, social and civic lines. The recognition of his ability has brought him municipal honors and professional success and he stands today as one of the representative citizens of the northwest.

MALCOLM MCFEE.

Malcolm McFee has devoted his entire life to railroad construction, and as a contractor in that industrial field has won substantial success. Since June, 1890, he has made his home in Seattle and is now operating under the name of Henry & McFee, which was organized in 1905. He was born in Russelltown, Canada, November 1, 1852, a son of John McFee, whose birth occurred at Lochiel, Scotland. In early life he became a resident of Canada, where he followed the occupation of farming, and in local affairs he took an active and influential part. He retained his residence in Canada until called to his final rest in 1902, at the remarkable old age of ninety-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Gordon, was born in Russelltown, Canada, a daughter of Daniel Gordon, who was a pioneer settler and a neighbor of the McFee family, so that at the time of her marriage Mrs. McFee took up her abode upon the farm adjoining her father's place and there spent



MALCOLM McFEE

the remainder of her life. She was born in 1828 and died in 1904, at the age of seventy-six years. In their family were six children.

Malcolm McFee, who was the third in order of birth, attended the country schools to the age of sixteen years and then crossed the threshold of business life, his first employment being that of clerk in a store in Plattsburg, New York. He afterward served as timekeeper for a contractor engaged in international railroad work and spent several years in that way. Before he attained his majority, however, he had taken a subcontract on railroad work, since which time his entire life has been devoted to railroad construction and contracting, and his course has been marked by a steady advancement, winning him substantial success and gaining for him a creditable position in his chosen field of labor. In June, 1890, he arrived in Seattle and in 1905 entered upon his present relations as a partner in the firm of Henry & McFee, railroad contractors and builders. They are accorded a liberal patronage and their business is a substantial and growing one. Mr. McFee is also a stockholder in several banks in the northwest and also in the White Bluffs Investment Company, of which he is the secretary and a director. He is likewise a trustee of the Dominion Contracting Company of Vancouver and in all things keen discernment and sound judgment have characterized his efforts and directed his success.

On the 16th of February, 1891, in St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, Mr. McFee was united in marriage to Miss Louise Nason, a native of Wisconsin and a representative of a very prominent family in their section. Her father, Joel F. Nason, served as state senator for a number of terms and was also a United States land officer. Mr. and Mrs. McFee have four living children, three sons and a daughter, namely: John, who was born December 26, 1891; Joel N., whose natal day was September 15, 1893; Jean H., born June 8, 1895; and Donald, whose birth occurred March 5, 1900.

Mr. McFee exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and his club relationship is with the Rainier and Earlington Clubs. He attends the Bethany Presbyterian church and guides his life by its teachings. Honorable principle characterizes him at every point in his career. He left home a poor boy and since that time has based his advancement upon industry and integrity, winning his success along lines that neither seek nor require disguise. He is now well established in business and his course indicates that the field of opportunity is open to all that have the courage to persevere therein.

JAMES RAESIDE STIRRAT.

James Raeside Stirrat, a man of well balanced capacities and powers, has long occupied a central place on the stage of action as one of the foremost general contractors of the northwest. His is the record of a strenuous life in which he has attained a large measure of success, his business operations in the field of building calling him into various cities and sections of the Pacific coast country.

Mr. Stirrat was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 5th of December, 1865, a son of George and Isabel (Raeside) Stirrat, both of whom are now deceased, having passed away at the ages of eighty-five and sixty-five years respectively. The father was a mechanic, engaged in the brick business. The son pursued his education in the schools of Scotland and in his youth learned the trade of a joiner and cabinetmaker. He came to the new world about 1887 and remained for a year and a half in New Jersey, working at his trade in Morristown. His identification with Seattle dates from August, 1889. He arrived in the city soon after the great fire and for about a year was employed at carpentering, after which he started out in business on his own account along that line. His first contract was awarded him by E. O. Graves, for whom he erected a house on Jefferson street, and while thus engaged he made the acquaintance of Herman Goetz, who was building the chimneys. For a year Mr. Stirrat continued to build houses with Mr. Goetz doing the stone work and masonry. It was then his attention was directed into another department of contract work. At that time Seattle had no permanent improvements in paving or similar work. At that time A. A. Denny was conducting business under the

name of the Denny Clay Company and owned all of the property on Union street between Seventh avenue and First street.

In the meantime the partnership between Mr. Stirrat and Mr. Goetz had been formed and they became connected with the Denny Company in putting in the concrete foundation on Union, between First and Second streets. This was their first experience in that kind of work and they gained comprehensive and valuable knowledge along that line. At that time the street railway was in the hands of M. F. Backus, who had been appointed receiver, and Graves & Backus at about that date opened the Washington National Bank. The firm of Stirrat & Goetz became acquainted with them and since that day have done all their banking business with them, covering a period of twenty-one years. When the work of paving Pike from First to Seventh street was under contemplation, the firm of Stirrat & Goetz put in a bid but were not awarded the contract, although they were given charge of the railroad building on that street. Mr. Backus afterward engaged them to build the railroad line from Pike to Pioneer Square on Second avenue. The next move in public improvements was the building of sewers and the firm put in the first brick sewers on Washington street from Western to Fourth. They also laid the first cement walks with concrete curbs on Highland Drive from Seventh to Queen Anne avenue and laid the first water mains which were laid in the city under the assessment plan.

The first property which the firm owned as an investment was acquired by them in the summer of 1899 and was situated at the northeast corner of Seventh and Spring streets. The purchase price was eighteen hundred dollars and it was then quite a struggle for them to pay one-third, the balance to be paid in one and two years. They improved the property by moving upon it two buildings purchased from the Independent Telephone Company. They invested altogether about seven thousand dollars and in 1906 disposed of the property for thirty-five thousand dollars. As the years went on Messrs. Stirrat and Goetz supervised their contract work themselves, employing no foreman. One would manage one job and the other would supervise another, and they did their clerical work and kept their accounts at night. They would work from seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night and that period was one of strenuous effort. They have continued a general contracting business in all kinds of public improvements, paving, cement walks, sewers, water mains, planking, etc. It was after they formed their partnership that they discontinued to engage in the erection of houses and turned their attention to public improvement work. Twelve years ago they figured on their first piece of asphalt work and their first contract was the laying out of the Renton Hill addition, involving about a half million dollars. The second year they did business to the amount of two million dollars and from that time forward they constantly branched out, their contracts covering a wider and still wider territory. They have done work as far east as Spokane, Yakima, and Ellensburg and have taken important contracts in Tacoma and Bellingham, Washington, and Vancouver, British Columbia, as well as in Seattle. From time to time they have made judicious investments in Seattle property, at one time purchasing the Seattle Theater for two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and selling it four years ago for two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Their business has constantly grown in volume and importance and their interests have been carried forward to successful completion because of their ready recognition of opportunities and the ability with which in business affairs they have discriminated between the essential and the nonessential.

In Irvine, Scotland, on the 5th of April, 1892, Mr. Stirrat was united in marriage to Catherine Cochran Neilson Bowman and to them have been born four sons: George Raeside, John Bowman, James Raeside and Roy. To their sons they have given liberal educational advantages, the eldest having pursued a course of study in the School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, while John was graduated from the Culver Military Academy on Lake Maxinkuckee, Indiana, in 1915. The younger sons are still attending the schools of Seattle. Mr. Stirrat had been a resident of the new world for two years before he returned to Scotland for his bride. Her people were sugar refiners of Greenock, Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stirrat hold membership in the First Presbyterian church and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. When in Scotland in young manhood he

was connected with a military organization from which he received an honorable discharge. He is an active worker in several Scotch societies of Seattle, belongs to the Caledonian Society and the Order of the Scottish Clans. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, having attained the Knights Templar degree in Seattle Commandery, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He likewise belongs to the Rainier, Arctic and Golf Clubs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He possesses a strong character which inspires confidence in others. What a man does and what he attains depend largely upon his opportunities, but the well balanced man mentally and physically is possessed of sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented, and Mr. Stirrat's judgment and even-paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of success.

HEBER EUGENE PLANK.

Heber Eugene Plank, agent in charge of the Seattle office of the General Electric Company, was born February 4, 1884, in Morgantown, Pennsylvania, a son of D. Heber Plank, M. D., who was a practicing physician and surgeon of that place for a number of years and passed away in 1906. The mother bore the maiden name of Ida E. Bertolet and her death occurred in 1913.

Heber Eugene Plank was the third in order of birth in their family of six children. At the usual age he entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school, while afterward he pursued a special course of study in the Pennsylvania State College, from which he was graduated in July, 1905, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science on the completion of the course in electrical engineering. Following his graduation he was employed by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, and has since remained with them. He has advanced from time to time and two years ago was transferred to the Seattle office as manager. He is one of the prominent representatives of the profession on the Pacific coast, his ability being continually augmented by his further study, investigation and practical experience.

Mr. Plank is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. His interest in municipal affairs and in the development of the city along all worthy lines is manifest in his identification with the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs also to the Seattle Golf Club and to the University Club. During the period of his residence in Seattle he has gained a wide acquaintance and won many friends and his position in social as well as professional circles is an enviable one.

LOUIS HERBERT MAXSON, M. D.

Dr. Louis Herbert Maxson, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Seattle, was born September 8, 1883, at Brooklyn, New York. Mention of his family is made in connection with the sketch of Dr. Frank T. Maxson, on another page of this work. Dr. Maxson of this review is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges which he enjoyed, pursuing his studies at Washington, D. C., in Vallejo, California, and in the high school at Boston, Massachusetts. His literary course was pursued in Boston University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1906. Determining upon a professional career and deciding upon the practice of medicine, he entered the University of Pennsylvania and after four years of study there was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1910. At graduation he was elected to membership in Alpha Omega Alpha and in Sigma Xi, two honorary fraternities.

Almost immediately after his graduation Dr. Maxson came to the northwest, reaching Seattle on the 2d of July, 1910. He was already somewhat familiar with this section of the country, for in 1898 he had gone to Bremerton with his parents, his father being a civil

engineer in the United States navy. Dr. Maxson now resides at No. 1511 Ninth avenue, West, and has his office in the American Bank building. He has won for himself a creditable name and place in professional circles. He now belongs to the North End Medical Society of Seattle, of which he was the secretary in 1912 and 1913, the King County Medical Society and the Washington State Medical Society. In politics he is independent. In 1913-14 he served on the Cedar river watershed as camp physician and sanitary officer of the city health department. He believes in disseminating knowledge concerning sanitary and health conditions and it has ever been his policy to prevent disease wherever possible. In his practice he is now specializing in anaesthetics and has gained proficiency in that field.

On the 20th of June, 1914, in Seattle, Dr. Maxson was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret (Ashworth) Niblett, a native of Newcastle, Washington, and a daughter of William Ashworth, a pioneer of North Lake Union. They have one son, John Ashworth, born in this city May 10, 1915. Dr. Maxson is one of the younger physicians of the city but already has made a most creditable place in professional circles. Mrs. Maxson is a member of the Native Daughters, the Century Club and the Musical Art Club, and she is well known in Seattle musical circles, being a pianist of exceptional ability. Dr. Maxson possesses a good baritone voice and has sung in several of the city churches. They occupy an enviable position in those social circles where true worth and intelligence are accepted as passports to good society.

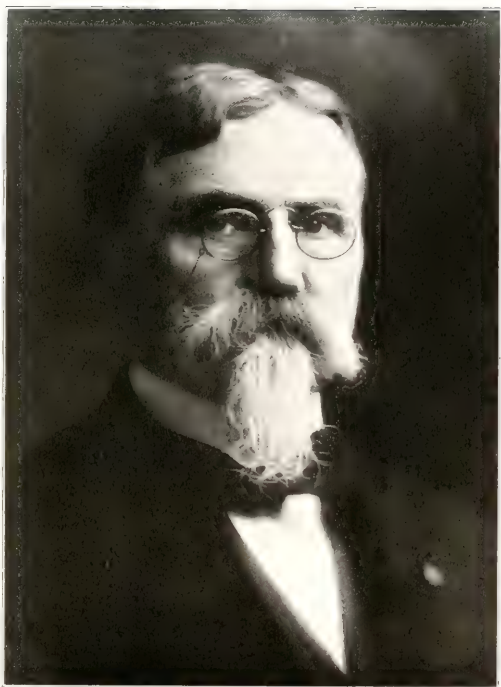
BYRON PHELPS.

Byron Phelps, of Seattle, filling the position of county auditor in King county for the second term, has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey and yet in spirit and interests seems still in his prime. Because he has never abused nature's laws, because his life has been intelligently guided and his powers developed through the exercise of effort, he today possesses the physical and intellectual vigor of a man of much younger years and is one of the valued citizens of the Sound country.

He was born in Forest, Livingston county, Illinois, March 4, 1842, a son of Orin and Elizabeth H. (Jones) Phelps. The father was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born September 30, 1811, and the mother's birth occurred at Bordentown, New Jersey, December 26, 1820. Both were well educated. They became Illinois pioneer settlers, taking up their abode upon a farm in that state in 1838. In the early times they met many of the hardships and privations of frontier life. As the country became more thickly settled, Mr. Phelps not only carried on farming and stock-raising but also engaged extensively in contracting and building and became widely known in that connection. He built many bridges which stood the test of time and would now be curiosities, being constructed entirely of wood without metal, even wooden pins being used instead of nails. When counties and townships were organized in his section of the state he was called to serve in various official positions, including those of school director, collector, treasurer and surveyor. He died in 1898, while his wife passed away in December, 1911.

The ancestors of the Phelps family took an active part in the Revolutionary war, both on land and sea, and one of them, Captain John Phelps, commanded a company in the colonial wars and also served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. The first of the name in America was Henry Phelps, who came from London to the new world in 1634, and the direct line of descent is traced down through Henry, John, John, Captain John, Dr. Moses, Sewall and Orin to Byron Phelps. Dr. Moses Phelps served not only as a soldier but also as a surgeon in the Revolutionary war and was with Washington's army at Valley Forge. It will thus be seen that Byron Phelps is eligible to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. He knows little concerning his maternal ancestry save that his grandfather, Charles Jones, served in a Pennsylvania regiment in the War of 1812.

In his boyhood days Byron Phelps attended the subscription schools through the three winter months for four years, and this constituted his entire educational training, his broad knowledge having been gained through wide reading and in the school of experience. He worked upon the home farm, was employed in a general store and afterward owned



BYRON PHELPS

and successfully conducted a retail hardware store. He has given an interesting picture of the condition of the country in which he lived and tells of the influence of such an environment upon Abraham Lincoln, who often tried cases at Pontiac, the county seat of Livingston county, in which the farm of the Phelps family was situated. His father once sat as a juror on a case which Lincoln tried, and when Byron Phelps became clerk of the county, some of the papers which Lincoln wrote out were still on file. Before this, Lincoln had been attorney for an aunt of Mr. Phelps. The Lincoln home was not far distant from the Phelps home and the environment and conditions were practically the same.

Speaking of this, Mr. Phelps said: "The ordinary and generally accepted opinion is that Lincoln came up in poverty and had a hard struggle for existence. I mention this because the exact opposite are the facts. We had an abundance, profusely so. The country was new, unsettled and in a state of nature, the soil was everywhere fertile and most easy of cultivation. Plenty of excellent hard timber, good water easily obtained, wild flowers and wild fruit abounded, with untold thousands of game and fish of the very best and of almost endless variety, it was indeed a land flowing with milk and honey, obtainable with very little effort. * * * Under these conditions Lincoln grew up to the stature of six feet, four inches, without warp or twist in either body or mind. He was neither homely, awkward nor ugly, but was a stately, dignified, gifted man, akin to all that was worthy of being akin to, largely due to the environment which brought him forth. He, in fact, was so well poised, so well balanced, as to appear strange, awkward and homely to us not so gifted. True, he had but few books to read, but he set the whole world to writing books. According to the nowadays too often accepted standard of success being based upon money or property accumulated, Abraham Lincoln was a decided failure, yet he had a thoroughly correct knowledge of finance and wealth. He had been farmer, merchant, boatman, surveyor, lawyer, legislator, soldier, president, always frugal and never in debt, yet when he died his estate was worth scarcely twenty thousand dollars."

It was in this period of Illinois' development, when the land made ready returns for labor and ere fierce competition was introduced, that Byron Phelps was reared. Possessing natural mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius, much of his attention was given to transforming his ideas into practical, tangible form, and he has been granted fifty United States patents on various inventions, consisting of improvements on farm machinery, in locks and various articles of hardware. He has also received sixteen foreign patents and many of these inventions have proven successful, some of them being now used in most countries.

Mr. Phelps was a youth of but nineteen years when in response to the country's call for aid he enlisted as a private soldier, joining the Third Illinois Cavalry on the 7th of August, 1861. Promotion followed in recognition of his ability and valor. He was promoted to sergeant on the 24th of August, became second lieutenant in January, 1864, and first lieutenant in February, 1865, and in the same year he acted as regimental adjutant and was adjutant of the brigade commanded by Colonel B. F. Marsh. Throughout the period of the war he was engaged in active duty under Generals Fremont, Curtis, Sherman, Grant, Schofield and Thomas, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Yazoo River, Champion Hills, Black River, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, besides many skirmishes and raids incident to cavalry service. He was once wounded and for three years, nine months and thirteen days he remained at the front.

On the 20th of March, 1866, at Fairbury, Illinois, Mr. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Skinner, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Thomas Hempstead, a Presbyterian clergyman. She was born in Devonshire, England, February 13, 1845, a daughter of Francis and Sarah (Hill) Skinner, who emigrated to the United States in 1851, settling in Illinois, where the father successfully followed farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have been born five children, namely: Harriet N., who is the wife of Will H. Parry; Edwin Harrington, who wedded Miss Margaret Chisholm; Rolla Carl, who married Miss Frances Wilson; Donna Buckingham, who gave her hand in marriage to David H. Cale; and Charles Rotheus, who died June 27, 1872, at the age of four years, six months and twenty-two days.

Mr. Phelps has made a close study of religion and holds that the beliefs of all are sacred to all alike. His faith is generally that of the Unitarian church. In 1866 he became a Mason but has never taken an active part in the work of the craft. Since 1908 he has affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, since 1868 with the Grand Army of the Republic and since 1890 with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, acting as commander of the Washington State Commandery in 1913. His interest in community affairs is indicated in the fact that he is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Commercial Club and the Municipal League.

In politics Mr. Phelps was a Douglas democrat at the beginning of the war, but ere its close became a republican and so continued until through the last decade, when he has largely followed an independent course. In 1912 he supported the progressive party, fully believing in and indorsing the platform of 1912 and therefore giving to it his earnest support. By contributions and otherwise he has aided the cause of equal suffrage. He is a believer in civil service laws governing the appointment of all public employes, county, state and national, and believes absolutely in entire non-partisanship in city, county and state affairs. Utterly opposed to war, he does not think that there should be maintained either a large army or navy, no matter what other countries may do. His opinion has been expressed in these words: "I believe in properly living for my country rather than dying for it. In my opinion, the highest and best type of courage and patriotism is exemplified in the men and women who are good citizens, meeting day by day the trials of life as best they can." Upon the question of capital and labor he has said: "I indorse the solution of that subject by Abraham Lincoln when he was president of the United States, and desire to act accordingly." Mr. Phelps has further expressed his opinions regarding public affairs as follows: "I believe in governmental control and management of all public utilities, including money and credits, and generally in the public ownership of the same, but am not inclined to hurry in these matters, because the general trend of public necessity and public opinion all points that way. With the many thousands who honestly oppose these views, I have faith to believe they will see their errors, and abandon them as readily as I will mine. In general we all strive earnestly for the right."

That many indorse Mr. Phelps' belief and position is indicated in the fact that he was elected mayor of Seattle in March, 1894, at which time the city charter prohibited an individual from serving for two consecutive terms. During his administration business and industrial conditions were the worst that the city has ever experienced and the times most discouraging, yet the city officials under his guidance and with his cooperation accomplished much public good. The Cedar river water ordinance, No. 3990, was recommended by the mayor, passed by the council, submitted to popular vote as advocated by Mr. Phelps and ratified by a large majority at the polls, resulting in the inauguration and completion of the present Cedar water system. There is an abundant gravity flow of pure snow water the year round and one of the best water supplies enjoyed by any city, the same stream serving ample water power for the city light and power plant since put in operation. Under the guidance of Mayor Phelps no office rents were paid by the city, partitions being placed in the rooms of the old city hall and all of the various city offices installed therein. Many unnecessary official positions were abolished. Men not needed in the police and fire departments were discharged and the salaries of all city employes were reduced from twenty to fifty per cent to meet the exigencies of the times. The cost of city light was reduced one half. Many vexatious city problems were solved, such as the railroad right of way on the water front, then known as the old Ram's Horn right of way; the completion of the Lake Union and Lake Washington sewerage tunnels, etc. The city accounting, which had always before been in a state of chaos, was properly systematized and correct methods installed, whereby every cost, throughout all the departments, could be instantly arrived at. In less than thirty days after the administration of 1894 to 1896 had been installed, in the public works of the city one hundred dollars of money accomplished as much as three hundred dollars previously had. The city finances for the first time in years were placed on a cash basis, and the warrant scalpers went out of business as never before in the city's history. The first pavement of streets was inaugurated against great and persistent opposition. The brick pavements then constructed lasted for more than nineteen years and at the end of that time were as good as most cities had ever

enjoyed. Notwithstanding the worst financial depression the country had ever experienced (1892 to 1896), the public debt of the city was reduced many thousands of dollars in general. The public appointees were of the best and retained their positions longer than those before or since. In fact, many yet remain, rendering efficient public service. There were no defalcations, or shortages in any of the departments, or no accusations of any. The city council, then under the dual system of a board of aldermen and house of delegates each of nine members, was one of the most able councils in the city's history, and with it all departments worked for a common end. Under ordinance passed by it, a charter commission was elected which formulated the present city charter, which has been amended from time to time to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing city. The administration of the city's affairs was clean, simple and straightforward, and for economic management has not been surpassed in Seattle before or since, all of which is attested by the public records. Mr. Phelps' economical and businesslike administration naturally aroused opposition and he received severe criticism from those who wanted office but were not appointed. It is always an unpleasant and an unpopular duty to abolish offices, discharge unnecessary officials and introduce an all-around reduction of salaries, but he never faltered in his course which he believed to be right.

Mr. Phelps has filled the following offices, serving as town clerk in 1868, for one year; as county clerk of Livingston county, Illinois, for four years, beginning in 1869; as deputy county treasurer of King county, Washington, being appointed in 1888; elected county treasurer of that county in 1890; reelected in 1892; elected mayor of Seattle in 1894; elected county auditor in 1912, and reelected in 1914. As will be seen, he has served two terms as county treasurer of King county after having been deputy treasurer. Under the laws then in force, a personal bond of six hundred thousand dollars was required, the treasurer being the sole collector and disbursing officer of every species of taxes—county, state and municipal.

Mr. Phelps has ever been an original and independent thinker, a student of past history and of present conditions, with an outlook into the future that is clear and comprehensive, being based upon his knowledge of the past and the present. He has never measured life from a money standard, but rather according to the opportunities offered for intellectual and moral progress. He has made his efforts count for good as a factor in the world's work, contributing to the substantial progress of the community in which he lives.

ORANGE EDWARDS, M. D.

Dr. Orange Edwards, who dates his residence in Seattle from July, 1900, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in this city, was born August 17, 1870, in Brown county, Ohio. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Robert Edwards, who was the founder of the American branch and was born in Scotland. Leaving the land of the hills and heather, he came to the new world when a young man, receiving from King George III a land grant, now in the heart of New York city, which was to continue with undisputed ownership until 1800. Robert Edwards lived to a very remarkable old age. George Edwards, son of Robert Edwards, was a soldier and officer in the War of 1812 and also served as a member of the legislature during territorial days. John B. Edwards, father of Dr. Edwards, was born in Ohio and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, in which he was quite successful. He was also very active in local affairs and a staunch republican. He died in the spring of 1913 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Wright, was also a native of Ohio and represented one of the old families of the Buckeye state.

Dr. Edwards, who was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five sons, pursued his early education in the public and high schools of Russellville, Ohio, until he completed the course by graduation. He afterward entered the Ohio Northern University, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Science degree upon his graduation with the class of 1895. His early life was spent upon the farm with the usual experiences that come to the

farm lad and following the completion of his college course he took up the profession of teaching in his native county, devoting three years to that work. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor and entered upon the study of medicine in the Medical College of Ohio at the Cincinnati University, completing his course with the class of 1898. Immediately afterward he entered upon practice at Paxton, Illinois, where he remained for two years, and in July, 1900, he came to Seattle. Passing the required state examination, he has since continued in general practice, but in the meantime, ambitious to achieve the highest efficiency possible in his chosen calling, he took post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic in 1899. He remains a close, earnest and discriminating student of the profession and keeps abreast with modern scientific investigation and research.

In October, 1899, Dr. Edwards was united in marriage at Russellville, Ohio, to Miss Eva Blanche Miller, a daughter of Johnson Miller and a native of Ohio, representing an old and prominent family of the Buckeye state. Dr. and Mrs. Edwards have one daughter, Evangeline, who was born in Seattle, August 7, 1901. The family reside at No. 616 First avenue, North, and theirs is a hospitable home, its good cheer being greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Edwards hold membership in the Bethany Presbyterian church and they are highly esteemed wherever known. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, while along strictly professional lines he is connected with the King County, the Washington State and the American Medical Associations. Aside from his private practice, which is now large and important, he has been chief examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company since September, 1901. For fifteen years he has been a resident of Seattle and throughout the entire period has made steady progress in his profession, his increasing ability and his conscientious service gaining him high rank.

ELISHA HENRY ALVORD.

Seattle may justly feel proud of Elisha Henry Alvord, who, after six years of constant study and experimentation, has succeeded in inventing a multiple compartment pulp-press, which is destined to revolutionize the paper-pulp industry and which is regarded by mechanical engineers as the most notable achievement in the field of industrial invention in the last three decades. Mr. Alvord is a native son of Washington, born near Kent on the 24th of December, 1863. His father, Thomas Moody Alvord, is still living at the age of eighty-four years. He mined in California from 1853 to 1858 and spent one year on the Fraser river. In 1859 he located one mile south of Kent, where he remained until 1897, when he joined the rush of miners to Alaska. After spending a year there he returned to Seattle, where he has since lived.

Elisha Henry Alvord attended the country schools until 1880 and then entered the Territorial University of Washington, where he remained for six years, being graduated with the class of 1886 as valedictorian. He first engaged in the real estate business and contracting, but for many years he has given his attention to the study of mechanical problems. At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, held in Seattle in 1909, his single compartment press was awarded first prize, but he was not satisfied with his achievement in inventing this machine and continued at the task of constructing a multiple compartment machine that would be efficient, for he recognized the incalculable value of such an invention to the paper-pulp industry. Manufacturers and others actively interested in that business have for years been seeking just such a machine, and many other inventors have given much time and study to the problem of constructing a working machine of that character but their efforts have been unsuccessful. Mr. Alvord worked along lines radically different from those followed by other inventors, and has been successful where they met with failure. His machine has been subjected to the most rigid tests by master mechanics and mechanical engineers and has won their unanimous praise, as it has proved eminently practical and efficient. Those best informed in regard to the paper-pulp industry say that one such machine will save the manufacturer five to ten thousand dollars a year. The fact that it is automatic, requiring no attention whatever after being once started, is an



ELISHA H. ALVORD

important point in its favor. It is said that it can turn out from five to ten times as much work as any other machine on the market and do so with a great saving of cost and labor. It may safely be predicted that its general use will be an important factor in keeping down the constantly rising cost of white paper. Aside from its paramount importance to the paper-pulp industry, it has many other uses. It is so constructed that it can automatically briquette coal, minerals, mineral products and compounds. This has hitherto been impossible when great pressure is required together with large output, and it means a marked saving of time, labor and material. The machine is also adapted to extract oils and fluids, and it is expected that it will be used in the manufacture of cottonseed oil, linseed oil, olive oil, glucose, beet and cane sugar, mineral paints, wine, pharmaceutical compounds and fertilizers. It is so constructed that it can be used in drying such materials as floated starch, talc, paint pigments, brewery grains, etc.

Not only is Mr. Alvord a native of the state and a resident of Seattle for many years, but the machine is constructed of Washington materials and built in Seattle. Capitalists of Tacoma were so favorably impressed by the trials of the machine that they offered to finance the erection of a factory to make the press, but financiers of Seattle informed Mr. Alvord that he can secure the necessary capital in this city. He began the construction of the machine with a borrowed capital of seven hundred and fifty dollars, the repayment of which was secured by his personal property. From this beginning he has not only completed the machine but has also fully protected his invention by patents, and he owns nearly a two-thirds interest in the Alvord Automatic Machines Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Alvord takes the interest of a good citizen in public affairs but has been too much absorbed in his work to participate actively in politics. He is characterized by sterling integrity, by remarkable powers of concentration, and by a determination that refuses to be deterred by obstacles. Personally he is most agreeable and has won the warm friendship of many. It is generally recognized that his wonderful invention will add to the fame of Seattle.

HERMAN GOETZ.

The life record of Herman Goetz proves conclusively that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment and experience combined with indefatigable industry. From early manhood dependent upon his own resources, he has steadily worked his way upward and as a partner in the firm of Stirrat & Goetz is one of the foremost general contractors of the Pacific northwest. He was born near Rastatt, Germany, in August, 1867, and in that country pursued his education. He learned the mason's trade and at the age of nineteen years came to the new world. His residence in Seattle dates from 1888. He began doing mason work and while thus engaged formed the acquaintance of J. R. Stirrat, with whom he entered into a partnership. After assuming that relation they discontinued building operations to take up general contract work, which has carried them into all sections of the northwest. They have been awarded important contracts for paving, cement walks, sewers, water mains and planking. They figured on the first piece of asphalt work in Seattle and twelve years ago laid out the first Renton Hill addition to the city, involving an expenditure of about a half million dollars. They purchased the Ferguson Hotel, which they afterward sold, and they built the Northern Bank building, an office building of five stories, in 1907, signing up their first tenant in July of that year. In 1912 they added five more stories to that structure. They own the Martinique apartment at Eighth and Union streets, Southeast, and also property at the northwest corner of Terry and James streets, which they will improve with apartment buildings. Ten years ago they purchased two hundred acres of land in West Seattle, which they are still holding. Both own fine homes on Capital Hill, that of Mr. Goetz being situated at Sixteenth and Roy streets, while that of Mr. Stirrat is at Seventeenth and Prospect. They have large holdings in the Superior Cement Company, with works at Concrete, Washington, and of that company Mr. Stirrat is one of the directors. They are

likewise largely interested in the Seattle Sand & Gravel Company, their beds being on the Steilacoom shore, one of the finest properties of the kind in the United States. In addition to his other interests Mr. Goetz is a director in the Washington State Bank.

On the 26th of March, 1890, at Seattle, twenty-five years ago, Mr. Goetz was united in marriage to Miss Carrie E. Yung and they have three children, Harry, Emil and Helen, all at home. Mr. Goetz exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but does not seek office as a reward for his fealty. He belongs to the Arctic Club, is a Mason of high rank, belonging to the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The years of his active business career are the years which cover the epoch of Seattle's greatest development and in this connection he has borne an important part because of his business activity, which has featured largely in the improvement of this and other cities.

T. W. SLOAN, M. D.

Dr. T. W. Sloan, engaged in medical practice in Seattle, was born in Tennessee on the 30th of July, 1848. His father, James Sloan, also a native of that state, there passed away at the age of seventy-eight years, while the mother, who was likewise born in Tennessee, died there at the age of sixty-seven years.

Dr. Sloan became a medical student in the University of Louisville (Ky.), from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of M. D. He turned to the northwest in search of a favorable place for practice and in 1880 opened an office in Walla Walla, Washington, where he remained until 1884. In that year he went to Arlington, Oregon, where he remained in practice for four years, and then came to Seattle in 1888, since which time he has followed his profession in this city, being accorded a good practice. He maintains his offices in the Collins building and he has every scientific equipment to further his professional work.

In 1910 Dr. Sloan was married to Miss Julia Orr, a native of Ottawa, Illinois, and they have an attractive residence at Bellevue, across Lake Washington. The hospitality of the homes of many friends is cordially extended them and they are now widely known in the city. Dr. Sloan is an honorary member of the King County Medical Society and also belongs to the State Medical Society. He is deeply interested in all that tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life and is constantly reading and studying along professional lines to make his work of greater effectiveness. In politics he is a democrat and is a believer in the Henry George system of single tax.

WILLIAM JAMES JOHN ROBERTS.

William James John Roberts is vice president of the Cotton-Burckhardt Company, general insurance, and is also purchasing agent of the Alaska-Pacific Fisheries Company. The importance of his business connections at once establishes his position as one of the foremost representatives of financial and commercial interests in Seattle, a position to which he has advanced through the steps of an orderly progression. He has taken cognizance of his opportunities, utilizing them to the best advantage, and his expanding powers have made him capable of controlling mammoth affairs, the success of which depends upon marked administrative ability.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Roberts was born April 12, 1866, and in his youth became a resident of Oregon, where he pursued his education in the common and high schools. His identification with Seattle dates from 1891, in which year he became connected with the insurance business with the well known firm of Burns & Atkinson, in the Boston block. He was with them for four years, when he removed to the fine new Mutual Life building, in which he has since maintained his offices. He is now vice president of the Cotton-Burckhardt Company, general insurance, of which C. A. Burckhardt is the president;

W. J. J. Roberts, vice president; E. P. Waite, secretary, and J. R. Heckman, treasurer. They are representatives of many of the leading companies of fire, agricultural, marine, life and accident insurance and the newer departments of theft and automobile insurance. The splendid business ability of Mr. Roberts has led to his cooperation being sought in other fields and he is now purchasing agent of the Alaska-Pacific Fisheries Company, the largest salmon packing company operating in Alaska. He likewise has a number of other important interests, including property holdings.

In Portland, Oregon, in 1889, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Grace Williams, a daughter of W. H. Williams, a prominent and successful architect of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have become the parents of a daughter, Virginia. They erected a handsome home at Orchard Beach, which is a model of everything a country mansion should be.

In his political views Mr. Roberts is a stalwart republican. Fraternally he is connected with Ark Chapter, R. A. M., and is a member of the Seattle Athletic Club and the Arctic Club. He has made a notable record in his business career and yet many others have had better educational advantages and other preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. With him opportunity has ever called forth action and his resolute spirit is such that in his path obstacles and difficulties have given way as the snows of winter melt before the summer sun.

THOMAS FRANK RYAN.

Thomas Frank Ryan is the president of the firm of J. W. Godman & Company, wholesale fruit dealers, with headquarters at Seattle, having purchased an interest in the business in 1914. He is also president of the Ryan-Newton Company of Spokane, president and manager of the Banana Express Company, president of the Pacific Tropical Fruit Company, president of the United Distributors Company, of the Ryan-Virden Fruit Company, the Virden-Currie Company, the Pearson-Ryan Company and vice president of the Oregon Fruit Company. These various connections represent business interests that cover a large part of the west, making him one of the foremost representatives of the fruit trade among the Pacific states.

Mr. Ryan was born in Lewis county, New York, July 12, 1868, a son of Thomas and Mary Ryan. The family removed to Pomeroy, Washington, where the father became quite prominent. Thomas F. Ryan supplemented his early education, pursued in the public schools of Lowville, New York, by study in the Lowville Academy until 1880, when he became a resident of Pomeroy, Washington, and there engaged with the firm of Robb & Thomas, wheat shippers, acting as manager until 1889, in which year he removed to Spokane, where he organized the Ryan-Newton Company, wholesale dealers in fruits, of which company he has since been the president. In 1902 he removed to Butte, Montana, although still retaining his interests in Spokane, and took over the interests of the Virden-Currie Company, wholesale fruit dealers, and became president of that concern. In 1903 he removed to Seattle and since that time his business interests have constantly expanded. In 1914 he purchased an interest in the firm of J. W. Godman & Company, which does a business of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year and employs thirty-five people. He still retains the presidency of the Ryan-Newton Company of Spokane, which controls thirty-two commission houses in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, doing a general wholesale fruit, shipping and storage business amounting to between three and four million dollars each year and employing four hundred people.

Mr. Ryan is likewise the president and manager of the Banana Express Company, having the main office in Seattle and another office in New Orleans. This company does a wholesale business in bananas exclusively, handling about two thousand carloads per year, distributed mostly out of Seattle, and employs twenty-five people. Mr. Ryan is the president of the Pacific Tropical Fruit Company, with offices in Seattle and San Francisco and having a fifteen-hundred-acre plantation at San Bass, Mexico. They are the shippers of the only bananas grown on the Pacific coast, shipping two hundred thousand bunches annually and employing three hundred people on the plantation. Even this does not limit

the scope of Mr. Ryan's activities, for he is the president of the United Distributors Company, with office in Seattle. They own the Everett Produce Company of Everett, Washington, and the Bellingham Fruit Company of Bellingham, Washington, their principal business being the shipping of fruit of all kinds out of Wenatchee, Washington, while their employes number fifty. The Ryan-Virden Fruit Company of Salt Lake City is another corporation of which Mr. Ryan is the president and also the Virden-Currie Company, wholesale fruit dealers of Butte, Montana, and the Pearson-Ryan Company of Portland, Oregon, conducting a wholesale fruit and cold storage business. He is likewise the vice president of the Oregon Fruit Company, having ten branch houses in that state. There is perhaps no one in the northwest whose activities in this field are more extensive or cover a broader scope and his advancement has been along the legitimate lines of trade, resulting from a utilization of all the opportunities which have come to him and a direct recognition of the highest commercial ethics. The companies with which he is affiliated adhere to the highest business standards of integrity as well as enterprise and in formulating his plans Mr. Ryan takes cognizance of every feature of the business and has the ability to coordinate seemingly diverse interests into a harmonious whole.

On the 1st of January, 1895, in Spokane, Washington, Mr. Ryan was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret A. Nosler. Her father was Captain J. M. Nosler, who came to Colfax, Washington, in the early '50s and engaged in the real-estate business, becoming an extensive property owner and also very prominent in Spokane. Mrs. Ryan was the first white child born in Colfax, this state. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children, as follows: F. Raymond, who is eighteen years of age and attends the University of Washington; Homer Nosler, who is a youth of fourteen and a high school student; Hale Edgar, who is eleven years old and attends the public school, and Margaret A., who is in her third year.

Mr. Ryan is a well known figure in club circles on the Pacific coast. He belongs to the Arctic Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Earlington Golf Club, all of Seattle. He is likewise identified with the Elks lodge of this city and with the Chamber of Commerce, while at Los Angeles he has membership in the Jonathan Club. While his career has pre-eminently been that of a successful business man, he has never allowed commercial affairs to monopolize his time and attention to the exclusion of all other interests, being a broad-minded man in touch with the questions and issues of the day, a typical American citizen, alert, energetic, ready to meet any emergency and not unmindful of the duties and obligations which devolve upon him in his relations to his fellowmen and to the public.

FRIDOLIN WILHELM.

America has aptly been termed the land of opportunity, for in no other country is there chance for such direct progress as the result of individual effort and merit as in the United States. This is evidenced in the careers of many notable men and finds exemplification in the history of Fridolin Wilhelm, now a capitalist of Seattle. He was born in Germany, September 14, 1841, and came of good German-Catholic parentage. His father was Nathan Wilhelm, who made farming his life work and lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, having for a decade survived his wife. They reared a family of three sons and one daughter.

Fridolin Wilhelm was educated in the schools of Germany and there learned the cabinetmaker's trade. In 1858 he sailed for New Orleans, his father furnishing him the money for the passage, and after reaching the new world he spent one winter in school in Cincinnati. He landed, however, at New Orleans and proceeded thence to Kentucky, where he was employed at cabinetmaking, a trade which he had learned in his native land. It was after this that he had the benefit of a winter's instruction in Cincinnati, and on the 1st of July, 1863, he responded to the call of his adopted country for aid and enlisted as a volunteer of Battery E of the United States army, which was attached to the Ninth Army Corps. He was in the battle of the Wilderness and various other engagements, including the assault on Fort Sanders and the battle of Campbell's Station in eastern



FRIDOLIN WILHELM



Tennessee. Following the surrender of General Lee he went with his command to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review, the most remarkable military pageant ever seen on the western continent. For a part of the time he had served as a wagoner in the quartermaster's department, and although he was never wounded, he suffered from yellow fever. With the close of the war his command was ordered to the Pacific coast in 1865, and the following year was ordered to Washington territory. He continued on active duty with the regular army until honorably discharged at San Juan island.

It was at that time that Mr. Wilhelm came to Seattle, where he engaged in carpentering and building. He thus became closely connected with the improvement of the city and began making investments in real estate, which in the course of years has brought splendid return and now places him among the capitalists of the city. In 1876 he built his first home in Seattle on the lot now occupied by his present commodious and attractive residence.

It was in that year that Mr. Wilhelm was united in marriage to Miss Regina Bolhart, a native of Germany, and to them have been born three sons and a daughter: John H., Frank Joseph, Fritz A. and Anna Regina, now the wife of Fred Kroeger, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Wilhelm belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Grand Army of the Republic, thus maintaining pleasant relations with the boys in blue. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. He has remained an active business man of the city since his arrival in 1868 and recently, in connection with W. G. Norris, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, he has established a new city market at Third and Washington streets. His business interests have been carefully conducted and success in substantial measure is now his.

GEORGE W. GREGORY.

On the list of Seattle's professional men is found the name of George W. Gregory, a University of Michigan alumnus who since 1904 has engaged in the practice of law in this city, making steady advancement in a profession in which progress depends upon individual merit and ability. He is a native son of the west, his birth having occurred in Auburn, Placer county, California, April 17, 1879. His father, Nathaniel Gregory, is a native of Indiana and removed to California about 1870, after which he engaged in mining for many years. He won notable success but met heavy reverses through investment in mining properties in Alaska. He is now living with his son in Seattle. In Indiana he wedded Mary Johnson, also a native of that state, and they became the parents of five children. The mother is now deceased.

George W. Gregory, who was the fourth in the family, began his education in the schools of his native county at the usual age and after completing the high-school course spent a year as a student in the Stanford University. He afterward went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the Michigan State University for preparation for the bar and was graduated LL. B. in the class of 1904. In the same year Mr. Gregory opened an office in Seattle and has since successfully engaged in practice, being now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage. He formed a partnership with E. D. Karr, under the firm style of Karr & Gregory, and they have been connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of the district. Mr. Gregory is a member of both the Seattle and the King County Bar Associations. Aside from his practice he has important business connections, being a stockholder in the Citizens Bank of Georgetown and a trustee in various important corporations of Seattle.

On the 20th of December, 1906, at Zeeland, Michigan, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gregory and Miss Kate Baert, a native of that state and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Baert, representatives of old pioneer families of Zeeland. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have one son, George W., who was born in Seattle August 22, 1911. The family reside at No. 5034 Nineteenth avenue, Northeast.

Fraternally Mr. Gregory is a prominent thirty-second degree Mason and Mystic Shriner, and he holds membership also with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Foresters of

Seattle. He is likewise a member of the Seattle Athletic Club. In his political views he is a republican and he attends the Presbyterian church. His interest has never been centered along a single line but has reached out wherever the welfare of the individual and of the community is a matter of concern. A commendable feature in his life record is the earnest purpose with which he pursued the course that he marked out in his youthful days. He earned his own way through college and university by pursuing various occupations and also took an active part in athletics, playing on the football team of Stanford University in 1900 and of Michigan from 1901 to 1903 inclusive. He never for a moment gave up his purpose of securing a thorough and comprehensive professional education that would constitute the foundation upon which to build professional success. He has made an excellent record in his chosen calling, displaying all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer—thorough preparation, clear reasoning, sound logic and correct application of legal principles to the points at issue.

HERMAN J. LENZ, M. D.

Dr. Herman J. Lenz, a graduate of Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri, and an active member of the medical profession in Seattle since 1906, was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, January 1, 1881, a son of George and Dora (Kuhn) Lenz. The father, now deceased, was a native of Germany and came to America about 1847 when fourteen years of age. He was a saddler by trade and won substantial success along that line of business, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company E, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served as a private throughout the entire period of hostilities. He died in 1892. His wife was a native of Wisconsin and her father was one of the old pioneers of that state. By her marriage she became the mother of five children.

Dr. Lenz, the fourth in order of birth, pursued a public and high-school education at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he also attended Stolls College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He then entered the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis and won his professional degree upon graduation with the class of 1904. He received appointment as interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis, where he remained for a year, and in 1906 removed to the northwest, since which time he has been a resident of Seattle and has engaged in general practice here, winning notable success through the recognition of his ability. Together with Dr. R. J. James he specializes in X-ray work and surgery, in both of which lines he is extremely proficient. He has the latest appliances to conduct X-ray work, recently investing over three thousand dollars in equipment for that department of his practice. Both the public and profession recognize his ability and he enjoys the high regard and confidence of contemporaries and colleagues. The major part of his attention is given to his professional duties and his close application and increasing ability, for power grows through the exercise of effort, have gained for him a place of precedence among the younger practitioners of medicine and surgery in Seattle. He is a member of the alumni associations of the medical department of Washington University and of the St. Louis City Hospital.

THOMAS A. GARRETT.

Among those who have been called from life but who in former years were active in bringing about the growth and development of Seattle is numbered Thomas A. Garrett, who arrived in this city in December, 1889, having removed to the northwest from Monroe, Louisiana. It was in that town that he was born on the 16th of April, 1853. His parents were Isaiah and Louisa Melissa (Grayson) Garrett. The father, who was born in Virginia in 1812, removed to Louisiana in early life and became a very prominent and dis-

tinguished lawyer of that state. He was also the owner of large plantations and many slaves and there he reared his family, including Thomas A. Garrett.

The last named passed his boyhood and youth in the south. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute and he also studied at the Göttingen University at Göttingen, Germany. After completing his more specifically classical course he took up the study of law under the direction of his father and was admitted to the bar about the time he attained his majority. He then located for practice in his native city and he won notable success as one of the younger representatives of the profession there. He was a member of the Louisiana state legislature and was elected judge of the parish. He continued an active member of the Louisiana bar until 1889, when he removed to Seattle. Here he at once entered upon the active work of his profession. It was not long before his ability was recognized here and an extensive clientage of an important character was accorded him. It was seen that he was most thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and in the presentation of a cause was logical, strong in argument and convincing in his reasoning.

In 1876 Mr. Garrett was united in marriage at Vienna, Louisiana, to Miss Jessie Simonton, a native of Louisiana and a daughter of Dr. Augustus Chamberlain Simonton, who was born in North Carolina and served as a surgeon in the Civil war. He was an able representative of his profession and long remained active in practice. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett became the parents of six children, of whom five are living: Edward Isaiah, who is now president of the Puget Sound Machinery Depot; Ethel G., the wife of John W. Eddy, of Seattle; Jessamine, at home; Thomas Simonton, who is secretary and treasurer of the Puget Sound Machinery Depot; and Stuart Grayson, who is a student in the University of Virginia.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when, on the 19th of January, 1898, Mr. Garrett passed away. He was a devoted and loving father, a faithful friend and a loyal citizen. In a word, his characteristics were such as any might well emulate. He possessed a studious nature, kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and as the years passed he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the community in which he lived. He attended the Episcopal church and guided his life by its teachings. He was found ready to meet any unusual difficulty or emergency, for he had developed his powers and was well poised, a man of sound judgment and of clear insight.

HENRY WILLIAM MOULTON.

For twenty-two years Henry William Moulton has occupied the same location in connection with the conduct of the business now carried on under the name of the Moulton Printing Company. He is numbered among those who, attracted by the business opportunities offered in the United States where competition is greater but where advancement is more quickly secured, have crossed the border and have become connected with American commercial or industrial interests.

Mr. Moulton was born at Almonte, Ontario, Canada, in 1873, a son of William and Eliza Moulton, the former a builder. His education was continued in the Almonte high school until his graduation, and for six years during the initial period of his business career he was connected with the drug trade, having served an apprenticeship under Robert T. Shaw, a druggist of Almonte. After passing the required examinations he went to Winnipeg, where he was employed by Dawson, Bole & Company, wholesale druggists, for several months. In June, 1890, he came to Seattle and was associated with the Bartell Drug Company for three and one-half years, when ill health forced him to leave that business. In 1894 he was active in the establishment of the printing plant of Newman & Moulton, looking after the outside work, and in 1896 he purchased Mr. Newman's interest, since which time he has conducted the business alone, or with the assistance of his brother Frank, under the style of the Moulton Printing Company, occupying the same location for twenty-two years. The business has enjoyed a substantial, healthful growth and the patronage now accorded the house makes the enterprise a profitable one. Mr. Moulton has always been

interested in everything connected with this line and has done active work for the benefit of trade conditions. He has several times been elected to the presidency of the Seattle Division of the United Typothetae of America, which he represented at the conventions at New Orleans, New York and Los Angeles. He is also the vice president of the Pacific Coast Employing Printers Association.

On the 3d of September, 1895, in Seattle, Mr. Moulton was married to Miss Adelaide Von Volkenburgh, who died June 6, 1904. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Annie Von Volkenburgh, of Victoria, British Columbia, and her father was a pioneer business man of Cariboo and Victoria. Mr. Moulton has a son, Morris Edmund. The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church, while the political belief of Mr. Moulton, the result of his close study of conditions and questions of the day, is that of the republican party. At the present time he is president of the Rotary Club, which has a membership of three hundred, representing many diversified lines of business, and he is also a member of the Arctic Club. On account of his long residence in Seattle, few men have a more extensive acquaintanceship or a greater circle of friends.

WALTER WINSTON WILLIAMS.

Walter Winston Williams, who passed away in Seattle on the 1st of March, 1915, had been a resident of the city for more than a quarter of a century. He was well known as a leader in musical circles here and his business connection was that of secretary of the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company. His birth occurred in Swansea, Wales, on the 29th of April, 1850, and when nineteen years of age he removed to Workington, England. The following is an excerpt from an English paper published at the time of his demise. "Old Workingtonians and musicians throughout West Cumberland will learn with regret that Mr. Walter Winston Williams, the renowned conductor of the defunct Workington Vocal Union, is dead. . . . The deceased came to Workington with the late Ivander Griffiths, who was at the head of the Barepot contingent, and rendered great service to Mr. Griffiths in the furtherance of the Eisteddfod cause. As time wore on and the exceptional musical knowledge and technique of Mr. Williams revealed itself he attracted towards him the whole of the singing talent in Workington and district. He was also a notable bass singer himself. When the Workington Vocal Union was formed the deceased with their common accord, was elected conductor. The Union soon leaped into local fame and popularity by the inspiration of his leadership and among their triumphs were the rendering of 'The Messiah,' 'Judas Maccabeus,' 'Elijah' and 'Israel in Egypt.' As a musical town which then reached its zenith Mr. Walter Williams was the pivot on which all revolved. He combined all the choirs and musicians of the town and district irrespective of denomination, and his departure to the United States with Mr. Peter Kirk proved to all an irreparable loss. They could not unite on any successor then and no one has since worn his musical mantle. The deceased at the period he left Workington was the secretary of the Moss Bay Company. He was an excellent business man and popular amongst all classes of the community. The wife of the deceased was the sister of Mr. Herbert Swinburne and a daughter of a well known Workingtonian."

In 1888 Mr. Williams emigrated to the United States and came direct to Seattle, here spending the remainder of his life. In association with Leigh Hunt and Peter Kirk, he founded the town of Kirkland on Lake Washington. For a number of years he was engaged in commercial pursuits and later became connected with the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company, serving as its secretary until his death. He was also a director of the Pacific Warehouse Company, which erected the Maritime building and the Produce building. It was in musical circles, however, that he gained his greatest prominence, organizing a brass band in England that played in various cities and won numerous prizes. He also organized a male choir and a mixed choir of two hundred and fifty voices in England and conducted the Seattle Male Voice Choir, which he had organized.

Mr. Williams was joined in wedlock in Workington, England, to Miss Mary Swinburne, a native of that country, by whom he had nine children, who still survive him, as



WALTER W. WILLIAMS

follows: W. Mervyn, a resident of Olympia; Mrs. Douglas Ross, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Aubrey S., Eldred V., Marian S., Eleanor A., Stanley E., Juanita C. and Herbert W. Williams, all of Seattle.

Mr. Williams died at his home at No. 1427 Thirty-fifth avenue, Seattle, March 1, 1915, from an attack of heart failure, following his attendance at the Welsh concert held at Douglas Hall, Tenth avenue and Pine street. His demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he had gained an extensive circle of warm friends in the city and especially among the Welsh. In early manhood Mr. Williams was a member of the Welsh church but after his marriage joined the Episcopal church. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Williams, who survives him, is well known and highly esteemed in the city where she has now resided for a period of twenty-seven years.

CALVIN SPRINGER HALL.

Calvin Springer Hall, a well known and successful attorney of Seattle, has continuously practiced his profession in this city for the past fifteen years and has been accorded a gratifying clientage. His birth occurred in Downs, McLean county, Illinois, on the 28th of February, 1872, and his early life was spent on a farm. He began his education in the district schools and subsequently pursued a course of study in the Illinois Wesleyan University of Bloomington, while later he removed to Chicago and attended the Chicago College of Law until graduated from that institution. In the fall of 1899 he came to Seattle, read law and took the state bar examination and was admitted to practice in October, 1900. Here he has followed his profession continuously since, having built up an extensive and lucrative clientage.

On the 31st of December, 1900, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Dovre P. Johnson, who was born in San Francisco, California, but has been a resident of Seattle since 1893. They have three sons, namely: Rinaldo, who is thirteen years old; and Carroll and Calvin Springer, Jr., who are eleven and six years of age respectively.

Mr. Hall has always supported the men and measures of the democracy and has ever taken an active interest in the work of that party. He is identified fraternally with the Arcana Lodge of Masons and also belongs to the Arctic Club and the Seattle Bar Association. Possessing a logical and well trained mind and being a thorough and conscientious student, he is fully alive to the important duties of his profession and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen.

JOHN A. McEACHERN.

John A. McEachern is a contractor, conducting a growing and extensive business, having won place among the foremost representatives in his line in Seattle. He is a native of Greensboro, North Carolina, and a son of Alexander and Janet (McLellan) McEachern, who were natives of Canada and came to the United States about forty years ago, settling in North Carolina. They afterward removed to Michigan and a number of years later became residents of North Dakota, where they resided until 1890, when they came to Seattle, spending their remaining days in this city.

Their son, John A. McEachern, had but limited educational privileges. He attended the common schools until the age of twelve years and as he expresses it "was graduated from the school of hard knocks." Experience, however, has been to him a valuable teacher, making him a well informed man in all those branches which have to do with the practical workaday world, while his ability has gained him advancement until he now occupies a most creditable and enviable place as a representative of the industrial activity in the northwest. He first turned his attention to bridge building and since then has been actively identified with building operations of various characters, progressing step by step until as

a contractor he stands among the most prominent in this part of the country. He knows every practical and scientific phase of building and experience has taught him how to solve the most intricate and complex problems connected with his work. The result of his achievements has been widely noted as is evidenced by the liberal patronage now accorded him.

On the 19th of June, 1901, Mr. McEachern was united in marriage, in Seattle, to Miss Estella E. Feas, a daughter of Abraham and Hattie Feas, who were pioneer settlers of Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. McEachern have been born four children, Gertrude, Marion, Alex Bruce and John Feas, aged respectively thirteen, eleven, eight and four years.

Mr. McEachern is a republican in his political views but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a life member of the Elks Lodge, No. 92, of Seattle, and he belongs to the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce, which indicates his interest in those affairs which have to do with the city, its improvement and its substantial development. His life record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do. Moreover, his business history also, proves that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

THOMAS M. FISHER.

Thomas M. Fisher, government inspector connected with the immigration service at Seattle, was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, March 6, 1878, a son of Thomas M. and Bessie (Wilford) Fisher. His father devoted almost his entire life to public service in either the military or civil departments and for a considerable period was Chinese inspector and immigration inspector at the port of Seattle. He was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born February 9, 1846, a son of General J. W. Fisher, a prominent lawyer, who became chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming. He made a most creditable military record by service in the Civil war, enlisting at the outbreak of hostilities and going to the front as captain. Ability and loyalty won him promotion to the rank of colonel and afterward to brigadier general. He won glory and renown at the battle of Gettysburg by capturing Little Round Top and thus emblazoned his fame on the pages of history. As brigadier general he received an honorable discharge at the close of the war and went to Wyoming, where for many years he occupied a foremost place in the ranks of the eminent members of the bar of the west. He received appointment to the position of chief justice of Wyoming and proved himself the peer of the ablest members who have sat upon the bench. His death occurred in 1901, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth R. Shearer, was a daughter of Major James Shearer, who won his title in the War of 1812.

Their son, Colonel Thomas M. Fisher, who was one of a family of eight children, was a youth of but fifteen when he enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, while later he became a member of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the battle of Gettysburg he carried the dispatch concerning the surrender of Round Top across the field to General Lee and for this act of conspicuous bravery was made a first lieutenant. At Fredericksburg he was wounded but was off duty for only a few weeks. At the battle of Ream's Station he was brevetted captain and commander of Company B of the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania from May 30, 1864, until the close of the war, although he was only eighteen years of age when he took command. He participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, including the seven days' battle of the Wilderness, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run, Falksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Petersburg, up to the battle of Ream's Station, August 25, 1864, when the regiment was captured. He was afterward incarcerated at Petersburg, Libby prison, Dansville and Salisbury, and on the 22d of February, 1865, was paroled.

Shortly after the close of the war he was made lieutenant of the Twenty-third Infantry in the regular army and served throughout the Indian campaign under General Crook in Oregon and California. In 1872 he resigned and went to Wyoming, where he resided

until 1880, engaged in the practice of law. He had studied law while in the army, was admitted to the bar in Wyoming and there continued in practice until 1880, when he removed to Colorado and was city attorney at Silver Cliff in 1882. He joined the state militia there and became a captain in the Colorado National Guard. He also became an aide on the staff of Governor Routte, with the rank of colonel. After three years he removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he practiced law with success until 1890, during which time he was commander of the department of the Grand Army of the Republic for Wyoming and Colorado. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he held various positions in the interior department until 1891, when he was appointed inspector of immigration and assigned to duty in the Seattle district, serving until the latter part of 1893, when he went out with the administration. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county and discharged his duties so acceptably that in 1898 he was reelected without opposition, receiving practically all the votes of the county, only three being cast against him. In 1896 he was appointed to the position of Chinese inspector and in 1901 the office was transferred to the bureau of immigration, with office in Seattle. In politics he was always a republican. In Pennsylvania he married Bessie Wilford and they had four children. Following the death of his first wife, Colonel Fisher wedded Rosella F. Plummer, at Port Townsend. He was long a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as commander of his post at Port Townsend, and for five years in Cheyenne. He was also state counselor for Washington in the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Of him a contemporary biographer has said: "In whatever relation of life we find him—in the government service, in political circles, in military life, in professional or social relations—he is always the same honored and honorable gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him."

Thomas M. Fisher attended the public schools of Cheyenne to the age of fourteen years and then accompanied his parents to Port Townsend, Washington, where he continued his education, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. When nineteen years of age he started out in the world on his own account and was employed in various capacities until 1900, when he came to Seattle, after which he solicited advertising for a year. Subsequently he filled the position of shipping clerk with the firm of Spelver & Hulbert for a year and then became shipping clerk with the MacDougall & Southwick Dry Goods Company, which he thus represented until 1902. In that year he entered public service in connection with the United States customs, spending a year in the appraiser's store room, after which he became inspector in the immigration service. From 1908 until 1913 he made a study of prosecuting white slave cases for the government. Since then he has largely handled criminal cases and in these connections has rendered valuable service to his country in apprehending those who break the nation's laws.

Mr. Fisher was married in Seattle, January 20, 1902, to Miss Daisy West, and they now have a son, Thomas M., three and a half years of age. Mr. Fisher has always given his political allegiance to the republican party, never wavering in his support of its principles. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Methodist church and in those associations are found the rules which govern his conduct and shape his relations with his fellowmen. He has been a close student of many of the vital problems which the country faces and is thoroughly conversant with conditions which bear upon the great economic, sociological and political issues of the day.

M. D. HAIRE.

M. D. Haire, Pacific coast manager for Wickes Brothers and the Wickes Boiler Company of Saginaw, Michigan, has his offices in the White building. He was born at Williamston, Michigan, September 24, 1875, a son of H. and Eva B. (Baker) Haire, the former a native of Michigan and the latter of New York. The father was a builder and contractor in his native state and at the present time is living retired in Seattle.

M. D. Haire was the eldest in a family of three children and acquired his early education in the schools of Michigan, completing a public-school course and afterward

attending the State University at Ann Arbor, where he pursued a course in engineering. Later he accepted a position with the Pere Marquette Railroad Company and in that connection was promoted to the position of trainmaster, in which capacity he continued for about three years. Ill health caused him to resign, however, in 1905, at which time he sought the benefits of a change in climate and came to Seattle. In 1905 he accepted a position with the Wickes Brothers as sales agent on the Pacific coast and in 1909 was promoted to the position of Pacific coast manager of the Wickes Boiler Company. He has since filled this position of responsibility and has conducted a gratifying and growing business since assuming charge. These companies manufacture and sell to the trade sawmill machinery, boilers, engines, dredges and plate working tools and their business covers all the states and territory west of the Rocky mountains and also extends to Alaska and the Orient. The business has increased steadily from the beginning of Mr. Haire's connection therewith. The company is well known, having been in existence for sixty-six years. Mr. Haire has been connected with this company for a decade, a fact which is evidence of his ability and trustworthiness. He is now controlling a trade of large and gratifying proportions and has the entire confidence and goodwill of the companies which he represents.

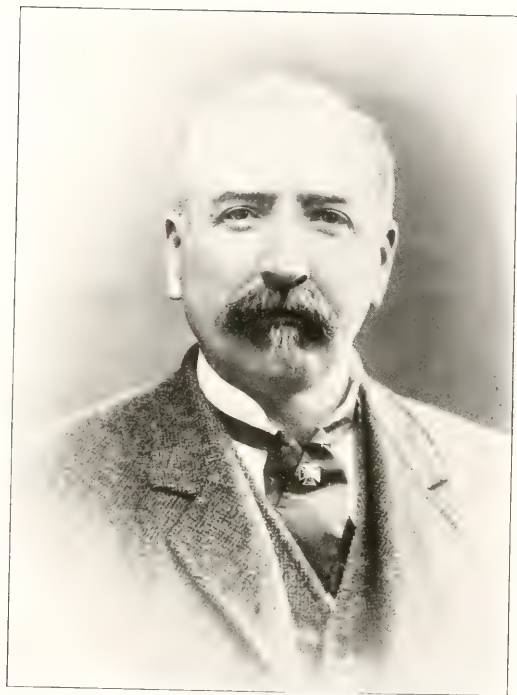
In 1898 occurred the marriage of Mr. Haire and Miss Minnie B. Reed, of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Henry W. Reed, who is now living retired at North Adams, Michigan. Mr. Haire was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife in July, 1914. Their only child, Thayl, sixteen years of age, is now a student in the Moran school at Rolling Bay, Washington.

Mr. Haire is widely and favorably known in various connections. He is now the president of the Metropolitan Lumbermen's Club of Seattle, a member of the Masonic lodge, the Rotary and Engineers' Clubs and the Universal Craftsman Society of Engineers, also of Seattle. In politics he is a republican, supporting the men and measures of the party where national issues are involved but casting an independent local ballot. He belongs to the Episcopal church and is a cooperant factor in many plans for promoting the public welfare along material, intellectual, social, political and moral lines. During the period of his residence in the northwest he has gained many acquaintances and by far the great majority of these are his friends.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

John D. Thomas spent the later years of his life in Seattle. He was born in Wales in 1831, a son of John and Ann (Davis) Thomas, who were likewise natives of that country, the father's birth having occurred in 1799, while the mother was born in 1803. John D. Thomas spent the years of his boyhood and youth in Wales and acquired his education in its schools. On the 15th of April, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie A. Doe, their wedding being celebrated in California. They became the parents of three children. Ethel M. married R. C. Ross and died in 1911, leaving one child, Kathleen. The second member of the family, John D., is a resident of Seattle, but the eldest, Anna, died in infancy.

After coming to this country Mr. Thomas traveled to a considerable extent, visiting various places, remaining for a longer or shorter period as he deemed it wise and expedient. Finally he settled in Butte, Montana, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, becoming one of the early and successful merchants of that place. He built one of the first brick blocks in Butte and later when he wished to leave that place he reorganized the business with a stock company. The enterprise proved a marked success, being carefully directed and managed by Mr. Thomas. In 1890, however, he left Montana and came to Seattle, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest April 16, 1898. He had been to this state previous to that time and had purchased property on Fourth and Pike streets. His brother Lewis also came to Seattle and Mr. Thomas erected a store building and ordered a stock of goods in order to establish his brother in the grocery business. But Lewis Thomas died before the opening of the store, so that John D. Thomas disposed of the stock of goods, not caring himself to assume the burdens and responsibilities of merchandising. He did not wish to engage in business here but dealt to some extent



JOHN D. THOMAS



ETHEL M. ROSS

in real estate. He went to Victoria, British Columbia, and purchased one acre of land on what is now Dallas road but did not find that as attractive a place of residence as Seattle, so he returned to this city. His widow, however, still owns some property on Dallas road. Mr. Thomas believed in Seattle and its possibilities of development and in fact was a most public-spirited man, always doing what he could to further the welfare of his adopted city.

In religious belief Mr. Thomas was an Episcopalian, holding membership in St. Mark's church. In Masonry he attained high rank, having reached the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Everywhere he was spoken of in terms of kindness and respect. His life proved the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that the way to win a friend is to be one. He had many sterling traits of character, was a devoted husband and father and held friendship inviolable. He neglected none of the duties of life and improved his opportunities and at all times manifested those traits of kindness, goodwill and helpfulness which are considered the graces of character.

UNIVERSITY STATE BANK.

The district immediately surrounding the University of Washington is fortunate in that, in addition to being blessed with citizens of refinement and culture, good schools, churches and libraries, it has a home bank whose officers have the interest of the people at heart—the University State Bank, a bank built on honor.

When this beautiful residence section began to grow into a substantial little city the need for a home bank became imperative, a bank that would render the residents efficient service in financial affairs and would be within easy reaching distance, saving time, which often means money. To this end in 1906 a mass meeting of the citizens resulted in the founding of the University State Bank with twenty-five thousand dollars capitalization, a bank "owned by the people of this district and conducted in their best interests," with forty-eight shareholders comprising local business men, university men and residents subscribing stock. It opened in August, 1906, with J. B. Gibbons as cashier and Watson Allen as president. From the beginning the directors have always exercised proper supervision.

In November, 1906, Harry B. Lear, the present manager, came from an eastern bank to act as assistant cashier. E. O. Eastwood, the vice president, is a member of the university faculty, of its clubs and fraternities. Mr. Eastwood is a graduate of the University of Virginia and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. So rapid was the growth of the bank that it had to seek new quarters the next year, and in 1912 the magnificent bank building now occupied was erected, as finely built and equipped as any bank in the northwest. It is a handsome white landmark, standing as it does on the corner of Fourteenth avenue, N. E., and East Forty-fifth street. It is two stories high, constructed of fireproof concrete and steel, the exterior being white terra cotta, while the interior is in mahogany and old Mexican onyx. The handsome entrances are of iron and wainscoted with craft marble. Modern office rooms and a magnificent ballroom occupy the second floor. All materials were purchased in Seattle and as far as possible in the University district.

The first year fifty-two thousand dollars were deposited, its strength and financial standing being shown by the five-hundred thousand dollars on deposit today. Over three thousand satisfied patrons allude to it as "my bank."

The officers are: G. W. Lear, president; E. O. Eastwood, vice president; Harry B. Lear, cashier; and W. W. Jones, assistant cashier. The directors are G. W. Lear, E. O. Eastwood, G. W. Davis, A. P. Malloy, Charles Cowen, Harry B. Lear and W. C. Bayles. Messrs. Eastwood and Davis have been with the bank since it opened and Harry B. Lear also, with the exception of the first four months. It has a loan department which keeps in touch with even the smallest borrower and both the small borrower and small depositor receive the same consideration as the man of large affairs.

The safe deposit office is thoroughly equipped from the boxes to the private booths and special attention is given the savings department, where accounts are opened from one dollar up. Many women and children have accounts and hundreds of handsome home banks are loaned free to customers. All kinds of commercial banking is carried on, while

the exchange department is worldwide. In fact the University State Bank is a community bank, personally interested in each and every customer and willing always to give each one careful assistance and attention.

FRANTZ H. COE, M. D.

There has been no physician of Seattle who has striven more earnestly and effectively to uphold the high standards of the medical profession than did Dr. Frantz H. Coe. In his practice he adhered to the highest professional ethics and endeavored ever to make the work of the medical fraternity of the greatest value and believed that the most thorough preparation should be made and the most conscientious service given to the public. In a word, he was an ideal physician and his name is honored by all who knew him. He was born in St. Charles, Illinois, November 25, 1856, and there resided to the age of ten years. In both the paternal and maternal lines he was descended from Puritan ancestry from New England, where the family was established in 1634. In 1866 his parents removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, and when Dr. Frantz H. Coe was sixteen years of age he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where in the fall of 1872 he entered the junior class of the high school. He afterward pursued a course of study in the State University in that city and was graduated therefrom in 1879 when twenty-three years of age. He then entered upon the profession of teaching, accepting the position of principal of the public schools at Phoenix, Michigan. It was during the following summer that he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Everett, of Chelsea, Michigan, after which he returned to Phoenix, where the succeeding two years were devoted to educational work. In 1882 he became a resident of Menominee, Michigan, and remained as principal of the schools of that city until 1884.

During the last three years of his college course Dr. Coe devoted his time largely to subjects which would prepare him for the study of medicine, for it was his purpose to become a representative of the medical profession. While he was teaching he never lost sight of this purpose and in the fall of 1884 matriculated in the medical department of the State University of Michigan and won his degree on the completion of the regular four years' course in 1888. During one year of that time he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy and during another year assisted Dr. Frothingham, professor of ophthalmology, so that he gained broad practical experience. During several summers he attended to the practice of different physicians in Michigan and following his graduation he started for the west on a prospecting tour, believing that he would find better opportunities in that growing section of the country. After visiting friends in Denver he proceeded to Salt Lake City and thence came to Seattle by way of San Francisco and Portland, arriving in the summer of that year. Pleased with the future prospects of this city, he sent for his family to join him and secured office rooms with Dr. Weed, one of the oldest physicians of Seattle. His office was destroyed by fire during the following year, as were the offices of the other practitioners here. It was Dr. Coe's purpose to make a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, but after a few years he abandoned this for general practice and became one of the most successful physicians of the city. During 1895 he spent seven months in the east in further study, pursuing special courses both at Ann Arbor and Detroit. He always remained a close student of his profession, making investigations along the lines of modern thought and research and thus keeping abreast with the best thinking men of the age. He continued in active practice throughout his remaining days, save during the winter of 1898-99, when an acute attack of nephritis forced him to abandon practice for seven months, a part of which time he spent in California. The greater part of his life, however, was devoted to his chosen calling, of which he was a most faithful follower. There was no one who held to higher professional standards. He believed that its representatives should be men of strong intellectuality, of consecrated purpose, ready to sacrifice their personal interests and comfort to the needs of their patients. Twice he was appointed by the governor to a position on the medical examining board of the state. He felt that Washington should maintain the highest standards and that it should exact from its physicians a service in harmony with the most advanced ideals. He

keeps in touch with those truths which are brought to light through scientific investigation and research and all who knew him appreciated his fidelity and ability.

In his home Dr. Coe was a devoted husband and father. To him and his wife were born three children: Herbert E., who is now a practicing physician of Seattle; Harry L., an efficiency engineer of Boston; and a daughter, Frantzel, at home. Dr. Coe ever held friendship inviolable and true worth could always win his regard. While his professional duties made heavy demands upon his time and attention, he, nevertheless, found opportunity to aid in public affairs. He served for two terms as a director of the Seattle public schools and in that capacity was of great service in advancing the schools to a high plane of efficiency. He had great faith in Seattle and co-operated earnestly and heartily in every movement for the general good. He belonged to the Seattle Athletic Club, to the Masonic fraternity and to the Baptist church. In his story of the Choir Invisible, James Lane Allen expressed an ideal of manhood in these words: "First of all a man should be a man with all the grace and vigor of the body; secondly he should be a man with all the grace and vigor and strength of the intellect; and thirdly, no matter what his creeds, his superstition, his dogma or his religion, he should try to live the beautiful life of the spirit." Dr. Coe was largely an exemplification of this. He recognized the opportunities of life and its obligations and endeavored at all times to make the world happier and better for his having lived. He passed away July 16, 1904, and the deepest regret was felt on every hand. Being a natural leader among men, he had the ability to accomplish much for the benefit of his fellow citizens. He had not yet completed a half century when he was called from the labors of this life and yet his career was one fruitful of good results for the benefit of many, and high on the roll among the most distinguished physicians who have practiced in Seattle is found his name.

W. DWIGHT MEAD.

W. Dwight Mead, of Seattle, general agent for Washington of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, was born in Greene county, New York, June 2, 1881, his birthplace being Potic Place, the ancestral home of his grandfather. He spent his youthful days in the home of his parents, Frank F. and Mary Thomas (Earle) Mead. He attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he became a pupil in the West Side high school of Denver, Colorado, and afterward entered the Sacred Heart College of that city. His initial step in the business world was made as society editor of the Denver Republican, in which connection his record was a brilliant one. Later he went to Washington, D. C., where he acted as social secretary for Mrs. Blount, the noted society leader and philanthropist. While with her some great work was accomplished; the uplifting of the negroes; the widening of the alleys in the poor quarters of the city; and the alleviation of suffering among the white classes, with aid for them along the higher lines. These, with many other radical departures from the stereotyped philanthropic work of those who desire to aid suffering humanity marked Mr. Mead's tenure of office.

Feeling the need for individual effort in his life work, Mr. Mead accepted an invitation to take up insurance work in Washington, D. C., and entered upon what was to be his life vocation in 1905. Seeing its great importance in the scheme of human existence, he studied and thoroughly mastered all the intricacies of insurance and after looking about for a city which he considered the most promising for a home, he began his business career in Seattle on January 16, 1910. He became associated with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, which was organized in 1868, and of which Leland Stanford was the first president. It is the largest life insurance company west of the Mississippi river and the nineteenth largest in the world, having assets of thirty-five million dollars. Mr. Mead is now the general agent of the state of Washington and has made himself a power in insurance circles. He has always been active in general insurance affairs. He organized the Northwest Insurance Congress, which met in Seattle June 1st and 2d, 1913. In 1912 he was elected secretary of the Puget Sound Life Underwriters Association under General I. A. Neadeau, and in 1913 was made first vice president under Mr. Neadeau, whom he suc-

ceeded to the presidency in 1914. He was also the first vice president of the Northwest Insurance Congress and in 1912 he was elected a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, to serve for three years. In September, 1915, he was elected chairman of the press committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, to serve one year. He has very fine offices at No. 557 Stewart building and is regarded as one of the foremost representatives of insurance interests in the northwest.

In Washington, D. C., on the 23d of April, 1905, Mr. Mead was united in marriage to Miss Mary Virginia O'Connor, a daughter of I. Richard and Louise Virginia (Sherman) O'Connor. They have one child, a son, Earle Francis, aged nine years.

Mr. Mead is a member of the famous Chevy Chase Club of Maryland, the Union Club of Tacoma, the Earlington Golf and Country Club, the University of Washington Golf Club, the Seattle Tennis Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Seattle Press Club, the National Press Club of Washington, D. C., the Fine Arts Club of Seattle, the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. He is also a member of St. Mark's, the leading Episcopal church of Seattle, and his political allegiance is given the republican party. He is one of the best known and best informed of the patrons of the fine arts in Seattle and anything along that line has his hearty personal and financial support. He materially aided the Seattle Symphony and Seattle Philharmonic Societies to put music on its proper level in Seattle and he has stood some severe monetary losses in making good guarantees to bring famous artists here. He meets these losses, however, without a murmur, seeking always for the advancement of the city along every line of art. He is working earnestly now to the end that Seattle may some time have an established symphony society. Artistic to his finger tips, temperamental in the extreme, Mr. Mead is a thorough lover of music and other arts. Whenever a representative of any of the lines of real art wants aid and influence he invariably seeks Mr. Mead and his recognition of true worth and ability is seen in hearty co-operation for the benefit of the applicant. He feels the thrill of joy which results from intellectual stimulus, and a broad humanitarian spirit reaching out to all mankind prompts him to effective work toward bringing within the reach of all the same keen enjoyment which comes to him as he stands before a beautiful painting, sees a magnificent statue or listens to an exquisite harmony.

JOHN T. CASEY.

John T. Casey, a member of the Seattle bar, was born in Pierce county, Wisconsin. His parents were Bernard J. and Ellen Elizabeth (Murphy) Casey, both of whom came from Ireland in the '50s, when still quite young. They were married in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th of October, 1863, and became the parents of sixteen children, of whom ten sons and four daughters are still living. They celebrated their golden wedding in Seattle, October 6, 1913, when a solemn nuptial high mass at the Immaculate Conception church was said by three of their own sons, who are Catholic priests and brothers of John T. Casey.

John T. Casey attended the common schools and the law department of the University of Wisconsin, winning the LL. B. degree on the 24th of June, 1896. In early manhood he engaged in bookkeeping and school teaching but since preparing for the bar has concentrated his energies upon his professional activities. Removing to the west, he served in the prosecuting attorney's office in Deer Lodge county, Montana, from 1899 until 1901, when he removed to Seattle and has won a creditable position in professional circles. He was nominated for superior court judge in the direct primaries in 1910 and again in 1912 but being a democrat was not elected. He is strongly imbued with the idea of curbing the encroachment of monopoly on the rights of the people in whatever form it may appear and believes every effort must be made to banish the evil influences of special privilege from legislation and especially from the courts, where poor people having rights to be adjudicated should receive equally fair treatment with the strong and powerful. In a



JOHN T. CASEY

word, he holds to high standards of citizenship and of civic honor and has made his own life conform with his high ideals.

Mr. Casey is a widower, having lost his young wife in 1908. He has a little daughter, Mary Helena, now ten years of age. He was chief ranger in the Immaculate Conception Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, in 1911 and 1912 and was deputy grand knight of Seattle Council 676, Knights of Columbus, in 1907. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Seattle Commercial Club, and his interest in citizenship is such as to insure his active cooperation in many well defined plans and measures for the public welfare.

FREDERICK A. ERNST.

The life record of Frederick A. Ernst furnishes an excellent illustration of the power of perseverance and industry in the attainment of prosperity, for he is a self-made man who has worked his way upward unaided in the business world until he is now one of the proprietors of one of the largest and most complete and up-to-date hardware stores in Seattle. His birth occurred in Hamlin, Kansas, on the 7th of September, 1880, his parents being Charles J. and Martha (Zimmerman) Ernst. He attended the public schools of Seattle in the acquirement of an education and was obliged to go to work as soon as his textbooks were laid aside. In 1902 he embarked in the hardware business in association with his brother, Charles C. Ernst, beginning on a very small scale. As the years have passed he has labored earnestly and indefatigably to reach the desired goal and is now the owner of one of the largest and most complete establishments of its kind in Seattle. He is very popular with the purchasing public and is widely recognized as a young man of splendid business ability and keen discernment—a young man who has attained his present prosperity without outside assistance of any kind.

On the 16th of June, 1906, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Ernst was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Brawley, a representative of an old pioneer family of Seattle. They have a daughter, Gertrude Eleanor, who is seven years of age.

Politically Mr. Ernst is a staunch and unswerving republican, but he has not taken an active part in public affairs, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to the Mystic Shrine, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Baptist church. He is likewise a member of the Rainier Club and in both social and business circles of Seattle is well and favorably known.

LESTER TURNER.

Lester Turner, now living retired in Seattle, figured for a long period in banking circles of the west but since selling his interests and retiring from the presidency of the First National Bank he has not engaged actively in business. He was born in Versailles, Kentucky, July 23, 1853, a son of Ulysses and Elizabeth (Thornton) Turner. The father was a prominent member of the bar of Kentucky but both he and his wife are now deceased. The Turner family was early established in the Blue Grass state, for the great-grandfather crossed the Cumberland mountains and cast in his lot with the pioneers of the dark and bloody ground, securing there a homestead, which is still in the possession of members of the family.

Lester Turner pursued his education in the schools of his native town and when a youth of sixteen began business life by working in a grocery store, in which he was employed for two years. At the age of eighteen he went to New York city and entered a broker's office on Wall street, where his adaptability enabled him to rise to the position of cashier, in which capacity he was serving when the firm failed and his connection of ten years with the house was thus terminated. He then turned his attention to the far west.

making his way to San Francisco, where he acted as assistant cashier of the Pacific Bank for five years. On the expiration of that period he came to Seattle and accepted the cashiership in the First National Bank, in which he was ultimately elected to the presidency, so continuing to direct the affairs of the institution until 1907, when he and his associates sold their interests to M. A. Arnold and his associates. Mr. Turner has since lived retired from active business. During his banking career he was the close friend and associate of the late Governor McGraw, who was always a director and a part of the time vice president of the bank.

Mr. Turner was always a democrat in politics until he cast his first republican vote for Mr. McGraw for the office of governor of Washington, recognizing fully his superior qualifications for the chief executive officer of the state. Since that time he has remained with the republican party but is not an active worker along political lines.

On the 1st of July, 1876, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Anna Roe, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have two children, Lester and Anna. Mr. Turner is of an exceptionally retiring disposition but the sterling worth of his character and the high order of his talents are shown in the warm personal friendship entertained for him by his fellow members of the Rainier and Seattle Golf and Country Clubs and by others who have come within the close circle of his acquaintance.

CAPTAIN DAVID H. JARVIS.

Heroic qualities were manifest in Captain David H. Jarvis, who was long identified with navigation interests in the northwest and who left the impress of his individuality for good in marked measure upon the history of Alaska. He became a prominent figure in affairs that have had much to do with shaping the annals of the Pacific coast country and such was his distinguished service that he received the thanks of congress and a gold medal. His life history if told in detail would present a story more thrilling than any found on the pages of fiction, matching all such in points of danger and of devotion to duty.

Captain Jarvis was born at Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, on the 24th of August, 1862. He was twenty-six years of age when in 1888 he was first assigned to service in Alaskan and Arctic waters. Several years later word was received that six whaling vessels had been caught in the Arctic ice at Point Barrow and their crews were starving to death. There was no hope of relief until the ice should break in the spring and by that time the men would have perished. The government organized a relief expedition and Lieutenant Jarvis was selected to head it. He left the Sound waters on the 29th of November, 1897. The Behring sea was closed by the Arctic ice pack so that progress in that direction was impossible. He proceeded to Cape Vancouver and at that point an overland relief expedition was planned. A reindeer herd was collected from Cape Prince of Wales and Point Rodney and driven to Point Barrow, where they could be used for food. The Bear was to proceed the following summer as soon as the ice broke and bring the needed relief. Captain Jarvis and his party left Cape Vancouver December 16, 1897, starting on a journey of eighteen hundred miles across the frozen waste. Every possible precaution was taken to safeguard the members of the party and yet proceed with the greatest haste to succor those so greatly in need of relief. They reached their destination on the 29th of March, 1898, arriving in time to save the lives of two hundred and seventy-five men. In accordance with the orders issued by the secretary of the treasury Captain Jarvis assumed command at Point Barrow and Dr. J. C. Call, the surgeon from the Bear, at once set about caring for the sick. The men were in bad condition owing to lack of nourishing food. Every possible aid was given them. Captain Jarvis remained in charge for four months. The Bear arrived in August and the party were taken to Seattle. The following spring he was given command of the Bear and went north to pay the natives for the reindeer which they had sold to the government.

Three years later as special government agent he again won honor by taking charge at Nome, when in the first mad rush to Alaska for gold a terrific epidemic of smallpox broke out. He valiantly stood at his post and won fame by his faithful performance of

duty. Many a more ambitious man would have grasped the opportunity to gain wealth and placed himself at the head of an empire then in the building. In February, 1902, by a special act of congress, he was made collector of customs for Alaska. President Roosevelt, first attracted to him by his notable bravery, found in him the proper man to invest with the great responsibility of that office, the duties of which were arduous and oftentimes of a most delicate nature. It was about that time that the Guggenheims formed an alliance with J. P. Morgan for the opening of the Alaska copper districts by means of the building of a great railway. They purchased the properties of the Northwestern Steamship Company and the Northwestern Fisheries and they needed a man, widely known and trusted in Alaska in order to carry out their plans, which would result in the development of the country. President Roosevelt recommended Captain Jarvis, who then resigned his position as collector and also resigned from the revenue cutter service. After resigning from the collectorship he was twice offered the governorship of Alaska by the president.

Although his life work up to that time had been of a very different character Captain Jarvis demonstrated that in the intricate field of finance he was able to battle successfully and bring about desired results. He proved himself born to command—a master of men. His understanding of Alaska, its conditions and its possibilities enabled him to push forward the interests of the syndicate as perhaps no other man could have done and during the five years which he spent in that connection he saw the investment of many millions of dollars, the building of a great railway, the purchase and operation of a great fleet of ocean-going vessels and the development of the richest copper mines in the world. He guided the affairs of the company, managing gigantic moves, undertakings and enterprises as does the skilled chessman his pawns upon the board. No other name is more closely associated with the material growth and progress and the utilization of the natural resources of Alaska than that of Captain Jarvis. In the later years of his life he resigned once after another of the offices which he held in connection with the syndicate. He had lived to accomplish a task gigantic in its proportions, stupendous in its results and yet he had not passed the fiftieth milestone on life's journey when he was called to his final rest on the 23d of June, 1911.

It was on the 2d of April, 1896, that Captain Jarvis was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Taber. They had three children, Anna, David H. and William. Captain Jarvis belonged to the Arctic Club, to the Seattle Athletic Club and to the Golf Club. His interests kept him much of his time in Seattle as well as in Alaska and the immensity of the business affairs which he controlled made him widely known throughout the entire northwest. It was not only that he had charge of the manipulation of gigantic enterprises, however, that he became so widely known, but also because of the sterling traits of character which he displayed—the heroism which marked his course in the discharge of his duties and the loyalty which he displayed when in the government service. He was a man of marked personal bravery, of undaunted spirit and of high ideals—the most masterful and most modest of men and one who fully recognized and performed his duties and his obligations toward his fellows.

JAMES ANDERSON WOOD

James Anderson Wood is a member of the firm of Wood & Reber, conducting a general advertising business in Seattle and also owning and publishing the Town Crier. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, April 28, 1870. His father, General Oliver Wood, a native of New York, became a resident of Ohio about 1850 and prior to the Civil war was successfully engaged in the lumber business in that state. Following the outbreak of hostilities he became captain of Company B, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and served under General Rosecrans and General Grant. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and proceeded on to Shiloh. He was also in the Arkansas campaign and at the close of the war became a colonel of the United States Veteran Volunteers. He served throughout the entire period of the war, winning distinction and his rank as brigadier general through his bravery and loyalty and after the close of the contest with the south

entered the Indian service, being stationed at Quinault, Washington, in which connection he had charge of all the Indians on the coast. Much of his life was thus devoted to the government service and he passed away at Port Townsend, in 1893, at the age of sixty-seven years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emily Mytinger, was a native of Ohio and passed away at Port Townsend, in 1904, at the age of seventy-four years.

James A. Wood was the youngest in a family of five children and attended the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, for about a year. Later, when the family lived on the Indian reservation, he received private tutoring and instruction from his mother and for a year was a student in the Bishop Scott Academy at Portland, Oregon. He started out in life on his own account at the age of twenty-one years and his first position was that of deputy in the office of the collector of customs in the government service at Port Townsend. There he remained one year, during and prior to which time he studied law and was admitted to practice in the courts of Washington on the 10th of March, 1894. He then opened an office at Port Townsend and for about three years served as justice of the peace at that place. In the fall of 1896 he came to Seattle and entered the field of journalism, becoming connected with the Post-Intelligencer on the reportorial staff. After four months, however, he became a reporter on the Spokane Chronicle, with which he was connected for three years, filling the position of news editor. In 1900 he returned to Seattle and became assistant city editor of the Post-Intelligencer, remaining with that paper until April, 1904, when he became city editor of the Seattle Times, so continuing until April, 1907, when he went to the east, spending a year at the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Virginia, where he represented the Alaska-Yukon Exposition as commissioner general. On his return to Seattle in 1908 he formed a partnership with E. L. Reber and they established a general advertising business which they have since conducted, winning a liberal patronage in that connection. In October of the same year Mr. Wood was appointed a commissioner of the Exposition and served for a year or until its close. In 1910 the firm purchased the Town Crier, a weekly publication which they still own and issue.

On the 6th of August, 1912, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Mrs. Tuolumne S. Delaney, her father being George Gooch, a native of Port Townsend, Washington. By her first marriage Mrs. Wood had three daughters, namely: Kathleen, Eileen and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Wood belongs also to various fraternal, club and social organizations. He has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, with the Rainier Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Press Club. He has an interesting military chapter in his life record, covering five years' service in the National Guard of Washington, and on being mustered out he was holding the rank of second lieutenant. He belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and to the Sons of Veterans. He also has membership relations along lines which indicate his interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the city, being identified with the Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Commercial Club and the Municipal League. He has belief in Seattle, is enthusiastic in his advocacy of the city and its opportunities and his work has been an effective force in promoting public progress along many substantial and valuable lines.

ROBERT BROOKE ALBERTSON.

Law has always been regarded as the conservator of the rights, the liberties and the privileges of the people and the protector of life, and thus it is that its representatives who are loyal to the high standards of the profession have ever been accorded high place in citizenship. Judge Robert Brooke Albertson entered upon practice in Seattle in 1886 and remained active in the work of the courts as an advocate until February 14, 1903, when he was appointed to the bench, whereon he has since served, his record reflecting credit and honor upon the judicial history of King county. Moreover, he has been active in other public service and none has ever questioned his devotion to the general good and his close adherence to the highest standards of citizenship.



ROBERT B. ALBERTSON

Mr. Albertson is far separated from the place of his nativity, for he is a native of Hertford, Perquimans county, North Carolina. He was born December 21, 1859, and traces his ancestry back to a member of the Quaker colony of North Carolina, which, headed by George Durant, settled there in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Since then representatives of the name have been worthy residents of North Carolina. Elias Albertson, his great-grandfather, filled the office of inspector of revenue for the Albemarle sound district, having been appointed to that office in 1792, his commission being signed by George Washington, president, and Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state. This document is now in possession of Judge Albertson—a most cherished and valued heirloom. The parents of Judge Albertson were Jonathan White and Catherine Fauntleroy (Pescud) Albertson. The latter belongs to an old Virginia family and was a granddaughter of Peter Francisco, who was a valiant soldier of the Revolutionary war, some of his notable achievements being recorded in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution. Jonathan White Albertson also figured in public connections in North Carolina both prior and subsequent to the Civil war. He was a member of the bar and filled the offices of prosecuting attorney, United States attorney and judge of the superior court. He was also a member of the state legislature and of the constitutional convention and as lawyer and lawmaker held high rank among the eminent representatives of the profession.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. Judge Robert B. Albertson is in person, in talents and in achievements a worthy scion of his race. Liberally educated, he is numbered among the alumni of the University of North Carolina of the class of 1881. For a year following his graduation he taught school and through that period devoted the hours which are usually termed leisure to reading law. Subsequently he became a law student in the State University and upon examination before the supreme court of North Carolina was admitted to the bar in 1883. Already his attention had been fastened upon the northwest with its opportunities and in August of that year he came to Seattle, where he has since remained. Recognizing the fact that it would be impossible for an unknown young man to at once begin practice and obtain a clientage which would enable him to live, Judge Albertson sought employment along other lines than his profession and was for a time in the lumber yard of the Seattle Lumber & Commercial Company, then doing business at the foot of Columbia street. He afterward did reportorial work and finally became assistant editor of the Seattle Morning Chronicle, and six months later accepted the position of law clerk in the office of Burke & Rasin, pending the arrival of L. C. Gilman, who was later division counsel of the Great Northern Railway at Seattle, and who had previously arranged to take that position. Later Mr. Albertson became chief clerk in the law office of Struve, Haines & McMicken, with whom he remained for about two years, when, feeling that his acquaintance was now broad enough to justify him to embark in practice on his own account, he opened an office in 1886. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and yet it was not long before Judge Albertson had gained a fair practice, that grew with the passing years, connecting him more and more largely with the important litigation heard in the courts of the district. He had long enjoyed a large and distinctively representative clientage when, on the 14th of February, 1903, he was appointed to the bench of King county, the legislature having provided for a fifth judge. On the expiration of his first term he was nominated and elected and by reelection has been continued upon the bench to the present time.

To speak of Judge Albertson only as lawyer and jurist would be to give a one-sided view of his life and character, for there have been few residents of the northwest who have entered with more zeal and enthusiasm, intelligently directed, into the movements and plans for the city's upbuilding and progress. Whenever his aid has been needed it has been freely given. In the early years of his residence here he joined the Home Guard, with which he was on active duty during the anti-Chinese riots of February, 1886. He afterward served for the full term of five years in the territorial and state militia. He was a member of the volunteer fire department up to the time of the great conflagration in 1889. Following the Civil war his father and most of his Quaker neighbors in North Carolina became republicans and he, too, indorses the party and has taken an active and helpful interest in political work, usually serving as a delegate to the county and state

conventions until the adoption of the direct primary law. In 1887 he was chairman of the republican county central committee, in which year King county was carried by his party for the first time in four years. In 1889 he was elected city attorney of Seattle and his record in that office is notable. He began and conducted the condemnation proceedings under which many of the streets were widened after the fire. He instituted the celebrated Ram's Horn case of the city versus the railroads and drew the contract with Benizette Williams, which was the beginning of the city's Cedar river gravity water supply system. In 1894 he was sent from the forty-second district to the state legislature and in August, 1900, while in Alaska, was again nominated and elected. During the session of 1901 he was speaker of the house and again was chosen speaker for the special session, receiving a unanimous vote—a most unusual yet highly deserved compliment. It was recognized that his rulings were strictly fair, unprejudiced and impartial and tangible appreciation of his service came to him at the close of the term, when he was presented by the members of the house with a handsome watch and chain and a set of complimentary resolutions. It is certainly worthy of note that no appeal was ever taken from one of his rulings during his entire term.

On the 24th of August, 1892, Judge Albertson was married to Miss Nancy de Wolfe, now deceased, a daughter of Captain F. S. de Wolfe, at one time mayor of Charlotte, North Carolina. One son, Robert Brooke Albertson, who was born December 1, 1907, is the only child of this marriage. Judge Albertson is a member of the Rainier, University, Athletic and Golf and Country Clubs. He likewise belongs to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and has been president of Washington chapter. When not upon the bench he lays aside the cares and dignities of the office and is a most genial, approachable man, appreciative of friendship and giving true friendship in return. He is loyal to the northwest, which has given him his opportunity—an opportunity, however, which is only of value as it is wisely improved. Industry, energy and close application are just as essential in the practice of law as in the trades or mechanical arts and, recognizing this fact at the outset of his career, Judge Albertson put forth that earnest effort which has brought him to a position of distinction among the lawyers and jurists of the northwest.

HOWARD STEPHEN HILL, M. D.

Dr. Howard Stephen Hill, a man of broad experience in his profession and now successfully engaged in practice in Seattle, was born in Eureka, Humboldt county, California, October 15, 1871. His father, John Hill, a native of New Brunswick, went to California in 1861 by way of the Isthmus of Panama and conducted business for many years as a successful agriculturist, his death occurring in Eureka in 1911, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. He wedded Mary Baldwin, also a native of New Brunswick, their marriage being celebrated in California. Both went to that state by way of the Isthmus and the farm upon which they located is today on the boundary line of Eureka and is a most valuable property. They had a family of four sons and a daughter.

Dr. Hill, the youngest of the five children, attended the country schools of his native county to the age of twelve years, having to walk two miles to school. His early life was spent upon the home farm and between the ages of twelve and eighteen he supplemented his previous school training by study at night, so that at the age of eighteen he was prepared to enter upon the profession of teaching. The second school which he taught was the first which he ever attended. He was later advanced to the position of vice principal of the first high school established in Humboldt county and there taught for five years. During that period he devoted the time that is usually termed leisure to the study of medicine and also to the study of Latin as an auxiliary branch to his professional training. At length he entered Toland Medical College of California, now the medical department of the University of California, and won his professional degree upon graduation with the class of May, 1898. After completing the course he became assistant to Dr. John W. Robertson in his private asylum for the care of the insane at Livermore, California, there remaining for six months. He then came to Seattle in December, 1898, and in the following

January passed the required state examination and entered upon the active work of the profession, since which time he has continued in general practice.

On the 4th of March, 1901, in Portland, Oregon, Dr. Hill married Miss Marie Labarraque, a native of California, and they have one child, Marie Lucille, born May 23, 1904. The family residence is at No. 1127 Thirty-first street. In politics Dr. Hill is a republican and fraternally he is connected with the Red Men and the Eagles, in both of which organizations he is medical examiner. He has always lived upon the Pacific coast and the spirit of advancement and progress which has dominated this section of the country has found expression in his life. The strength of character which he manifested in preparing for medical practice, having to depend entirely upon his own resources for the funds that enabled him to pursue his college course, has featured in his entire career and has brought him to a creditable and enviable place among the members of the profession in his adopted city.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. ANDERSON.

Captain John L. Anderson, prominently identified with navigation interests in the northwest for an extended period, was born at Gottenburg, Sweden, on the 11th of November, 1868. His father, A. Jacobson, was a seafaring man throughout his entire life and was connected with the merchant marine service, in which capacity he visited almost every port of the world. His record on the water was a remarkable one, for during the fifty-two years which covered his life's span he spent four decades on the high seas.

Captain Anderson is the eldest in a family of four children. After attending the public schools to the age of fourteen years he put aside his textbooks and went to sea with an uncle who operated a fleet of sail boats engaged in transporting lumber and ore. On his second trip across the Atlantic on a sailing vessel he was taken ill and left in a hospital at Quebec, the boat returning without him. After his recovery he went to Shrieber, Ontario, where he worked in a hotel for a short time and then entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, being superintendent of a gang on the road engaged in painting cars, switches and stations for some time.

On leaving Canada, Captain Anderson made his way to Seattle, where he arrived in 1888. Here he secured work as deck hand on boats operating between this city and Alaska, and when two years had been spent in that way he secured similar employment on the Puget Sound boats, the Olympian and the Point Arena, thus serving until he became fireman on the Point Arena, running between Seattle, Juneau and Sitka, Alaska. He next entered the employ of the Stetson & Post Lumber Company, which he represented in various capacities for a year, and later was given employment on the C. C. Calkins for three years. This was a new boat, built for lake trips, and he was in command for one year. Subsequently he became interested in the Winifred, a new boat, of which he became half owner and which he operated on Lake Washington, making the run between Leschi Park and Newcastle, the latter a big coal mining town. A charge of fifty cents was made for the round trip. In 1894 Captain Anderson became the owner of the Quickstep and when it was destroyed by fire built the Lady of the Lake. He also added to his fleet the steamer Effort, operated between Bellingham, Point Roberts, Lummi island and Blaine until 1898, after which it sailed between Olympia, Shelton and Tacoma. He has transferred more boats from the Sound to Lake Washington by way of the river and from the lake to the Sound than any other man. This work demands extreme care and a great amount of labor, but he has been extremely successful in the undertaking. He built the steamer Leschi, which he operated between Madison Park and Leschi Park, but at length sold his boat to the United States government. He afterward built the Acme, which he operated on the same run, but after three months sold that boat and bought the City of Renton, which he sold after two weeks. In 1901 he bought the Cyrene and the Elsinore, but after six months sold the latter and purchased the Nanthus, running both boats until 1914, when they were dismantled. In 1904 he put on the Mercer and the Ramona and in 1906 built the Fortuna, which he operated as an excursion boat around Mercer island. In 1907 he

consolidated his business with that of the B. & T. Transportation Company under the name of the Anderson Steamboat Company, of which he has since been the president and manager. Since the organization of the present company they have built the *Urania*, *Atlanta*, *Triton* and *Aquilo*. The company also established a shipyard at Houghton on Lake Washington, where they have built the yacht *Rainier* and the ferry boat *Issaquah*, the latter at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and having a carrying capacity of forty autos and six hundred passengers, while for its operation it requires only six employees. In 1915 the company built the ferry *Lincoln* for Lake Washington service at cost of one hundred thousand dollars. On Lake Washington the competition of the municipal ferry is keenly felt and may succeed in driving the other lines out of business, yet the municipal ferries are running at a loss each day to the tax payers of Seattle. In 1914 the company of which Captain Anderson is a member leased a site for a large shipbuilding plant on the east waterway (Puget Sound) from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, since which time they have built the steamer *Bainbridge* and now have under construction the United States steel lighthouse tender *Rose*, at a cost of eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars for No. 17 lighthouse district of the Oregon and Washington coast. In December, 1915, Captain Anderson made a trip to San Francisco, where he entered upon an agreement to construct for one of the biggest concerns of that city two large motor ships—the first of the kind and size to be built on the Pacific ocean, the design being original with Captain Anderson. These ships are to have a carrying capacity of two million, five hundred thousand feet of lumber with a dead weight of thirty-eight hundred tons capacity. The length is two hundred and seventy feet, the beam seventy-four feet and the depth twenty-three feet.

In 1895 Captain Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Emilie Matson, a daughter of Charles Matson, a machinist of this city. She is a native of Meriden, Illinois, and has been a resident of this locality since 1884. Fraternally Captain Anderson is connected with the Knights of Pythias and is also a Mason. He likewise belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Commercial Club and to the Swedish Business Men's Association, of which he was one of the organizers. In October, 1901, he made a trip to his old home in Sweden and spent nearly five months abroad, visiting England, France, Norway, Sweden and Germany. He went as a passenger on the ship *Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse* and returned on the American liner *St. Paul*, and while he greatly enjoyed the trip and his visit to the home of his boyhood, he could never be content to live elsewhere than in the land of the free—the home of his adoption.

Captain Anderson's business has ever been of a most important character and with the marine transportation interests of the northwest he has long been closely associated. His entire life has been devoted to sailing interests and he has lived to witness most notable changes in the marine service. He has always kept in touch with the progress of the times, and in his own business has kept abreast with modern construction and equipment in the line of boats which he handles.

GOTTWERTH LEBRECHT TANZER.

Gottwerth Lebrecht Tanzer is the central figure on the stage of mining activity in the northwest, being now the president and general manager of the Western Smelting & Power Company, and the owner of a controlling interest in the Manhattan Edeé Mining Company of Nevada. Individual ability has brought him to his present position of prominence, liberal education and scientific training qualifying him to assume the important responsibilities which devolve upon him. He was born at Troebnitz, Sachs, Altenburg, Germany, June 14, 1863. His father, Wilhelm Franz Tanzer, who died in 1887, was considered one of the greatest architects. He built several fine churches, schools, monuments and solid stone bridges over rivers and time has not been able to weaken or destroy these. He married Wilhelmine Koerner, a daughter of Gottfried Koerner, of Rausdorf, near Roda, Germany, who was a wealthy landowner.

In the schools of Altenburg and Breslau Gottwerth L. Tanzer pursued his education,



GOTTWERTH L. TANZER

liberal advantages being afforded him, and after coming to America in 1885 he passed the examination for pharmacist and chemist before the Illinois state board of pharmacy in 1898. Later he engaged in the drug business and analytical laboratory work until May, 1902, and in 1903 was appointed city chemist of Seattle and special state chemist for the state of Washington, the city laboratory of Seattle being established through his efforts. Comprehensive scientific knowledge has enabled him to assume heavy and important responsibilities along those lines and his recognized ability has led to his cooperation being sought in the conduct of various corporations. In 1908 he was elected president of the Northern Texada Mines, Ltd., which shipped over sixteen thousand tons of ore to the smelters during his management. He was also elected president and general manager of the Western Smelting & Power Company, which has very valuable holdings near Yellowstone National Park in Montana. In these he owns a controlling interest as he also does in the Manhattan Edee Mining Company of Nevada, and he likewise has valuable holdings of improved real estate in Seattle and a large acreage in adjoining counties. His investments have been wisely and judiciously made and both his property and business holdings return to him a most gratifying annual income. In the field of chemistry he has passed far beyond the point of mediocrity and stands among the able and eminent few and he is well known as the author of "The Analysis of the Electric Current, Heat, Light and Sound."

In 1886, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Tanzer was married to Miss Lina Trenne, a daughter of August and Justine Trenne. Their living children are: William, twenty-one years of age, who was a twin; Alice, twenty years of age; Freda, aged eighteen; Ruth, who was also a twin and who is fourteen years of age; and Max, eleven. All are still single and attending school. Seven children of the family died in Chicago.

Mr. Tanzer served in the German army in the Jaeger Batl., No. 4 (Sharpshooters), from 1881 until 1883, which covers his military experience. His political allegiance is given the republican party where national issues are involved, but he casts a nonpartisan ballot in municipal, county and state elections. He is a prominent Mason, having attained the Knights Templar degree and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, while the honorary thirty-third degree has also been conferred upon him. He is likewise a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Arctic Club of Seattle and is president of several German societies. He is a typical son of the fatherland with the love of scientific research and investigation characteristic of his fellow countrymen. At the same time he is thoroughly American in spirit and interests, manifesting unfaltering loyalty to his adopted country and being especially interested and active in support of well defined and practical measures for the upbuilding and development of Seattle.

GEORGE H. RUMMENS.

George H. Rummens, actively engaged in law practice in Seattle since August 1, 1907, is a native son of Washington, his birth having occurred at Goldendale, Klickitat county, March 16, 1878. He is a son of William J. and Barbara E. (Smith) Rummens, who crossed the plains with an emigrant train in 1875 and at length reached the Willamette valley. They settled in Klickitat county, Washington, in 1876 and in 1885 removed to Pomeroy, Washington, where they still reside, the father being there engaged in butchering, farming and the live-stock business.

George H. Rummens largely acquired his public-school education in Pomeroy, being graduated from the high school there with the class of June, 1896. He entered upon the study of law under the direction of the Hon. M. F. Gose, now a member of the supreme court of Washington, on the 16th of March, 1897, and was admitted to the bar on the 13th of May, 1899. From May of that year until April, 1903, he practiced at Pomeroy and then removed to Asotin, Washington, where he continued in active practice until August, 1907. He was prosecuting attorney of Asotin county from 1904 until August, 1907, when he resigned. It was at that date that he came to Seattle, where he has since been an active representative of the bar. He was special deputy under Prosecuting Attorney John F. Murphy in 1911, at which time he participated in the prosecution of the Wapen-

strue case. These are the only public offices which he has ever filled, yet he has always been a stalwart advocate of the republican party and does whatever he can to advance its interests and secure its success because of a firm belief in its principles.

On the 5th of October, 1904, at Asotin, Washington, Mr. Rummens was united in marriage to Miss Luella Mae Steen, a native of Dayton, Washington, and a daughter of Richard Perry and Elizabeth (Teel) Steen. The father removed from Indiana to Oregon in 1853, while the mother had removed to that state from Illinois in the previous year. They were married at Walla Walla by the Rev. Cushing Eells on the 8th of June, 1863. Richard P. Steen, who served as sheriff of Columbia county from 1875 until 1879 and was a member of the Washington territorial legislature in 1881, passed away in January, 1905. To Mr. and Mrs. Rummens have been born four children, namely: William Steen, Helen Elizabeth, Elaine Barbara and Beatrice Mae, all natives of Seattle.

Mr. Rummens finds interest and recreation in his fraternal associations and club life. He is a life member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E.; a member of Arcana Lodge, F. & A. M.; of Lawson Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S.; of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and of Alki Camp, Native Sons of Washington. His name is also on the membership rolls of the Arctic Club and the Seattle Press Club and in these organizations he has a wide and favorable acquaintance.

CAPTAIN REUBEN S. GARDNER.

Captain Reuben S. Gardner passed away in Seattle on the 25th of September, 1903, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He was a native of Newport, Pennsylvania, and a son of John K. and Katherine (Shatto) Gardner. The period of his boyhood and youth was there passed. He was living in that state at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war and his patriotic spirit was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union. Accordingly he responded to the country's call for aid when the first troops volunteered and enlisted on the 20th of April, 1861, in the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry for a term of three months, being discharged on the 26th of July that year. On the 20th of the following August, however, he reenlisted, becoming a member of Company F, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned sergeant. He was discharged October 20, 1863, by reason of his having enlisted in the Veterans Corps. On the 14th of September, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant of his company and was promoted captain January 23, 1865, in recognition of his fidelity and valor. He was discharged at Charleston, South Carolina, December 25, 1865, and mustered out of service January 12, 1866, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His regiment was stationed at Charleston and after the surrender of General Lee he was for two weeks officer of the day at Fort Sumter.

In 1864 Captain Gardner was married to Miss Mary A. Smith at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John K. and Caroline (Jordan) Smith. At the close of hostilities in the south his young wife went to Charleston, South Carolina, and remained with her husband until he was mustered out of service. Later in the same year they removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where for a quarter of a century Captain Gardner was engaged in the milling business. In July, 1889, he arrived in Seattle. This was only a few days after the great fire which practically swept out the business section of the city. The Captain established a restaurant which he conducted for a time but later sold out and became one of the conductors on the old street car line, remaining with the company for a number of years. In 1899 he was appointed to a position in the postoffice, being given charge of the registry department of the money order division. There he won popularity among his fellow employes and gained many friends in the postoffice, where he discharged his duties most creditably.

To Captain and Mrs. Gardner were born three sons: Edward, Harvey L. and Frank W. The Captain was an unfaltering republican, always standing loyally by the party which was the defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. He belonged to John F. Miller Post and proudly wore the little bronze button that indicated him a member of

the Grand Army of the Republic. He was an Odd Fellow of fifty years' standing and was also an honored member of the Masonic Order. He had great faith in Seattle and always did everything in his power to advance the interests of the city. Mrs. Gardner is a member of Seattle Chapter, No. 95, of the Order of the Eastern Star. In 1910 she was made national chaplain of the Women's Relief Corps, with which she has been identified for many years and in which she has held many offices. She is now chairman of the executive board of the department of Washington and Alaska and is widely known in the organization, the work of which has been greatly furthered through her efforts. She is also a member of the National Association of Patriotic Instructors of the Relief Corps.

JOHN VENTERS, D. O.

Dr. John Venters, successfully practicing osteopathy in Seattle since 1909, was born in Pike county, Kentucky, December 10, 1873. His father, George Venters, was also a native of that state and a representative of one of its old pioneer families. For a long period he conducted business as a successful lumberman but is now living retired at Lincoln, Nebraska, at the age of seventy-one years. He is a Civil war veteran, having served for three years and six months as a private of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He fought at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg and in various minor engagements and was twice wounded. His wife, whose maiden name was Olive Wickens, was born in Kentucky and also belongs to one of the old families of that state. She is now sixty-six years of age. They reared a family of five children, of whom John Venters was the second in order of birth.

The removal of the family from Kentucky to Taylorville, Illinois, caused Dr. Venters to pursue his early education in the public and high schools of that place and later he entered the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1892 on the completion of the scientific course, whereby he won the B. S. degree. Following his graduation he became a commercial traveler and for three years traveled in the Orient, making a complete trip around the world. He then decided to enter upon the practice of osteopathy and in 1909 was graduated from the Central College of Osteopathy at Kansas City, Missouri, after which he came direct to Seattle and here passed the required state examination as a medical physician and doctor of osteopathy. Since that time he has continuously been in active and successful practice, the number of his patients increasing year by year. He also has large ranch holdings in Nebraska.

On the 25th of October, 1912, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Dr. Venters was united in marriage to Miss Nina Fishburn, a native of Arkansas. They have one son, James, who was born in Seattle on the 28th of December, 1913. The family home is at No. 1728 Alki avenue in Seattle, while the Doctor's offices are Nos. 726, 727 and 728 Northern bank building. Dr. and Mrs. Venters hold membership in the Baptist church and the former belongs to both the Masonic lodge and chapter. At the time of the Spanish-American war he served with the Second Nebraska Regiment as acting hospital steward at Thackerston Camp and is now a member of the Spanish War Veterans. In politics he is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He does not seek office but prefers at all times to concentrate his energies upon his professional duties, which are growing continually in extent and in importance.

EDWIN MAXWELL.

Edwin Maxwell was the founder and is the proprietor of "Maxwell's Ophthalmarium" of Seattle and has conducted business in this field of science for many years. He was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, a son of Edwin and Loretta (Shuttleworth) Maxwell. The father was a supreme court judge of West Virginia from 1867 until 1870.

Edwin Maxwell acquired his education in the common and high schools of West

Virginia and since the 3d of August, 1897, has been identified with Seattle. During the early years of his residence here he was engaged in various business undertakings. He then took up the study of optics and established a place of business, which he now conducts at No. 1315 Fourth avenue. He coined a word for his establishment, calling it the Ophthalmarium, derived from the Greek word ophthalmus, meaning the eye. "Maxwell's Ophthalmarium" is now a well known institution of Seattle and one which is a credit to the city. He does most accurate and scientific work in his chosen profession and is accorded a liberal patronage.

Mr. Maxwell has three children, John Farland, Edwin Lewis and Loretta Franklin. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, holding membership in Arcana Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., and Oriental Chapter, R. A. M. He was a charter member of the Arctic Club, is one of the old members of the Seattle Athletic Club and is identified with various other club and social organizations of the city.

CLYDE L. MORRIS.

Clyde L. Morris, a well known contractor and the president of the Washington State Good Roads Association, belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. While his chief life work has been that of contracting, and he has won substantial success along that line, the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have nevertheless reached far beyond that special field. He is a native son of the northwest and possesses the spirit of determination and enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country.

His birth occurred at Pomeroy, Washington, September 2, 1876, and he accompanied his parents on their removals to San Francisco, to Port Townsend and to Seattle. He attended the public schools of the first two mentioned cities and later removed to Seattle, where he became a pupil in a commercial school. As a boy, when not attending school, he sold newspapers and worked as errand and delivery boy in various lines of business. In early life his attention was directed to farming and later he took up mining, while subsequently he entered the field of general contracting. In the latter part of the '90s, while employed as bookkeeper for a British Columbia mining company, by doing his accounting work nights, he worked his way through every department of the mine from "mucker" to "miner," and thus earned promotion to the management of the company, which position he held until he went to Nome, Alaska, at the time of the great gold excitement, in the spring of 1900. He has since had important business interests in that country. He engaged in mining and contracting in Alaska for four consecutive years. In 1901, on May 24, when the steamer "Jeannie" arrived at Nome and dropped her anchor at the edge of the ice two miles from land, Mr. Morris took the contract and successfully landed the thousand tons of freight over the sea ice to the people of Nome. In spite of the almost impassable "tundra" in the summer and the snows and blizzards of winter, in the operation of freight and stage lines he delivered thousands of tons of freight and supplies to the interior of Seward peninsula.

He built the farthest north railroad in the world and installed hydraulic systems to the value of several million dollars. He has also done considerable contract work in Washington and British Columbia. As a contractor in Alaska he at one time maintained an outfit of two hundred and twenty-five horses and one thousand men and his daily pay roll amounted to seven thousand dollars. This was conceded to be the largest and best equipment in the north for railroad and ditch construction. He built some three hundred miles of ditches and hydraulic systems, one hundred miles of railroad, and some government highways. Since the period of his continuous sojourn in Alaska he has maintained offices in the Pioneer and Arcade buildings in Seattle and from this point has directed large operations in Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. His contract work has ever been of a most important



CLYDE L. MORRIS

character and has contributed much to the development of the districts in which he has operated. Aside from his interests along that line he is a director of the National City Bank and has agricultural interests in both eastern and western Washington.

Mr. Morris was married at Seattle, May 1, 1906, and has one daughter, Clydene. In his political views Mr. Morris has long been a republican and has been a delegate to various county conventions and two state conventions. He prefers, however, that his public service shall be done in other connections rather than as an office holder and his work has indeed been of great benefit to the public along various lines. He is a life member of the Arctic Club and the Tillikums of Elttaes and he also has membership in the Rainier Club, the Automobile Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal League. He served for two terms as a trustee and two terms as president of the Arctic Club and contributed in no small degree toward the successful completion of the project for the erection of the luxurious home of the Arctic Club. During his presidency of the Arctic Club and since that time he has been a tireless worker in the interests of securing beneficial legislation for Alaska and has been one of the factors in securing the opening of the resources of that territory. In the Automobile Club he is a past president and is now serving as a trustee. In the Municipal League he has been a member of the road and bridge committee. He likewise belongs to the Washington State Art Association and the Press Association. In November, 1913, at the fourteenth annual convention of the Washington State Good Roads Association held at North Yakima, he was elected without opposition to the office of president, having the distinction of being the first native son of Washington chosen to that position. His business has been of a nature that has contributed to public progress, and his activities outside of business have largely been directed along those lines which have for their object public improvement and the advancement of the general welfare. His course at all times has marked him as a citizen of worth, and high regard is entertained for his business ability, his executive force and his devotion to Seattle, the state of Washington and Alaska.

PARK WEED WILLIS, M. D.

Dr. Park Weed Willis, a well known and valued representative of the medical profession in Seattle, was born in Umatilla county, Oregon, July 10, 1867, his parents being William McClellan and Mary Arabella (Keyes) Willis. While spending his youthful days under the parental roof he pursued his early education, supplementing his public-school course by study in Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1888 and that of Master of Science in 1891. His professional course was pursued in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and he won his M. D. degree in 1891. After one year as resident physician in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, he returned to the Pacific northwest for active practice and has been located in Seattle since 1892. He is chief surgeon of the Puget Light & Power Company and consulting surgeon of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He has become well known as a representative of the profession, the duties of which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation, while his continued study and research are elements in his growing efficiency.

On the 15th of June, 1892, at Edgewater Park, New Jersey, Dr. Willis was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Clark, a daughter of Robert W. Clark, of Milford, Connecticut. They have two sons, Park Weed and Cecil D. The family are members of St. Mark's church and Dr. Willis holds membership in several clubs, being a life member of the Rainier Club and a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club, the College Club and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He is, however, identified with no secret societies. He is ex-president of both the Washington State Medical Association and the King County Medical Society and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Northwest Surgical Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his military record covers service as first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps. He has become widely known during his connection with Seattle and

his devotion to his profession constitutes the basis of his growing success. He enjoys the goodwill and confidence of colleagues and contemporaries, for he is always careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics.

HERMON S. FRYE.

Hermon S. Frye, a member of the well known law firm of Gill, Hoyt & Frye, has been a practicing attorney of Seattle during the past sixteen years. He was born at Clear Lake, Iowa, on the 19th of February, 1875, his parents being W. H. and Amy S. Frye. After completing his preliminary educational training he entered Upper Iowa University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1895, and four years later he won the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Wisconsin. In October, 1899, he began practice in Seattle as junior member of the firm of Hoyt & Frye, which in March, 1901, admitted another partner and has since been known as Gill, Hoyt & Frye. They are accorded an extensive and gratifying clientage. Mr. Frye has ever prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care and his logical presentation of his cause, together with his correct application of legal principles, has won many verdicts favorable to his clients.

In 1902, in Seattle, Mr. Frye was united in marriage to Anna B. Barrington, a daughter of H. F. Phillips, who took up his abode here in pioneer times. Mr. Frye gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is an active factor in its local ranks. Fraternally he is identified with the Royal Arcanum, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Modern Woodmen. His personal characteristics render him popular with many friends and he is much esteemed in social and professional circles of Seattle.

AUGUST G. LINHOFF.

August G. Linhoff, a prominent plastering contractor, has plastered many of the notable buildings of Seattle and other cities in Washington, and the consensus of public opinion establishes him among the leading men in his line in the northwest. A native of Minnesota, he was born at Shakopee, November 13, 1863, a son of John and Christina (Poepper) Linhoff. His mother still survives and is residing at the old home place in Minnesota.

August G. Linhoff, the fourth in order of birth in a family of eight children, pursued a public school education at Shakopee to the age of eighteen years and spent his early life upon his father's farm, working hard as a boy, having little leisure for play or recreation. Upon leaving the farm he entered upon an apprenticeship to the plasterer's trade, his term of indenture covering three years. He afterward worked as a journeyman plasterer for ten years and in 1904 he came to Seattle, where he has since resided. He has steadily worked his way upward in business during the intervening years. In 1905 he began contracting in his line, which he has since followed successfully, employing during the seasons from thirty to fifty workmen. Among the many notable buildings for which he has secured the plastering contracts may be mentioned Odd Fellows Temple, the Arctic Club House, the Oxford and Holland Hotels, the buildings for the State Hospital for the Insane at Sedro Woolley, the Old Soldiers' Home buildings at Port Orchard, four extensive government contracts at Bremerton, Washington, and two at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu. He also had the plastering contract for the Northern Life building and many others and he is regarded as one of the leading men in his line in this section of the country.

In 1889 Mr. Linhoff was united in marriage to Miss Lina K. Ochs, a native of Chaska, Minnesota, and a daughter of William Ochs, one of the old settlers of that state. Their children are: Gertrude, born in St. Paul, Minnesota; and Clarence J., in Mason City, Iowa. Mr. Linhoff owns a pleasant residence at No. 7527 Renton avenue and has other realty holdings in the city. His religious faith and that of his family is that of the Roman Catholic

church. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to Elliott Bay Camp, at Seattle, and in trade circles he has connection with the Master Plasterers Association, of which he is the secretary. In politics he is a democrat and he has long been especially interested in political and civic affairs, doing everything in his power to further the welfare and upbuilding of his city. He was the leader and prime factor in bringing about a universal transfer system on the street railway lines of Seattle but in order to obtain this had to fight the railway companies in all of the courts up to the United States supreme court. The citizens owe a debt of gratitude to him for his labors in behalf of the present popular system. He has also been the means of developing much outlying property of Seattle which would not have been possible under former conditions, for when the universal transfer system was secured the poor people could obtain in the outlying districts cheap home sites and at the lowered rate of urban travel would have to pay but one fare. His efforts in other lines have been of equal worth and value for the benefit of the masses, his public spirit being recognized as one of the strong points in his career. Mr. Linhoff always has great sympathy with those who are attempting to work their way upward, for he is a self-made man, having had to depend upon his own efforts for advancement and he is ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who are trying to climb up.

WILLIAM KINGSLEY SICKELS.

William Kingsley Sickels, a representative and substantial citizen of Seattle, now holds the position of clerk of King county and has made an enviable record in that connection, ably discharging the duties devolving upon him. His birth occurred in Washington, D. C., on the 11th of October, 1874, his parents being D. K. and Alice M. Sickels. The father also held the office of county clerk at one time.

In the acquirement of an education William K. Sickels attended the schools of Washington, D. C., and Seattle, Washington. After putting aside his textbooks he became identified with journalistic interests. In November, 1912, he was elected county clerk of King county and on January 13th of the following year assumed the duties of the office. He was re-elected November 4, 1914, for a second term and is now discharging his duties in a highly creditable and commendable manner.

On the 26th of August, 1909, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Sickels was united in marriage to Miss Beulah W. Winton, a daughter of John H. and Anna S. Winton, of Detroit, Michigan. They have one child, Isobel Desda.

Mr. Sickels gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Presbyterian church. He also holds membership in several clubs and social organizations and with two or three exceptions belongs to all the principal fraternal orders. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sickels are well known in Seattle and enjoy the warm regard of an extensive circle of friends.

L. MURRAY GRANT.

L. Murray Grant, chief engineer with the Pacific Coast Pipe Company at Seattle, was born in Helena, Montana, April 6, 1877, a son of James S. Grant, who was born in Scotland, October 23, 1849, and came to America as a young man. In his early life he became a pioneer of Montana and installed the machinery for the first stamp mill in Butte, known as the Alice mill. His wife, Mrs. Janet Eliza Grant, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 22, 1852. They moved to British Columbia in 1886.

Their son, L. Murray Grant, pursued his education in the schools of British Columbia and in Purdue University at La Fayette, Indiana. He followed engineering for six years before being graduated in 1904 and for three years he engaged in the practice of his profession on the Atlantic coast with headquarters in New York city. He came westward to Washington in 1907, settling first at Spokane, where he remained for a year in charge

of the construction of the municipal pumping station. He was also inspector of all public improvements in that city. In the spring of 1909 he arrived in Seattle and was appointed chief engineer for the Pacific Coast Pipe Company, which position of responsibility he now fills.

On the 9th of June, 1909, at Lowell, Indiana, Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Bernice Nelson, a native of that state. They became acquainted while students in Purdue University. Mrs. Grant holds membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution, some of her ancestors fighting for the independence of the colonies, while ancestors of Mr. Grant, who were members of Clan Grant of Scotland, came to the new world and fought in behalf of the king of England. To Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Grant have been born two children: L. Murray, Jr., whose natal day was February 5, 1911; and Janet, born August 11, 1913.

Mr. Grant was formerly a Mason and holds a demit from King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of Westminster, B. C. He belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers and to its local branch and is a member of the honorary engineering fraternity, Tau Beta Pi. His interest chiefly centers in his profession, in which he has made continuous progress.

NICHOLAS C. HEALY.

Forty-three years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since Nicholas C. Healy became a factor in the development of the lumber industry of the northwest. He knows every phase of the business and is competent to speak authoritatively upon the subject, for he has not only watched its development but has been an active factor therein through more than four decades. Today he holds extensive timber producing properties both in Washington and British Columbia.

Mr. Healy is a Canadian by birth, having first opened his eyes to the light of day on a farm at Goderich in the province of Ontario, October 8, 1852, his parents being Michael and Julia Ann (McArty) Healy. To the age of sixteen he remained upon the home farm and alternated the work of the fields with attendance at the district schools. He then went to Michigan and entered upon active connection with the business in which he has since been engaged, being employed in the pine woods near Alpena. He soon became an expert workman at the task known as "swamping" in Michigan and as "tending hook" in Washington. After three years devoted to that work, the winter months being spent in the woods and the summer seasons in the sawmill, he came to the northwest, attracted by the accounts of the big timber of the Pacific northwest. This was in the year 1872 and Olympia was his destination. He spent some time at the Port Madison mill, where he worked on a "boom," and then went to Kalama, where he was employed in clearing the right of way for the Northern Pacific Railway. He passed his first Christmas Day in Washington in building a log camp for the railway company on the present site of Kalama. When the news of the gold discovery on the Peace river in British Columbia reached him, he decided to seek his fortune in the mines and left Washington on the 1st day of May, 1873, devoting the succeeding two years to prospecting. In the fall of 1875, however, he again engaged in the lumber business, entering the employ of Jerry Rogers, a well known Canadian lumberman, at Bird's Inlet, British Columbia. He worked as a hook tender on False Creek, on the site now occupied by the city of Vancouver, but after three years he returned to Washington and as hook tender entered the employ of Blackman Brothers at Snohomish, where he spent two years. He afterward spent four years as foreman of the camp, having charge at that time of a crew of twenty-five men, which was considered a large number in those days. While working in the woods Mr. Healy was noted for his skill as a hook tender, possessing superior skill in getting logs out of the dense undergrowth. On one occasion he brought out a "stick" one hundred and fifty-four feet long, which was sent to the Midwinter Exposition at San Francisco.

While for some years Mr. Healy remained in the employ of others, his laudable ambition prompted him to utilize his opportunities to the best advantage and in due course of



NICHOLAS C. HEALY

time, when his financial resources were adequate, he organized the logging firm of Healy & Sisco in 1895 and began operations on the Ebey slough. For eight years they were engaged in furnishing logs to the Port Blakeley Mill and to smaller concerns. In 1897 Mr. Healy became connected with Charles H. Cobb, E. S. Kerry, M. F. Backus and Mr. Sisco in establishing the Port Susan Logging Company, an enterprise that through the succeeding decade operated very extensively in Snohomish county. Mr. Healy was vice president and general manager of the company and also became a trustee and general manager of the International Timber Company of British Columbia. He was also chosen vice president and general manager of the Marysville and Arlington Railway Company and secretary of the Cobb-Healy Investment Company of Seattle.

On the 12th of January, 1888, Mr. Healy wedded Miss Estella Comford, a daughter of James and Maria Comford. She passed away in 1898, leaving six children, namely: Eugene, Maria, John, Illoyne, Nicholas and Estella. Mr. Healy is prominent in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is likewise a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle and the Cascade Club of Everett. Such in brief is the history of one of the prominent lumbermen of the northwest. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible and indicate how closely he has applied himself to the work in hand and how strenuously he has labored to achieve success. Perseverance and determination have enabled him to overcome many obstacles and step by step he has neared the goal of prosperity. He derives genuine pleasure from the solution of difficult business problems and the actual practical experience of his early years now proves a most potent factor in the successful conduct of his extensive and important interests.

WARREN LEA GAZZAM.

Warren Lea Gazzam, a pioneer merchant of Seattle, prominent in fire insurance circles, president of the Kitsap County Transportation Company and an officer in other business corporations, has made the northwest the theatre of his activity and has played well his part, winning success and gaining the plaudits of the public by reason of the honorable methods he has pursued. He was born in Mobile, Alabama, June 8, 1863, a son of Charles Wood and Mary (Goodwin) Gazzam. Although exempt from military duty, the father served for four years in the Confederate army during the Civil war. The Gazzam family originated in England and when representatives of the name crossed the Atlantic they settled in Philadelphia, whence other representatives of this branch of the family went to the south. The grandfather of Warren Lea Gazzam was Charles W. Gazzam, who became very prominent as a banker and shipowner in Mobile, Alabama. He was recognized as one of the leading men of the south and in connection with his other business affairs built and owned the street railway in Mobile. Such were his personal characteristics as well as his prominence that he was beloved by all classes of people and his death was the occasion of deep regret when he passed away in 1876 at the age of eighty-four years. He married a member of the Lea family of Pennsylvania, renowned in literature and science, one of the uncles being Dr. Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia. On the maternal side Warren Lea Gazzam comes from the family of Warrens of Revolutionary war fame.

Warren Lea Gazzam pursued his education in the schools of Mobile to the age of eleven years, when he started out in the business world, securing a situation in an insurance office. Practically throughout his entire life he has been connected with the fire insurance business. In 1880, however, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was in charge of the office of the firm of Johnston & Vance, retail clothiers. In 1885 he removed to Arizona and was appointed acting Indian agent under Grover Cleveland. In 1887 he came to Seattle and established the first store on Second avenue, so that he can justly lay claim to being a pioneer merchant of this city. His store was at the southwest corner of Marion street and Second avenue, where he dealt in wall paper and artists' materials, selling out to T. M. Daulton in 1888. The second owner in turn sold out to the Globe Wall Paper Company, now doing business. In 1889 Mr. Gazzam returned to the line of business in which he had

been first engaged, for prior to the fire of that year he opened an insurance office and has since continued active along that line, operating at the present time as a member of a firm under the name of the Bowden-Gazzam Company. In this connection he has secured an extensive clientage, the firm writing a large amount of insurance annually. Aside from his work along those lines Mr. Gazzam is president of the Kitsap County Transportation Company, vice president of the Japanese Commercial Bank, the leading Japanese bank of the northwest, and a director of the M. Furnya Company. He also has important investments on Bainbridge island.

On the 16th of October, 1888, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Gazzam was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Yeaton, who was the first white child who ever lived in Spokane, her parents being Cyrus F. and Catherine E. Yeaton. The father was one of the first owners of the town site and the first postmaster of Spokane. To Mr. and Mrs. Gazzam have been born four children, namely: Lea, Ruth, Mary Louise and Warren Lea, Jr.

Mr. Gazzam's military experience has come to him as a member of the Tennessee and Washington state militias. In politics he is a democrat but has held no office save that of Apache Indian agent under Grover Cleveland. He belongs to the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club and the Transportation Club and in his religious faith is an Episcopalian. He has a creditable record as a self-made man, having started out at the early age of eleven and having worked his way steadily upward through ability and unfaltering energy. He has neglected no opportunity that would enable him to advance and the years have brought him a measure of success that is the merited reward of his labors.

HARRY WILLIAM APPLETON.

Harry William Appleton, optometrist and state examiner in optometry, is now conducting an extensive and growing business which is yielding him substantial profit and which marks him as one of the foremost representatives of his profession in Seattle and the northwest. He was born in London, England, March 17, 1855, a son of Henry Janeway Appleton, who was connected with the old historic London house that made some of the first chronometers. His son, H. W. Appleton of this review, has had throughout his entire life a watch which his grandfather, Henry Appleton, made by hand and which is now, although over one hundred years old, in perfect order. The father continued to engage in the manufacture of chronometers throughout his entire life, thus following in the footsteps of his father. He came to America in 1865, settling in New York, where he resided and followed his profession until his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was sixty-six years of age. He was nicknamed by Pierpont Morgan as Old Father Time. His work was well known among the Wall street bankers and he was on intimate terms with many of New York's most eminent and prominent financiers. A man of liberal education, high ideals and marked characteristics he found his companionship among men of worth, his own sterling qualities gaining him wide renown. He married Mary Ann Roof, a native of Kent, England, who came to America with her husband and son, her only child. She died in New York city, November 22, 1913, at the very remarkable old age of ninety-six years.

Henry William Appleton began his education in the School of St. Bartholomew in London, England, and completed his course in private study. He is largely a self-educated man, constantly adding to the sum total of his knowledge by reading, investigation and experience. As a boy he learned under the direction of his father the watchmaker's trade, which he followed until 1892. He also learned the jeweler's trade as a boy with the firm of Geoffery & Company of New York city, with whom he spent four years, and while in the eastern metropolis he attended and was graduated from Bucklin's College of Optometry, on the 4th of May, 1887. He came to Seattle, where he arrived at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, on the 11th of July, 1906. While living in New York city he had engaged in the jewelry business and upon his removal to the northwest he became connected with Albert Hansen, of the Albert Hansen Jewelry Company, owning the largest store of the kind in Seattle. Mr. Appleton was employed by Mr. Hansen until April 10,

1910, conducting the optical department of the store at the corner of First and Cherry streets. He then purchased that branch of the business from Mr. Hansen, renting space for the department in Mr. Hansen's store until the 1st of May, 1913, when Mr. Hansen removed to his present location at No. 1010 Second avenue. Mr. Appleton was to occupy the balcony of the store but for lack of room was obliged to seek larger quarters and consequently opened his present offices at Nos. 203 and 205 Leary building, on the 22d of April, 1913. Here he has since remained, doing all of the work for the store but the business is his own. On the 30th of June, 1911, he was appointed by Governor Hay to the position of state examiner in optometry for the state of Washington. He is one of only two representatives in the state of Washington as a fellow of the scientific section of the American Optical Association and was made a fellow of optometrical science August 21, 1902. He is also a member of the Washington State Society of Optometrists and occupies a leading and commanding professional position.

On the 3d of June, 1908, Mr. Appleton was married in Plymouth church, Seattle, to Mrs. Carrie Grunkranz, the widow of John Grunkranz, one of the early settlers of Seattle and a representative of a prominent and wealthy family. Mrs. Appleton bore the maiden name of Caroline Zingre, and was born in Wisconsin, of German parentage.

In his political views Mr. Appleton is a republican but without aspiration for office. Becoming a Mason in New York city, he took the degrees of the blue lodge and of the chapter. He belongs to the Commercial Club, which is indicative of his interest in the upbuilding of his adopted city and he also has membership in the Christian Science church. His record is that of a self-made man who by the steps of an orderly progression has advanced from a humble position to one of responsibility and prominence. Depending upon his own resources from boyhood he wisely used his time and talents and close application and energy have enabled him to overcome difficulties and obstacles and win substantial prosperity. He now has a wide and favorable acquaintance as a business man and as a citizen and has gained many friends during the period of his residence in the northwest.

W. A. WICKS.

W. A. Wicks, president and treasurer of the Franklin Wicks Company, conducting an automobile business at the corner of Twelfth and East Union streets, was born May 29, 1879, in Baltimore, Maryland, a son of W. A. and Ella G. (Galloway) Wicks, the former a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and the latter of Portland, Maine. The father was one of the first manufacturers and the promoter of the tin can industry of America. He invented and owned twenty of the first patents issued for making tin cans by machinery. He conducted the business in Baltimore, Maryland, where he owned and operated one of the largest factories in the city at that time. He continued actively in the business until 1886, when his health failed and he was forced to retire, passing away in 1895. His widow survives and is now living with the family in Seattle. There were but two children, the daughter being Miss Clementine Wicks.

W. A. Wicks is largely a self-educated as well as self-made man. He supplemented his public-school training by a course in the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio, completing a four year's course in mechanical engineering, at the end of which time he was graduated with the class of 1907. His first work was with the United States Geologic Survey in the fuel testing division at Norfolk, Virginia. He did similar work in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in 1909 accepted an appointment in the engineering department of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company at Syracuse, New York.

Mr. Wicks' identification with the northwest dates from 1912, at which time he made his way to Seattle and began business in the sale of the Franklin motor cars. He has continued in this line to the present time and has enjoyed a goodly share of the trade. He has always enjoyed the confidence of the public as a thoroughly reliable, progressive and enterprising business man. His trade is confined to western Washington, where he has put out many cars, his business growing year by year.

On the 12th of September, 1908, Mr. Wicks was married in Waterbury, Connecticut, to Miss Betsey Hoadley, a daughter of Charles E. and Emma Hoadley, of that place. Her father was district manager for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Wicks have three children: Jean, six years of age; Rendall, four years of age; and Sheldon, aged two.

Mr. Wicks has traveled quite extensively, visiting many states and also Canada and New Mexico, and he is thoroughly satisfied with the climate and conditions of the northwest and is anxious to make his permanent abode in Seattle. He belongs to the Arctic Club and he has membership in the Tau Beta Pi, a college fraternity. In politics he is liberal, voting rather for the man than the party. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church and he displays in all business and social relations those sterling qualities which in every land and clime awaken confidence and respect. Watchful of opportunities, he has steadily advanced along business lines and now occupies a creditable and prominent position in the commercial circles of the city as president and treasurer of the Franklin Wicks Company.

JOHN ARTHUR.

High on the legal arch of Washington is written the name of John Arthur, who was the first president of the Washington State Bar Association and who for many years has figured prominently in active practice in the courts of Seattle. He was born near the town of Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, on the 20th of June, 1849, and is descended from English and Irish ancestry, the paternal line being traced back to the Franco-Norman conquerors of England. The family removed to Ireland and held extensive tracts of land in the counties of Limerick and Clare. They went to the Emerald isle with the ancestors of the families of General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec; the Whites, Melvilles, Stackpooles and Martins. Chester A. Arthur, once president of the United States, was a scion of the family; his Christian name was given him in honor of the old family home in England, by his father, who was a student of antiquities and the author of a valuable book on Family Names. In the maternal line Mr. Arthur is descended from the O'Connors and McMahons of Clare. A relative, Marshal McMahon, became president of the French republic.

Mr. Arthur's family removed to England in 1861 and to America in 1863. His education was pursued in his native country and in England and America. He studied law in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar. This was supplemented by a four-year's course in Columbian University at Washington, D. C. When he had completed his second year's work in the university the Master of Laws degree was conferred upon him and he was awarded the first prize for the best essay upon a legal subject, it being given to him in the presence of the president of the United States, the members of the cabinet and the judges of the supreme court; the presentation being made, in the absence of the attorney general, by the United States solicitor general, who spoke of the essay as an able and scholarly production and soon thereafter moved Mr. Arthur's admission to practice before the supreme court of the United States.

President Arthur offered him the United States attorneyship for New Mexico, but he declined the position, feeling that his wise course would be to identify his interests with the growing northwest. Accordingly, in March, 1883, he started from Washington to Puget Sound, as attorney for the Tacoma Land Company, with headquarters at Tacoma, and through the succeeding four years spent his time almost equally between that city and Seattle but established his home in Seattle on the 18th of April, 1887. In May, 1888, he was elected secretary of the King County Bar Association, in which position he has continued since. He was the first president of the Washington State Bar Association. The address which he delivered as president in 1894 was reprinted in the leading law journals of the country and treated as of permanent interest and value, his subject being "Lawyers in their Relations with the State." The newspapers made it the theme of editorial dis-



JOHN ARTHUR

cussion, and it won the widespread interest and attention of distinguished members of the bar throughout the country.

Mr. Arthur has never had aspirations for office outside the strict path of his profession. While he has filled some positions of honor, he accepted them with reluctance, having preferred not to withdraw his attention in any measure from his professional duties and responsibilities. He served as president of the Board of License Commissioners of Erie, occupying that position at the time of his removal to Washington, D. C. He also became president of the State Board of University Land and Building Commissioners in Washington. These are the only public offices he has held, with the exception of that of law assistant to the first comptroller of the treasury in Washington.

In 1880 Mr. Arthur was united in marriage in Philadelphia to Miss Amy A. Lane, and they reside at No. 1515 East Madison street in Seattle. In his political views he has always been a republican and has served as chairman of the King county republican central committee. He is one of the most prominent representatives of Masonry in the state of Washington, and since 1889 has held membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; in Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; and Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He has served as master of St. John's Lodge. In 1890 he was elected a member of Afri Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., located at Tacoma, of which he became potentate in 1900. In 1892 he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a charter member of Seattle Council, No. 6, R. & S. M. In 1902 he became grand master of Masons in Washington. His addresses in the grand lodge were copied extensively throughout the world in the Masonic press.

Mr. Arthur's wide learning and his gift of oratory make him in frequent demand on public occasions, and his speeches attract wide attention. Two years after he had delivered an impromptu address in Tacoma a New England journalist wrote: "I have heard two speeches in my lifetime that I deemed remarkable. One was delivered by Wendell Phillips in old Faneuil Hall on the occasion of a welcome by the Garrison abolitionists to George Thompson, the British emissary. Nobody could be heard on that occasion but Wendell Phillips, and he scored so brilliant a triumph with his audience that they hissed and cheered alternately. The other speech was made by John Arthur, and the audacity of that brilliant effort, aimed as it was, will not soon be forgotten." Another editor printed in red ink an entire Fourth of July oration by Mr. Arthur, with the comment: "Rarely has an audience had spread before it such a bouquet of excellence, such soul-stirring eloquence, such an enthusing presentation of historical facts."

Several years ago, without intimation to him that his name was under consideration, he was elected a member of The Authors' Club, of London, in recognition of his contributions to literature.

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. BERGMAN.

Captain Charles E. Bergman was throughout his entire life identified with transportation interests and for many years was a well known figure in this connection throughout the Sound country. He was born in Sweden in 1855 and was a youth of fifteen years when his parents left that country and established a home in Minnesota. When about twenty-five years of age he came to Seattle and secured the position of engineer on the steamer *Celilo*. He later installed the machinery on the *Bob Irving* and became her captain, that vessel plying between Tacoma and Henderson bay. When the *Clara Brown* was built he became her first captain and in this connection was well known to those associated with shipping interests in the early days. At length he retired from steamboating and went upon a ranch, but found that agricultural life was not congenial and returned to marine life as captain of the *Fairhaven* and later of the *State of Washington*. He afterward engaged in business for himself, building the *Mikado* and the *Marguerite*, which he operated on the *Snohomish* river. Still later he built the *Garden City*, which he operated on the Sound from Seattle to Washington bay, and which after a short time was burned. It was on the tug *C. F.* that he lost his life in September, 1907.

In December, 1882, Captain Bergman was married to Miss Margaret C. Kiddie, a daughter of George Kiddie, who came from Scotland, in which country he had learned the molder's trade. After removing from Victoria, British Columbia, to Port Madison in 1868 he worked at his trade there, becoming the only iron molder in the country and doing all of the work in his line for all of the ships on the Sound. He remained thus active in business until his death, which occurred in 1875, when he was forty-eight years of age. He married Ann Klink and they became the parents of six daughters, Mrs. Ann Barton, Mrs. Charles E. Bergman, Mrs. N. C. Perring, Mrs. A. F. Brunbrook, Mrs. Alfred Peterson and Mrs. Mary B. Crockard. There is also a half-brother, A. D. Smith.

To Captain and Mrs. Bergman were born six children, one of whom has passed away, while the five still living are George Edwin, Helen M., Marguerite, Doris and Carl. In his fraternal relations Captain Bergman was a Mason and the ties which exist between the members of that order brought to him many pleasant hours as he journeyed back and forth on his various trips to points upon the Sound and the rivers of the northwest. He became widely known as a representative of marine interests and although eight years have come and gone since he passed away he is yet remembered by those with whom he was associated in business or friendship.

FRANK B. COOPER.

On the 1st of July, 1915, Frank B. Cooper entered upon his fifteenth year as superintendent of the schools of Seattle and throughout the entire period has been recognized as one of the most prominent educators of the northwest. He was born in Mount Morris township, Ogle county, Illinois, September 17, 1855, a son of William Thomas and Barbara Theophania (Wallace) Cooper. He began his education in the public schools of Illinois, attending principally in Polo, and afterward continued his studies in Cornell University. He has always been connected with educational work and the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. He was superintendent of schools at Le Mars, Iowa, from 1883 until 1890 and was professor of education in the State University of Iowa through the succeeding year. In 1891 he was appointed to the superintendency of schools at Des Moines, Iowa, in which connection he continued for eight years, and in 1899 he went to Salt Lake City, where he remained as superintendent of schools until 1901. In that year he came to Seattle. He may well be proud of the fact that he has had the exceptional experience of having filled the following positions in the metropolis of each of three states superintendent of city schools; president of the State Teachers' Association; member of the state board of education. He has also been president of the department of superintendence, a national organization.

On the 24th of August, 1880, in Polo, Illinois, Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Mattie M. Hazeltine and they have become the parents of four living children: Phania; Ruth, the wife of Lewis K. Lear; John; and William, who married Maude Lucille Meenach, in 1909. All are yet residents of Seattle and it is their custom to meet at least once a month at their parents' home.

In politics Mr. Cooper is an independent republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Delta Upsilon college fraternity and to the College Club, while his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Pilgrim Congregational church. His reading is wide and his interests are broad and varied, but his activities are practically confined to his school work, and under his guidance notable advance and improvement have been made in the Seattle schools. During the fourteen years of Mr. Cooper's supervision of the schools of this city the attendance in the schools has increased threefold and the high school attendance has grown to six times what it was fourteen years ago, entailing constantly increasing care and attention to keep facilities even with growth and at the same time to keep abreast with the educational advance of the times. During this period parental schools for both boys and girls have been established, evening schools for elementary and high school study have been instituted, manual training for boys and household arts for girls have been introduced throughout. Special schools for

the deaf and the mentally deficient have been organized, thirteen centers for prevocational work, attended by nearly one thousand boys and girls of grammar school age, have been established, a corps of auxiliary teachers for assisting in the advancement of pupils who are backward or who by reason of greater capability may go rapidly forward has been secured and nine kindergartens have been started. Medical inspection has been introduced and a medical department with clinic has been put upon a highly efficient basis. The twelve installment plan for teachers has been instituted and a Mutual Benefit Association for the help of sick teachers organized. During this time four high school buildings have been completed, a fifth being now in process of construction, and forty-one grade school buildings have been erected and additions made to eight others.

SAMUEL JUDD HOLMES, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Judd Holmes, who for twenty-seven years has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the citizens of Seattle, where he has been accorded a liberal practice, and who also enjoys the high esteem of his professional brethren, was born in Palmyra, Wisconsin, October 12, 1854, a son of Miles and Nancy Sophia (Cowles) Holmes. The former was a grandson of Captain Samuel Judd of the Fifth Company, Twenty-seventh Regiment Connecticut Militia, in the war of the Revolution, serving with that command in 1783. The latter was a granddaughter of Josiah Cowles, a recognized patriot residing in the town of Southington, Connecticut, during the Revolutionary period. Miles Holmes and his wife emigrated from Connecticut to the territory of Wisconsin in 1848, settling in Jefferson county, where he hewed out a homestead in the midst of the forest, about six miles from the present town of Palmyra. In 1852 he made the overland trip to California with ox teams to join the men who were operating in the mines. After a hazardous and difficult journey covering several months he engaged in mining on Feather River and American river for more than a year and then returned to his home in the woods of Wisconsin, making the trip by way of Cape Horn, having met with moderate success in his mining ventures in the far west. After a few more years spent at his early home in the midst of the Wisconsin forest he removed with his family of three children to Palmyra and there engaged in business as a country merchant. He died in the year 1868, while his wife survived until 1872. In 1857 he served as a member of the Wisconsin legislature. S. J. Holmes has one brother, H. E. Holmes, now a member of the firm of Stewart & Holmes of Seattle, and a sister also living in Seattle.

Samuel Judd Holmes attended the public schools of Palmyra, Wisconsin, until fifteen years of age and prepared for college in the Lake Forest Academy at Lake Forest, Illinois. He entered the University of Wisconsin in 1872, spending his freshman and sophomore years in that institution, after which he entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1874, being graduated therefrom in 1876. He next entered the University Medical College of New York City and was graduated from that institution in 1877. He afterward became medical interne in Charity Hospital of New York and during the year and a half spent in that institution gained much valuable knowledge and the broad experience which only hospital practice can bring. He then went abroad for study in Europe, attending clinics and taking laboratory work in Vienna, Austria, Heidelberg and Berlin, Germany, for a year and a half. Upon returning to America in 1879 he settled in Chicago, where he practiced medicine for nine years. He was appointed a lecturer in Rush Medical College in 1883 and continued in the chair of pathological anatomy and pathological histology until 1880. He was appointed lecturer in the Women's Medical College of Chicago in 1880 and continued in connection with that institution for three years, being recognized as one of the able medical educators of that city.

In 1888 Dr. Holmes arrived in the territory of Washington and opened an office in Seattle, where he has since continued in the active practice of medicine, enjoying the confidence, respect and good will of the people of the city through all the intervening years and the high esteem of the members of the profession. As the years have passed on he has made judicious investment in real estate and now has extensive property holdings in

the city of Seattle. He has been a member of the board of United States pension examining surgeons for about fifteen years and is also an examining physician for injured government employes. He was a member of the board of health of the city of Seattle for six years and for two years of that time was its president, his connection with the board beginning in 1892, while his presidency covered the years from 1894 to 1897. In 1898 he became city bacteriologist of Seattle, acting in that capacity until 1900 inclusive, and he installed the first city bacteriological laboratory in 1898. He has been a member of the attending medical staff of the City Hospital for six years and is justly accounted one of the distinguished members of the profession in the northwest.

In Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1883, Dr. Holmes was married to Miss Alice R. Lennox, who was born in Muskegon, Michigan, of Scotch parentage, both the father and mother, George and Jane (Rutherford) Lennox, having been born in Perth, Scotland. Mrs. Holmes attended the Rockford (Ill.) Seminary. She has been a most devoted mother, interested in the education and rearing of her children for useful careers. She is also a devoted Christian woman and has been a constant worker for years in missionary affairs. She holds membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church. To Dr. and Mrs. Holmes have been born two sons. Lennox R., now a business man, was graduated from the Broadway school of Seattle with the class of 1907 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. J. Lester Holmes was graduated from the Broadway high school in 1909, attended the University of Washington for two years and is now a student of architecture in the University of Pennsylvania. He was born in Seattle, while his elder brother is a native of Chicago.

Dr. Holmes served as a member of the National Guard of Washington in 1888 and 1889, being a member of Company E, First Regiment. The only active service in which he participated was that of guard duty during and following the disastrous fire of 1889. He has always been allied with the republican party and is a believer in consistent protection of industries, the income tax, the inheritance tax, the "control of trusts which are in restraint of trade," encouragement to railways and American control of the Panama canal with free tolls to coastwise shipping. He has studied thoroughly the questions and issues of the day and his opinions are based upon careful consideration of the subject.

For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Holmes has been a member of the Odd Fellows society and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum. He passed the chairs in the former and has been examining physician in both. He is a member of the Washington State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he has been president and member of the board of managers; was a trustee of the national society for two years and elected vice president general of that organization, July 20, 1915. He also belongs to the University Club, the Physicians Study Club, the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He served as president of the King County Medical Society in 1890 and since 1908 he has been president of the Washington Medical Library Association and is a member of its board of trustees. Though this record does not enter into the life history of Dr. Holmes in detail, those who read between the lines will recognize the fact that he has been a close and discriminating student of his profession and that merit has brought to him advancement. Step by step he has progressed until he now occupies a prominent place among the leading physicians not only of Seattle but of the state. To wide and thorough study he has added the benefits of broad experience, from which he has derived logical deductions that have been of the utmost benefit in the daily performance of his professional duties.

MRS. E. ARLITA ADAMS.

Mrs. E. Arlita Adams has entered a field in which few women have taken part, but her ability and resourcefulness have brought her to a prominent position, making her one of the foremost patent attorneys of the northwest. She has won distinction and honor along more than one line in Seattle and certainly deserves mention as one of the representative residents of the metropolis of the northwest. She was born in Minneapolis,



MRS. E. ARLITA ADAMS

Minnesota, June 18, 1874, a daughter of Ira B. and Arlita (Yates) Hewitt, the latter a descendant of Governor Yates of Illinois. In the paternal line she comes of Scotch ancestry, the family in America, however, antedating the Revolutionary war period. On the mother's side she comes of Revolutionary stock of Scotch-Spanish descent. Her grandfather had the distinction of having fired the last shot in the Mexican war, which came about by accident, however. He was deaf and failed to hear the order to stop firing when the officers discovered that the white flag had been raised. The last shot was the subject of investigation, but the offender was exonerated when it was discovered that he could not hear. The father of Mrs. Adams, Ira B. Hewitt, was a soldier of the Civil war, serving as a member of Company I, Mounted Rangers of Minnesota, fighting the Indians on the frontier, being stationed at Fort Snelling.

Mrs. Adams attended the Minneapolis public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and afterward spent three years as a student in the University of Washington. On the 27th of October, 1889, she gave her hand in marriage to Frank E. Adams, a registered patent attorney and mechanical engineer, who was the oldest representative of his branch of the profession in Seattle. He was born in Bristol, England, in 1870 and was but two years of age when brought by his parents, Isaac and Sarah (Bryant) Adams, to America. The family resided for a time in Duluth and afterward in Brainerd, Minnesota, before removing to Minneapolis, where the father continued practice as a mining engineer. Both he and his wife died when about seventy years of age.

Frank E. Adams was one of a family of six children. He attended the public schools of Minneapolis and afterward the State University of Minnesota and his practical training was received as an apprentice in the machine shops and drafting department of the North Star Iron Works at Minneapolis. Subsequently he was employed as draftsman and mechanical designer by various firms in many of the largest cities of the United States, thus adding constantly to his experience, his knowledge and his efficiency. The year 1890 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he entered the city engineer's office. Some time afterward he opened an office for the private practice of his profession and for a time he devoted his earnings to the study of patent law, becoming capable of designing all classes of machinery and skillfully preparing and prosecuting applications for patents. He was a registered patent attorney in both the United States and Canada and also conducted the prosecution of patents in foreign lands. He was one of the first to engage in practice as a patent attorney in Seattle and his ability in that direction brought him prominently before the public.

Mr. Adams was also widely known as a leader in the ranks of the republican party in the northwest. He was frequently a delegate to city and county conventions and in 1895, when a candidate for fire commissioner, received the largest majority given to any man on the republican ticket. He had an interesting military experience, for in 1891 he became a member of the Washington National Guard, entering Company D, which was soon called out for active duty in quelling the Franklin and Gilman coal riots. He was advanced to the rank of first sergeant of his company and in that capacity took part in the Northern Pacific strike in 1894. From the rank of first sergeant he rose at one step to that of captain and thus commanded a detachment on the Columbia river during the fishing strike, in which he was out for ninety days, and he received the highest praise for his service from the adjutant general of the state in his biennial report covering that period. At the first call for troops for the Spanish-American war he volunteered and his company was the first mustered in from Washington, becoming known as Company D, First Washington Infantry. The command was sent immediately to San Francisco and after spending several months at the Presidio sailed for the Philippines in October. Captain Adams served during the greater part of the time with the rank of major and received mention for distinguished service in battle. One month before his regiment left for the Philippines he was ordered to San Francisco because of ill health and later was discharged with the others of his regiment, returning to Seattle.

Mrs. Adams accompanied her husband on his trip to the Philippines and upon their return they engaged in practice as patent attorneys at Seattle until the death of Captain Adams, which occurred September 8, 1912, as the result of an operation brought about by illness contracted during his residence in the Philippines thirteen years before. They

became the parents of a daughter, Vivianne Arlita, who was born in Seattle and is now twenty-three years old.

Captain Adams had an extensive circle of warm friends in Seattle, where much of his life was passed. He had started in business there with Fred Ames, county surveyor, and during their year's connection they engaged in civil and mechanical engineering and did such patent work as was to be secured, in which connection Captain Adams was frequently sent to Washington, D. C., to give expert testimony.

Mrs. Adams joined her husband in active practice in 1901, after having previously been in his office for two years. In 1906 they formed a partnership with Stephen A. Brooks, of Washington, D. C., which connection existed until the death of Mr. Brooks, December 18, 1914. On January 1, 1915, Mrs. Adams formed a partnership with Henry L. Reynolds, formerly examiner in the United States patent office, the name of the firm being Adams & Reynolds. She was admitted to the bar as a patent attorney in 1901 and has since made a specialty of patent cases. She was one of the first women in the United States admitted to practice patent law and is the only woman patent attorney west of Chicago. She was also the first woman on the firing line in the Philippine islands, arriving at Manila five days before the outbreak of hostilities. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has the distinction of being the only woman member of the Commercial Club. She votes with the republican party but is not active in politics, and her religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. She maintains her residence in winter at the Washington Hotel and has a summer home on Mercer island. Pronounced ability has brought her prominently to the front and she occupies a distinguished if unique position in connection with professional circles.

EUGENE THURLOW.

Eugene Thurlow is the secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise Brass Foundry, an important industrial enterprise of Seattle. He was born in Peoria, Illinois, May 31, 1859, a son of Alfred Thurlow and Sarah B. Thurlow. He attended the public schools until 1872, when at the age of thirteen years he left his native city and accompanied his parents on their removal to Seattle, in which city they remained a few weeks and then moved to Semiahmoo, Washington. There Eugene Thurlow worked with his father at shipbuilding until 1880, when he returned to Seattle and entered upon an apprenticeship with the Puget Foundry, which he thus served for four years. On the expiration of that period he went to Port Townsend and entered the employ of the Port Townsend Foundry & Machine Company as molder and pattern maker, filling that position in an acceptable manner until 1894. In that year he returned to Seattle and engaged with the Moran Brothers Company, shipbuilders, as foreman of the brass foundry. He spent two and one-half years in that way and then went to the navy yard at Bremerton, Washington, where he became foreman in the pattern shop, serving for two and one-half years. He again came to Seattle in 1905, and with John Cary established the Enterprise Brass Foundry. F. L. Baker afterward bought an interest in the business and Mr. Cary sold out to Mr. Carmichael. When the business was incorporated Mr. Baker was elected president, Mr. Carmichael vice president and Mr. Thurlow secretary and treasurer, and each continues in his office to the present time. They do general brass foundry work and jobbing, making a specialty of propeller wheels and all kinds of brass repair work on ships. They employ fourteen men and are now accorded a good patronage.

Mr. Thurlow married in December, 1883, in Seattle, Miss Mahala Scott, who passed away in 1895. To this union were born three children, namely: Mrs. May E. Fuller, Mrs. Olive Robison and Victor G. On the 3d of July, 1901, in Seattle, Mr. Thurlow, was again married, his second union being with Lottie L. Steinweg. He holds membership with several fraternal organizations, including the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Red Men and the Modern Woodmen. He likewise belongs to the Pioneer Society, for he came to Seattle forty-four years ago when it was a small town, giving little indication of ever becoming the great northwest metropolis that it is today. There were some

shipbuilding and trade interests, but these were comparatively small and scarcely anyone dreamed that Seattle would become a connecting point with the trade of the orient. Mr. Thurlow has lived to witness many changes in the years which have come and gone and is justifiably proud of what Seattle has accomplished.

ROBERT ROLSTON FOX.

Industrial activity in Seattle finds an active and worthy representative in Robert Rolston Fox, manager of the saw manufacturing plant of the Simonds Manufacturing Company. His position is one of responsibility and importance and he is fully meeting the obligations that devolve upon him in this connection. He was born in Millington, Connecticut, July 31, 1872, a son of Mathew Henry and Augusta A. Fox. He acquired a common school education, supplemented by a two years' course in the Utica Commercial College. He made his initial step in the business world in 1892 as a clerk in the Chicago office of the Simonds Manufacturing Company and in September, 1898, removed to Seattle to establish the branch at this place, of which he has since been manager. He now controls an extensive and growing saw manufactory, the business having already reached large and gratifying proportions. He is also interested in real estate and owns considerable land, and is a director in the National City Bank and in the Title Trust Company. It is characteristic of him that he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent, earnest purpose, well defined activity and careful management.

In August, 1897, in Chicago, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Maude E. Walling, by whom he has two children, Robert R., Jr., and John M., who are seventeen and fifteen years of age respectively. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party, is a member of all Masonic societies and also belongs to the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club and the Golf and Country Club. There have been no spectacular phases in his life record and none of the brilliant chapters which occasionally mark the career of the political or military leader, but the record is none the less essential and none the less valuable. He has pursued the even tenor of his way in the business world and his well directed interests constitute not only a source of individual success but also an element in Seattle's material upbuilding.

W. C. McMILLIN.

W. C. McMillin has been a witness of much of Seattle's growth and as a contractor and builder has been actively and prominently identified with much of the material development of the city. His residence in the state covers fifty-three years and his residence in the northwest covers the entire period of his life. He was born in Marion county, Oregon, in February, 1855. Three years before his parents, David R. and Mary A. (Swartz) McMillin, had left the old home in Abingdon, Illinois, and with ox teams had made the slow and tedious journey across the country to the northwest, becoming pioneer settlers of Oregon. After a decade, however, they removed to Kent, Washington, where the father not only secured and developed a ranch, but also engaged in preaching as the first minister of Kent. The mother made by hand the first flag used in the first Fourth of July celebration in King county and this is now in possession of W. C. McMillin. In the family were fifteen children, of whom five are yet living.

W. C. McMillin was a little lad of seven summers when the family came to this state and upon the ranch at Kent he was reared, but turned from farm life to steamboating, in which he was engaged for a quarter of a century. He then abandoned that occupation to enter upon the work of contracting and building and it was not long before he had secured a liberal patronage, which has continued through the intervening years, so that he has been actively identified with the material development and adornment of Seattle.

Many important contracts have been awarded him and he has not only been a witness of but a factor in the city's growth and improvement.

In Seattle, in 1878, Mr. McMillin was married to Miss Emma Jordan, who died in 1904, leaving three children, Herbert R., George W. and Charles C. In 1909 Mr. McMillin was again married, his second union being with Anna Weiderhold, by whom he has one son, Chester David.

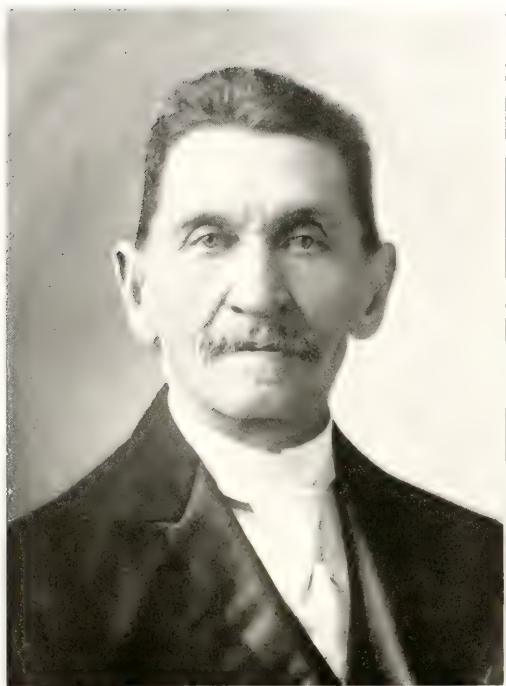
Mr. McMillin has always voted with the republican party since age gave to him the right of franchise. He has guided his life by the teachings of the Methodist church, in which he has long held membership. The Pioneers Association numbers him among its worthy representatives and there are few features connected with the settlement and growth of the state with which he is not familiar, having for more than a half century been connected with events which have had a marked effect in shaping the annals of the state.

WILLIAM VOIGT.

William Voigt became a permanent resident of Seattle in 1876, and with the upbuilding and development of the city has been closely associated. He has watched its progress from practical villagehood to its present metropolitan proportions and has ever been loyal to its interests. Mr. Voigt is a native of Prussia, his birth having occurred on the 4th of November, 1838, at Custrin, in the province of Brandenburg, which town has always been one of the strongly fortified places of Prussia. His parents were Christian and Anna Sophie (Muske) Voigt. His father was for a year military inspector for the government institutions for raising horses for military purposes and in the later years of his life he owned an estate near Custrin.

William Voigt acquired his preparatory education at the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder and was graduated from the college there in the fall of 1856, after which he entered the University of Berlin to study medicine. He pursued his course there for six months and then, through family influence, because there was already a physician in the family, was induced to take up the study of theology. Accordingly he entered the University of Halle, which was at that time the principal theological school of the country, and was graduated therefrom in the fall of 1859. For two years he engaged in teaching in high schools and in the meantime he joined a political society called the National Verein, the object of which was to form a united Germany. He took an active part in furthering its work by making speeches setting forth the value and worth of such movements, but the Prussian government notified him that he could not be a member of this society nor make political speeches, for the Prussians were opposed to the movement not because they were against the idea of a united Germany but because they did not wish to offend Austria, whose emperor had been the nominal German emperor, merely a figurehead, however, with the government seat at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Not agreeing with the Prussian government, Mr. Voigt went to England, where he taught in a private school, but not wishing to become an English subject, he decided to take up his abode in the land which he regarded as having the greatest future and possibilities. Accordingly he made his way to America, arriving in New York in the fall of 1863, after which he engaged in teaching there for about two years. In 1864 Mr. Voigt was united in marriage to Miss Mina Wengel, a daughter of Herbert Wengel, a major in the army of Wurtemberg. In the fall of 1865 he made his way to San Francisco and after a trip through Arizona decided to open a private school at Stockton, California. While a resident of that place he was a member of the Order of Druids and held the position of secretary. In 1868 he made a trip to Puget Sound and was so pleased with the country that he returned to California, disposed of his holdings there and returned to the northwest in 1870. From 1871 until 1874 he conducted a hotel at Steilacoom.

On his first visit to Seattle, in 1870, Mr. Voigt was greatly impressed with its natural advantages as a great shipping and manufacturing center and recognized the fact that the lakes could easily be connected with the harbor and especially the tide flats, which should have furnished the money for all the harbor improvements for a great world seaport.



WILLIAM VOIGT



MRS WILLIAM VOIGT

He always took a deep interest in the project of building the Lake Washington canal. He returned to Seattle to take up his permanent abode, has always been interested in everything pertaining to its welfare and was earnest in his efforts to bring about the connection of the lakes with the salt water. While a member of the city council from 1894 until 1896 he used all of his time and influence to advance the building of the Lake Washington canal and the replatting of the water front from Washington street to Smith Cove. He agitated the building of a sea wall, if not of concrete at least a brush wall, and supported the plan of making a solid water front by filling in from the Denny hill, which would have made the water front sanitary and would have saved the city thousands of dollars, but the earth carried away from Denny hill went into deep water and unsanitary conditions still exist along the lake front. Mr. Voigt was also a most earnest worker in the movement to secure the Cedar river water and labored untiringly with his friends to carry the election with a three-fifths majority in order that the city might have the legal right to carry out the Cedar river project. None questions his public spirit or his devotion to those plans which he believes will be of the greatest benefit to the city. In his private business affairs he has been active in real estate and building operations and in 1889 he erected a business block on First avenue between Vine and Cedar streets, where he has since lived. Mrs. Voigt passed away on the 23d of August, 1904. Mr. Voigt is a member of the Pioneer Society.

His life has been an active and useful one, far-reaching in its effects and honorable in its purposes. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party, which he has represented in various county and state conventions. Throughout all the years of his residence in the northwest Mr. Voigt has been an active factor in the upbuilding of the country, the development of its resources and the utilization of its natural advantages, and his worth as a citizen is widely acknowledged.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. McMILLIN.

Captain Thomas H. McMillin was a pioneer steamboat man of Washington. Although fifty-seven years of age at the time of his death, he was a native son of the northwest, his birth having occurred in Oregon in 1858, while his residence in Washington dated from 1862. His parents were David R. and Mary A. (Swartz) McMillin, the former a farmer by occupation, although he afterward became a resident of the coast country and devoted many years to preaching. He made the journey westward from Abingdon, Illinois, with an ox team in 1852, in which year he took up his abode in Oregon, where he spent a decade. In 1862 he removed to Kent, Washington, where he located a homestead and became the first minister of that place. He died in the year 1881. It was his wife who made the first flag that was used at the first Fourth of July celebration held in King county, and W. C. McMillin, his son, still has that flag in his possession. It is four by eight feet and was made by hand. The children of Mr. and Mrs. David R. McMillin were fifteen in number, of whom five are living, Mrs. Jane Ross, Mrs. Martha Mulkay, Mrs. M. J. Blair, W. C. and S. D.

Captain Thomas H. McMillin became a student in the State University of Washington when eighteen years of age. He was but four years old at the time of the removal of the family to Washington and was reared in Kent to the age of twenty. He then began his steamboat career, which extended through thirty years' experience on the inland waters of Washington and on Puget Sound. He was first employed as a deck hand, from which humble position he worked his way upward until he became master. The first vessel which he commanded was the Everill. He later became the owner and built in all ten vessels used on the Sound and the rivers of the northwest, including the upper Columbia river. The first boat which he built was the Mame and he was the builder of the Venus and the Helen Hale. The last named, probably the best boat which he built, was lost by fire near Kennewick, on the middle Columbia. He devoted his entire life to marine work and was regarded as one of the most able and competent captains that sailed from Seattle.

In Snohomish Captain McMillin was married to Miss Luella Benham, who died in 1902.

To this union were born two children, Merle and Manette, the latter now deceased. In Seattle, in 1907, Captain McMillin wedded Mrs. Faith Helen McKeever, widow of William McKeever, who came to Seattle from Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1888 and here engaged in the meat business until his death, which occurred in January, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. McKeever had two children, Gertrude and Gladys.

In his political views Captain McMillin was a republican. One of the strong principles of his life is indicated in the fact that he was a member of the Order of Good Templars, establishing his position upon the temperance question. He was a very charitable man, giving freely where aid was needed, and his generous spirit was also manifest in his kindly opinion of others. His long residence in the state, terminated by his death on the 13th of April, 1915, had covered fifty-three years and his business interests had brought him a wide acquaintance, while the sterling traits of his character had gained him most favorable regard.

JOHN FRANCIS DOUGLAS.

Business development in Seattle has found stimulus in the efforts of John Francis Douglas, who has figured prominently both in professional and real estate circles. In development projects he has not only studied the present needs and conditions but has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and in the control of his interests has worked toward making Seattle the beautiful and attractive metropolitan center which it is fast becoming.

A native of Canada, Mr. Douglas was born at Goodwood, Ontario, October 30, 1874, a son of James Aaron and Annie (Scott) Douglas, who were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Removing to the west, the father became a prominent factor in the development of North Dakota during its formative period, serving as a member of the constitutional convention of the state and also as a member of the state legislature, while for four years he was treasurer of Walsh county.

Accompanying his parents to North Dakota in his boyhood days, John F. Douglas pursued a course in the State University, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterward attended the University of Minnesota and in 1898 was graduated from the law department of Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He entered upon the practice of law at Grafton, North Dakota, in May of that year, there remaining until August, 1900, when he removed to Seattle, Washington, where he opened an office. In 1904 he formed a law partnership with W. D. Lane and J. H. Douglas under the firm name of Douglas, Lane & Douglas. He has since remained active at the bar and at the same time has figured prominently in other business connections. He organized the Waldorf Building Company, which erected the Waldorf Hotel in 1905, and with C. F. White organized the Metropolitan Building Company that developed the University tract. He has been president of the former since its organization, has continuously been secretary of the Metropolitan Building Company and since 1912 has also been manager. Moreover, he has figured prominently in connection with organized activities for the development and expansion of the city, serving for the past ten years as trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and as its vice president in 1911 and 1912. In 1911 he was president of the Seattle Carnival Association that gave the first Potlatch. His spirit of initiative and enterprise has constituted an important feature in the city's development, and his individual business interests have largely been of a character that have contributed to public progress and prosperity.

On the 28th of December, 1898, at Bathgate, North Dakota, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage to Miss Neva Bostwick, a daughter of Sylvester D. and Mary Bostwick and a graduate of the University of North Dakota of the class of 1896, being a classmate of her husband. They have become the parents of two sons and a daughter, John Francis, Neva Bostwick and James Bostwick. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Seattle.

In politics Mr. Douglas is an independent republican who keeps well versed on the

political situation of the country, his position being the result of careful consideration of vital and significant problems. He has membership in the various Masonic bodies and in Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, while in club circles he is a prominent figure, belonging to the Rainier, the Seattle Golf, the Earlington Golf and Country, the Seattle Athletic, the Arctic, the Metropolitan, the Yale and the Seattle Advertising Clubs. He is a dynamic force in any movement with which he is associated and his enthusiastic support of a measure is contagious.

EDWIN T. TRIMBLE.

Edwin T. Trimble, after successful work in the educational field, entered upon the practice of law, to which he has since devoted his energies, becoming a member of the Seattle bar in 1907, although he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Washington since the year 1893.

A native of Pennsylvania, Edwin T. Trimble was born in Indiana county, April 12, 1850. He supplemented public-school training by study in Reid Institute, at Reidsburg, Pennsylvania, and afterward studied in Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1877. From his alma mater he received the master's degree. His early life was spent upon the home farm and when a little lad of ten years he began earning his own living by working on neighboring farms. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in his native county and also at other points in Pennsylvania and in Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, spending two years as principal of the high school at Orion, Illinois, and four years as principal of the schools at Winfield, Kansas. He went to that place in 1879 and left there in 1883, in which year he removed to Colfax, Washington, where he accepted the position of president of Colfax College. He remained in active connection with that institution for six years, and later removed to Centralia, Washington, where he acted as president of Grace Seminary from 1899 until 1903.

In the latter year Mr. Trimble took up the practice of law and became associated with John Pattison, one of the leading lawyers of Colfax, the present chairman of the democratic central committee of Washington, and in 1912 candidate for governor of the state. His connection with Mr. Pattison continued for nine years under the firm style of Trimble & Pattison and they were accorded a very extensive and important clientage. Mr. Trimble afterward removed to Waterville, Douglas county, Washington, where he entered upon general practice and during his residence there he served as county prosecuting attorney for two years. He afterward removed to Seattle, arriving in June, 1907, at which time he began general practice in this city, his attention having since been given to his professional duties. He is an able and learned lawyer who in the preparation of his cases prepares for defense as well as attack and is ever ready to meet the unexpected, which happens quite as frequently in the courts as out of them. He has also become financially interested in mining companies and of several is a director.

On the 25th of August, 1878, Mr. Trimble was married in Cambridge, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth C. Cairns, a daughter of the Rev. James Cairns, then pastor of the Baptist church at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble have two children: W. S., who is resident editor and manager of the Wenatchee Daily World; and Roy S., an orchardist of Entiat, Washington. Mr. Trimble and his wife resided at 3831 Albion place and were widely and favorably known in this city, having a large circle of friends among Seattle's best residents. Mrs. Trimble died at Seattle, October 1, 1915.

Mr. Trimble is a progressive and has always been active in politics since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, seeking in this way to further the best interests of city, state and country. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Colfax, Washington, belongs also to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Highlanders and has membership in the Baptist church, in the teachings of which he has found the rules which govern his conduct. The story of the early struggles of Mr. Trimble after he started out in the world for himself at the age of ten years and as he worked his way steadily

upward, coming nearer and nearer to the goal of success and prosperity, should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished when determination and energy lead the way. He entered upon a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability and his knowledge of the law well applied in the solution of intricate legal problems that have confronted him, places him among the able attorneys of the Seattle bar.

JOHN GORDON McFEE.

Keenly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade, John Gordon McFee, in the utilization of opportunities which have come to him, has entered into active connection with some of the most important business enterprises and corporate interests of Seattle and the northwest. Well defined plans and purposes have carried him steadily forward until many large business concerns have felt the stimulus of his cooperation and benefited by his executive force and administrative direction. For twenty years he was a prominent railroad contractor and has also had important holdings in timber properties and farm lands. He was born December 29, 1863, at Russelltown, in the province of Quebec, Canada, his parents being John and Eliza (Gordon) McFee, natives of Inverness, Scotland, and Russelltown, Canada, respectively. The father's birth occurred in the Highlands of Scotland, where he remained until sixteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents and their family to Canada. The Gordon family, descended from old Puritan stock, removed to Canada from Vermont.

John Gordon McFee acquired a common school education in his native town and afterward was graduated from the Montreal Business College with the class of 1882. When twenty-one years of age he left Canada and started westward, proceeding as far as Minneapolis, where he remained for six years, removing from that city to Seattle in 1890. In his early career he engaged in bookkeeping and was also employed as paymaster in connection with railroad construction. Later he took up railroad contracting, which he has now followed for two decades, and in this connection has built up a business of large proportions that has taken him into Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia. He has expert knowledge and experience along that line and has executed a number of very important contracts. He has also made investments in timber lands, in creosoting timber and in farm lands and he has an interest in various smaller business undertakings and investments.

His activities have constantly broadened in scope and in importance and with the passing of the years his business interests have taken on organized form and have been developed into some of the most important corporations of this section of the country with Mr. McFee as one of the chief executive officers. He is now president of the firm of G. W. Upper & Company, of the Russelltown Timber Company, the Philchuck Ranch Company and the McFee, Henry & McDonald Limited Company of Canada. He is also the vice president of the Drummond Lighterage Company and of the Pacific Creosoting Company and is a trustee of the Northern Life Insurance Company. In his undertakings he is largely associated with H. C. Henry and Malcolm McFee, and their interests are a most important element in promoting the material prosperity and business development of the northwest.

On the 1st of September, 1891, in San Francisco, California, Mr. McFee was united in marriage to Miss Christena Louisa Gordon, a daughter of Charles and Ann (Edwards) Gordon. To them have been born three children, namely: Annie Gordon, Susan Henry and Louisa Catherine. The religious faith of Mr. McFee is indicated by his membership in the Bethany Presbyterian church. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Rainier, Seattle Golf and Country and the Seattle Golf Clubs. These associations also indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreation. He is a man of pleasant, genial nature and his affability and courtesy, combined with many sterling traits of character, have won for him the warm friendship of those with whom he has been associated. It is in the broader



JOHN G. McFEE

field of business, however, that he is most widely known, for his extensive connections have gained him a large acquaintance, while his strong powers, his forcefulness and resourcefulness have established his position in the front rank of Seattle's leading business men. He has passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and has focussed his energies in directions where fruition is certain. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his business characteristics it might thus be drawn: A progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.

DAVID McVAY.

David McVay, now living retired in Seattle enjoying the rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1840, a son of John and Christina McVay, who were also natives of the Keystone state. He acquired his education in a little log schoolhouse which stood within forty miles of the site of the present city of Pittsburgh. Starting out in the business world, he turned his attention to the lumber trade, to which he devoted his entire active life, with the exception of about two years spent in drilling for oil in Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the lumber business in Michigan for about eighteen years and following his marriage in New York in 1866, he made his way to the Pacific coast, settling first at Eugene, Oregon. There he remained for about two years, after which he went to Centralia, spending a year at that place. He then removed to Buckley, where he owned and operated a lumber mill, in the development of which he cleared up about ten thousand dollars, which was the foundation of his present fortune. He built a mill there in the fall of 1887 and operated it until the fall of 1888, when he removed to Ballard and organized the West Coast Manufacturing & Investment Company, which afterward became the McVay & Bolcom Lumber Company. For a long period he successfully conducted business as a representative of the lumber trade and prosperity attended his well directed activities. In 1905, however, he disposed of his interest in the company and retired from active life, having gained a handsome competence that places him among the substantial residents of the city.

Mr. McVay has figured more or less prominently in public affairs because of his prominence in business and because of his activity as a supporter of the republican party. For one term he was mayor of Ballard and for two terms was a member of the city council. In 1895 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and proved an active working member of the house. Fraternally he is connected with Ballard Lodge, No. 827, B. P. O. E. He cares nothing for club life but passes many pleasant hours in association with a number of other early settlers living in his vicinity, who meet at regular intervals and enjoy recounting the incidents and experiences of the early days. Friendships between them are of long standing and Mr. McVay is of that class who ever hold friendship inviolable. Throughout his life he has displayed many sterling traits of character, being progressive and enterprising in business, loyal in citizenship and faithful in friendship.

CHARLES HERVEY LILLY.

Charles Hervey Lilly, president of the Charles H. Lilly Company, dealers in seeds and manufacturers of poultry foods, is one of Seattle's representative business men and for many years has been a prominent factor in the commercial history of this city. He was born in Champaign county, Illinois, January 20, 1860, a son of Robert Hervey Lilly, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, of Scotch ancestry. In 1842 he took up his residence in Champaign county, Illinois, and there gave some attention to agricultural pursuits. He was also a minister of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1873 at the age of sixty-three years, leaving a widow and six children, of whom Charles H. is the eldest.

Mrs. Lilly, who bore the maiden name of Valeria Gordon, was of Irish descent, but was born in Oswego, New York. When her husband died his large farm was mortgaged to the limit and it seemed almost impossible to save it. However, she decided to make the effort and with the assistance of our subject succeeded in keeping the mortgage interest paid and after five years of hard work and the closest economy their financial affairs were in such shape that they were able to gain an unencumbered title to one hundred and sixty acres of the farm by selling the remainder. The quarter section remained in the possession of the family until 1890.

Although Charles H. Lilly was but thirteen years of age when he assumed this heavy burden, he kept the younger children in school and also secured a good education himself. He was graduated from the State University of Illinois in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and immediately afterward opened a store in Thomasboro with E. F. Bogardus. Two years later he purchased his partner's interest and continued in business alone for two years. He was also postmaster of that city. In March, 1889, before the fire, he removed to Seattle and from March to November was engaged in street contracting and in hauling building material. In that year his former partner, E. F. Bogardus, came from California to visit him and they decided that Seattle offered excellent opportunities to young men desiring to engage in business for themselves. Accordingly, they formed a partnership and for a short time did teaming. In the latter part of 1889 they established the business as Lilly, Bogardus & Company, which is now conducted under the name of the Charles H. Lilly Company. Their capital was only three thousand dollars but by hard work and much natural business ability they soon enjoyed the largest hay and grain trade in the northwest. In 1894 they incorporated, each owning a half interest in the business, and at the same time they opened and incorporated a branch house at Whatcom under the style of Lilly, Bogardus & Bacon. Four years later, however, this branch was discontinued. In 1897 the discovery of gold in the Klondike gave the business a fresh impetus and it grew with phenomenal rapidity. In 1904 Mr. Lilly had acquired all other partners' interests and the style under which the company has since operated is the Charles H. Lilly Company. Although the business was first confined to dealing in hay and grain, many other lines have since been added and the company is now chiefly known through its extensive trade in seeds of all kinds—flower, garden and field, the last including the grasses and cereals. The company grows many of its own seeds, carefully acclimating the best varieties of plants. They often contract for the whole harvest of some section, especially the rich lands of the La Conner flats. The seeds so obtained are brought to Seattle and are here cleaned and scientifically tested for freedom from impurities and also for the percentage of germinating qualities. The Lilly seeds are known not only over the whole Pacific littoral, including Alaska, but are also marketed east to the Atlantic ocean and Europe and west to Honolulu and the Orient. The company is perhaps most famous for its cabbage and cauliflower seeds, which are sold throughout the world. Another line in which the company is engaged has also developed beyond expectation, namely, the manufacture of poultry foods. It also manufactures and sells various sprays for the preservation of crops from the attacks of insects and its soluble sulphur spray has attracted a big market, particularly in such apple districts as Wenatchee and the Yakima valley. In addition to all of the lines of activity mentioned, the firm owns the New North Coast Flouring Mills and is gaining a wide reputation as a manufacturer of whole wheat and of white flour.

The Charles H. Lilly Company has recently transferred its wholesale and manufacturing plant to a location on Harbor island near the waterway, its grounds comprising three acres of land. There is an entire block of grain storage tanks, a three-story executive and main office, a warehouse, soluble sulphur plant and power house, and the establishment is regarded as one of the most complete in the west. To indicate the great care which has been taken in the construction of all of the buildings it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that in order to insure the preservation of grain in perfect condition, the storage tanks were built of concrete with a concrete outer wall and roof. The buildings cost about two hundred thousand dollars and are completely equipped in every respect. There are side tracks laid capable of accommodating forty railway cars and there is a wharf to which ocean-going steamers as well as local vessels may repair. The company still retains

its old quarters at the foot of Main street and transacts its retail business there. The storehouses, warehouses and mill of the New North Coast Flouring Mills, owned by the Charles H. Lilly Company, are the largest and best arranged to be found under one roof in the west. The docks, which adjoin the large warehouse, are one hundred and five by four hundred and sixty feet, and the wharf building is eighty by four hundred and sixty feet. Their new roller process flouring mill has a capacity of three hundred and fifty barrels per day, which can be increased to five hundred barrels daily. The capital of the company has grown from three thousand dollars to four hundred thousand dollars and its employes from one or two occasional hands to a permanent staff of two hundred. During the past ten years a branch has also been conducted in Portland. It is obvious that the remarkable growth and expansion of the business of the company has reacted upon the commercial and manufacturing development of Seattle and has been influential in increasing the city's prestige as a center of trade and industry.

In 1885 Mr. Lilly was married to Miss Julia Putnam, of Champaign, Illinois, by whom he had four children, as follows: Henry Wilmot; Farwell Platt; Dorothy, who is now the wife of John Perry, of Seattle; and Marian F. The wife and mother passed away in Seattle in 1908 and two years later Mr. Lilly was again married, his second union being with Miss Edna Sengfelder, of Seattle, by whom he has a daughter, Janet. The family attend the Presbyterian church and aid in the furtherance of its work.

Mr. Lilly has advanced far in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the National Union, and the Chamber of Commerce finds in him an enthusiastic member who is always ready to aid in the working out of that body's plans for the growth and well-being of Seattle. Mr. Lilly has at all times studied conditions carefully, planned for the future as well as for the present and, having once decided upon a course of action, has bent all of his energies to the accomplishment of his purpose. The extent of the interests of the Charles H. Lilly Company is proof of his wisdom in planning and his success in executive direction and administrative control. He is justly accounted one of the leading citizens of Seattle.

ROLAND WILSON COTTERILL.

Roland Wilson Cotterill, secretary of the park board of Seattle, was born in Montclair, New Jersey, February 5, 1878, a son of Robert and Alice Cotterill, who in 1887 came to Seattle and settled on a small dairy farm on Lake Sammamish.

Roland W. Cotterill was a lad of nine years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Seattle, where he attended the public schools, and as a youth he was employed at various occupations, acting as elevator boy, messenger, office boy and in other humble capacities, earning his own living from the age of eighteen years. About the time he attained his majority he entered the employ of the street railway company as a motor-man, acting in that capacity for two years, for one year as dispatcher and for two years as inspector. As a result of a civil service examination he secured a clerical position as auditor in the city comptroller's office in 1905 and has been in the employ of the city continuously since that time, covering an entire decade. He has held appointive offices only. He remained in the city comptroller's office from 1905 until 1908 and in the latter year was called to the position of secretary of the park commission, in which capacity he is now serving. He has taken a most prominent and helpful part in the development of Seattle's parks, playgrounds and boulevards and has delivered hundreds of illustrated lectures before commercial, civic and church organizations throughout the city as well as many other cities in the state and a number of eastern cities. He is constantly studying these questions from every possible standpoint looking to the utility, the pleasure and the beauty to be promoted thereby and in his work he has carried out well formulated plans that have done much to enhance Seattle's loveliness and at the same time add to the pleasure of her people.

On the 15th of November, 1908, Mr. Cotterill was married, in Seattle, to Miss Iva

Irene Hammond, a daughter of J. M. Hammond, and they have one son, Ronald Hammond. Mr. Cotterill holds membership in the Congregational church and is also identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the United Workmen. In politics he is a progressive republican, active among the young men of the party, while for two years he served as treasurer of the Young Men's Republican Club. He is a trustee of the Seattle Commercial Club, in which connection he is doing much to further the municipal welfare and extend the business connections of the city. He naturally concentrates his efforts most largely upon his duties in connection with the park board and that he enjoys a well established reputation for his efforts in that direction is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen as the national secretary of the American Association of Park Superintendents.

JOSEPH MALCOLM CLAPP.

Joseph Malcolm Clapp, who has been identified with many important civil engineering projects, devoting his entire life to professional duties since his graduation from the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, as civil and military engineer, was born at Milford, Prince Edward county, Ontario, November 2, 1866. He is a descendant in the eleventh generation of an ancestor whose name is unknown but who was a resident of Devon county, England, and was the father of Richard Clapp, whose son George Gilson and his four brothers, Thomas, Nicholas, Rodger and Edward, came to America between the years 1630 and 1640. During the same decade his wife crossed the Atlantic and their marriage was blessed by one child, born in South Carolina. George Gilson was the direct ancestor of Joseph Malcolm Clapp in the third generation, from whom the line is traced down through John, John, Elias and Joseph. The last named wedded Mercy Carpenter and they had six children, Elias, Nathaniel, Joseph, Benjamin, James and Henry. Of this family, Joseph Clapp, the direct ancestor in the eighth generation, had eight children, Sarah, Phillip, Catherine, Patience, James, George, Samuel and Joseph. Of these James married Jane Sproule and they were the grandparents of Joseph Malcolm Clapp. In their family were the following children: Joseph, John, Robert, William H., Jane and Samuel. The third of these, Robert Clapp, married Nancy Fegan and their children were Philena, Annie Jane, John, Eliza, Joseph Malcolm, Harry and Robert M. The father was United States consular agent at Picton, Ontario, from 1866 until 1888. Counselor at law, he also served as warden of the county and was county leader of the conservative party for many years. He proved a capable public official, one who enjoyed the highest regard and esteem of those who lived in his locality. Two families of the Clapps came to America in the seventeenth century and all settled in New England save Dr. George Gilson Clapp, who first took up his abode in North or South Carolina and afterward settled in Dutchess county, New York.

Joseph Malcolm Clapp, pursuing his education in the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, completed a course in civil and military engineering by graduation with the class of June 27, 1887. He refused a commission in the Royal Artillery Infantry and Cavalry and accepted a position as rodman in the location and construction of the San Gabriel Rapid Transit Railway in Los Angeles, California, being thus employed from November, 1887, until February, 1888. From the latter date until May, 1889, he was engaged as topographer, leveler, transit man and chairman with the Southern Pacific Railway Company in California, working under William Hood and also on the central irrigation district in the Sacramento valley. In May, 1889, he was appointed an instrument man in connection with the United States engineering department and assisted in the survey of the Oregon coast harbors. In August of that year he received the appointment of United States assistant engineer and was the principal assistant engineer of the Seattle district from May, 1896, until February, 1911, when he resigned to go into business on his own account. He assisted in making the designs in the construction work of the jetties at Gray's Harbor, Washington, in the design and improvement of Willapa Harbor, Everett Harbor, Bellingham Harbor, harbors in Montana and Idaho, including those on the Upper Columbia, Snake and Clear Water rivers. He had charge of the survey for



JOSEPH M. CLAPP

the wagon road between the Gulf of Alaska and the Yukon river for the United States government and designed the harbor for Katalla, Alaska. His work has ever been of a most important character involving a clear understanding of broad scientific principles as well as of the phases of practical workmanship. He promoted, located and sold to the Union Pacific Railway the Gray's Harbor & Puget Sound Railway from Hoquiam, Washington to Centralia, and the line now carries the cars of the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to Gray's Harbor. For about twenty-one years he served as assistant to the United States engineer at either Portland, Oregon, or Seattle, Washington, while the defenses of Puget Sound were being surveyed and constructed. He was chief engineer of waterway district No. 1 of King county, during which time he had charge of all surveys, design and location of the ship canal up the Duwamish valley at Seattle. He has been practicing as a consulting and contracting civil engineer since 1911 and his business has become most extensive and of a most important character.

On the 27th of December, 1892, Mr. Clapp was married at Pendleton, Oregon, to Miss Helen A. Smith, a daughter of S. A. and Sarah (Grubbe) Smith, and to them was born one child, Helen Cameron, whose natal day was June 16, 1897. Mr. Clapp was married again at Picton, Ontario, January 27, 1913, to Miss Alice M. Phillips, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Walker) Phillips.

Their religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and in politics Mr. Clapp is a consistent republican, believing in tariff for protection to American manufacturers and labor against foreign made goods by cheap foreign labor and has lent his efforts to that end by voting the straight republican ticket. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, is a member of the blue lodge, the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, and he is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In club circles, too, he is well known, holding membership with the Arctic, Commercial, Canadian and Republican Clubs of Seattle. He finds time for social interests and recreation which maintain the even balance of life and is as well a most busy man in his profession, in which he has made steady advancement, working his way upward through his own powers and ability, his experience and study continually bringing him wider knowledge and greater efficiency. The nature of the projects with which he has been identified indicate most clearly his high professional standing.

H. R. CLISE.

H. R. Clise, an attorney of Seattle and one whose public service as well as his professional activity has been of the utmost value to the city, now maintains offices at No. 405 New York building. He was born at Ellenboro, Wisconsin, November 10, 1850, a son of Samuel F. and Nancy (McKenzie) Clise, of that place. He pursued his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward took the academic course in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. He then removed to Denver, Colorado, and entered upon the study of law there. In that city he was admitted to the bar and continued in practice until he came to Seattle in October, 1889. Almost immediately he came into prominence as a representative of the profession here and during the financial crisis of 1893 and 1894 acted as legal adviser in all but one of the prominent bank failure cases of this city. Among those of which he took charge were the Washington Savings Bank, the Seattle Savings Bank and the North End Savings Bank. He also specialized on interpreting public utility franchises, such as the charters of gas companies, railways, etc. He is recognized as an authority upon corporation law and his practice has been not only extensive but also of a most important character.

Always a republican, Mr. Clise early became active in shaping the policies of his party in this city. He served as alderman from ward 8 during the years 1894 and 1895 and it was he who conceived the plan and introduced into the city council the bill authorizing the city to contract for and build the Cedar river waterworks. At the time the city

was bonded to the limit but Mr. Clise discovered a decision of the supreme court that gave the right to bond any certain improvement contemplated, so that instead of the bonds being issued against the city as a whole, they were issued against the water system. This was the first time Seattle learned of this right. Today the Cedar river water system supplies the entire city and is considered to be one of the best in the country. Mr. Clise deserves great praise in this matter, as at that time the city was so deeply in debt that it was impossible to dispose of a bond issued to cover the cost of a badly needed water supply. A private company was striving to obtain the franchise and few citizens had hoped that it would be possible for the city to own its own system. This was the only office Mr. Clise ever filled or desired and since that time he has not been active in politics.

On the 15th of July, 1885, Mr. Clise was united in marriage to Miss Ella Durgin, a daughter of Trueworthy and Ann Eliza (Soule) Durgin, of Burlington, Wisconsin. By this marriage were born a daughter and son: Marguerite, now the wife of Lieutenant M. F. Draemel, U. S. N.; and Francis D., now a student in the law department of the University of Washington at Seattle. Mr. Clise and his family attended St. Paul's Episcopal church and he was serving as one of its vestrymen when the ground was purchased and the church was erected. He holds membership in the Rainier, Seattle Athletic, Arctic and Golf Clubs of Seattle but prefers the pleasures of home life and the association of his friends at his own fireside to the entertainment offered by the clubs.

J. W. AND W. J. KAHLE.

J. W. and W. J. Kahle have been prominently identified with Seattle's commercial and industrial growth. They first arrived in this city in 1883 and since 1890 have been permanent residents. They took over the business of the Crescent Manufacturing Company in 1890, J. W. Kahle becoming president and W. J. Kahle secretary and treasurer. Both have been active factors in the business life of the city since that time and have eagerly and liberally supported all movements and enterprises tending to advance the interests of the municipality and promote its growth.

The business of the Crescent Manufacturing Company has developed rapidly under their direction and the firm name is now a familiar one through the length and breadth of the land. They are exporters and importers of coffees, teas and spices and are the originators and manufacturers of Mapeline, which is a leading product with a national and international distribution. They are also the manufacturers of the well known Crescent baking powder. They have met most fierce and bitter competition from the old established baking powder trusts, but in the face of this their patronage is demanding a constant increase in their output and their trade already extends over a large territory.

R. AUZIAS DE TURENNE.

Auzias de Turenne (Raymond), a banker of Seattle, was born at Grenoble, France, in 1861, a son of Leon and Marguerite Auzias de Turenne. He comes of the oldest nobility in France, being a direct descendant of Bernard d'Alzias de Tresques of the Château de Tresques, Languedoc, France, 1313, and of Jean Auzias de Turenne (de Soursac) 1530. His great-grandfather was administrator of the department of La Drôme during the French revolution and his grandfather was Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des avocats in Grenoble and decorated de l'Ordre du lis. He was born in 1800 and lived to the year 1888.

R. Auzias de Turenne was educated at Toulouse and in the University of Grenoble, France, from which he was graduated with the B. E. L. degree in 1882. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he became a mining engineer in the Black Hills, having arrived in Dakota territory in the year 1885. His business connections have always been of an important character. In 1887 he was president of the Percheron & Arabian Importing Horse Company of Dakota territory. In 1893 he was made honorary commissioner

for the province of Quebec to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago and in 1898 he became French consular agent in the Yukon territory, occupying that position until 1905. While residing in the Yukon territory he was a trustee of the public library at Dawson City. Since 1905 he has been a resident of Seattle and is president of the Yukon Investment Company and vice president of the Bank for Savings in Seattle. He has written several works on the Klondike and the United States, published by Calman Lévy of Paris, and one of which was crowned by the French Academy in 1893. He received the French decoration of "Officier d'Académie" in 1902, which establishes beyond doubt his literary ability and high scholarly attainments.

In 1890, in Montreal, Canada, Mr. R. Auzias de Turenne was married to Marie Suzanne, daughter of Hon. Louis Trottier de Beaubien, ex-minister of agriculture of Canada, whose wife is a relative of Captain Malcolm Fraser, of Quebec, grandfather of Dr. John McLoughlin, "the father of Oregon." The children of this marriage are Aimar, Marguerite, Amaury and Léon. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church. Mr. R. Auzias de Turenne's military record covers service as a lieutenant in the French army. He is a member of the Good Roads Association and is interested in many public projects and movements which affect the welfare of the land of his birth and the land of his adoption. Something of the nature and breadth of his interests is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Canadian Mining Institute, the Société de Géographie of Paris, France, the National Geographic Society of Washington, the Alliance Française, the Alliance Nationale, the Arctic Brothers and the Yukon Order of Pioneers. He is very proud to live in the state of Washington, once within the boundaries of old Oregon, which becomes a part of the United States due in great measure to the predominating influence and votes of two Frenchmen in the provisional government of Oregon at Champoege, May 2, 1843, thus reaffirming the common ties sealed in blood for the conquest of liberty by France and America from 1776 to 1781. He is acquainted with the natural resources of America, with its political, sociological and economic conditions, as demonstrated in his writings, and his understanding of many important international problems enables him to speak with authority upon questions under discussion.

EVERETT O. JONES, M. D.

Dr. Everett O. Jones, physician and surgeon of Seattle, was born in Fulton county, Ohio, June 25, 1872. His father, Dr. Philo E. Jones, was also a native of the Buckeye state and was of Welsh descent. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he was graduated from the Ohio Medical College and afterward followed his profession. He wedded Mary Noble, also a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of five children. Dr. Everett O. Jones, their first born, acquired a public and high-school education at Red Wing, Minnesota, where the days of his boyhood and youth were passed under the parental roof. His more specifically literary training was received in the University of Indiana, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1890. He then took up the study of medicine and completed a course in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1893. During the following year he served as an interne in St. Marks' Hospital at Salt Lake City, Utah, after which he entered upon private practice there, so continuing until 1905. He then went abroad for post graduate work, which he followed at Vienna, spending two years under the instruction of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world and gaining much valuable knowledge and experience in attending clinics. He then returned to his native land and made his way to Seattle, where he entered upon the active work of the profession, giving the greater part of his time and attention to general surgery. He has had special training along that line and his study, investigation and experience have made him one of the most skilled and able surgeons of the northwest. He belongs to the King County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, also the Western Surgical Association, the North Pacific Surgical Association, and is a fellow of the Amer-

ican College of Surgeons. He is likewise a member of the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps.

In June, 1897, in Salt Lake City, Dr. Jones was joined in wedlock to Miss Marie F. Fredericks, a native of Salt Lake City. Her parents were early settlers of Utah. Dr. Jones is well known in Masonic circles and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He belongs to the Arctic Club, to the Commercial Club and to the College Club and finds pleasant associations in these relations. He has gained a wide acquaintance in Seattle since his arrival here in the fall of 1907 and he enjoys not only the high regard of those whom he meets socially but also the warm esteem of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession. He has a very successful practice and there is no one more careful to conform his professional service to the highest ethical standards.

ROBERT A. HULBERT.

The ancestry of the Hulbert family is traced back to Scotland, the name Hulbert being derived from Whirlbot. In the early days the highland Scotch chiefs fought with a weapon called the whil bot, a bot which was whirled when thrown at the enemy. His ancestors became so proficient and their skill so great with that weapon that they were called the whirl bots, and in the later centuries the name has been corrupted and changed until it is the Hulbert of today. Representatives of the name in remote generations came to America during colonial days and at the time of the Revolutionary war members of the family served in the war for independence, so that Robert A. Hulbert is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. His parents were Ansel and Lucinda (Cottle) Hulbert, who crossed the plains with an emigrant train and were forced to fight the Indians when en route. They were among the earliest settlers of Seattle and the Sound country, the father having been one of the pioneer lumbermen of the northwest.

Their son, Robert A. Hulbert, born in Seattle, March 10, 1864, pursued his education in the public and private schools and in Washington University. Starting in the business world he was first associated with his father in the lumber trade and is still interested in lumber. He gained a wide business experience with his father and learned to deal with all classes of men, this giving him a broad outlook of life and a comprehensive understanding of men and their motives. He turned from the lumber trade, however, to the profession of law and after preparing for the bar began practice in Everett. His clientage, however, steadily extended over the state and grew to such proportions in Seattle that he returned to his native city, where he is now practicing as a member of the firm of Balinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts. They engage in general law practice and represent some of the largest corporations of the northwest, their clientage being very extensive and of a most important character. Mr. Hulbert is still interested in real estate and in the lumber industry, having holdings in both throughout Washington but he is first and last a lawyer, enamored of his profession and giving to his clients the benefit of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning. Nevertheless, he does not forget that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self respect and above all, to justice and a righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

On the 30th of June, 1906, Mr. Hulbert was married to Miss Margaret Gooch, who is of English parentage. He has two daughters by a former marriage: Mrs. Vivian Wayne Murray, of Ellensburg; and Mildred, at home. In politics he is a republican but is interested in politics only as it affects city, state and country, having no ambition for public office. The only political position that he has ever filled was that of county clerk of Snohomish county, in which capacity he served for two terms. Fraternally he is an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow and he is prominent in various relationships, holding membership in the Rainier and Seattle Golf and Country Clubs, the Cascade Club of Everett, the Automobile Club and the Native Sons of Washington. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in sympathy with its purposes and plans for the improvement and upbuilding of the city, while along strictly professional lines his con-



ROBERT A. HULBERT

nection is with the Bar Association of Seattle, the Bar Association of Washington and the National Bar Association. Thoroughness has characterized his activities in every connection and wisely using the talents and intellectual force with which nature endowed him, he has come to rank with the distinguished lawyers of the northwest.

ROBERT RUSSELL.

Robert Russell, deceased, who was engaged in the general hauling and drayage business at Seattle, was born in Ashland, Ohio, September 14, 1834, his parents being Samuel Woodburn and Jane (Sprott) Russell, who were natives of Beaver and Allegheny counties of Pennsylvania respectively. On leaving the Keystone state they became residents of Ashland, Ohio, and thence removed to Auburn, Indiana, where they remained until they crossed the plains upon an eight months' trip which brought them to the northwest. They arrived at Alki Point, Washington, in the fall of 1853 and took up a donation claim on White river, near the town of Kent. They were driven off their claim by the Indians in 1857 and then settled in the little village of Seattle.

Robert Russell therefore became one of the pioneer residents of this city, where he spent the remainder of his life, and there were few who had so long been witnesses of its growth and progress as he. Mr. Russell watched its transformation from a frontier town to one of the great metropolitan centers of the northwest, with all of the advantages and opportunities known to the older east.

On the 20th of August, 1860, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Joanna Maria Welch, a daughter of John Welch, of Boston, Massachusetts. They crossed the Isthmus of Panama, departing from Boston in 1868 and making the trip from New York to San Francisco in twenty days, while after a voyage of twenty-three days on a sailing vessel they reached Seattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born two children: Robert Emmet, who wedded Miss Mary Sartori; and Ellen Alice.

In public affairs Mr. Russell was always deeply interested and in the year 1884 became a member of the city council, in which he served for a two years' term, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many measures for the public good. He always indorsed plans and projects which led to the upbuilding of his city and he rejoiced in what was accomplished during the long period of his residence here.

JOSEPH P. CREITZ.

Joseph P. Creitz is president of the United States Adjusting Company, in which connection he has a large clientage including some of the most prominent business firms and corporations of Seattle and other parts of the state. A native of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, he was born July 31, 1880, a son of P. J. and Hannah Creitz. His youthful days were spent in the public schools to the age of thirteen years, at which time he took upon himself the responsibilities of business life by securing the situation of messenger in the telegraph office. He there learned telegraphy and afterward became telegraph operator and ticket agent with the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railroad, spending a year in that connection. He next went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and engaged as operator in the Western Union telegraph office, where he continued to the age of seventeen years. He afterward became telegraph operator in the superintendent's office of Armour & Company and when two years had been spent in that position he was transferred to the Chicago office as secretary and operator to the superintendent of telegraphy with the same corporation. Two years later brought him promotion to a position in the purchasing agent's department and after a year he was transferred to the East St. Louis house as secretary and operator for the general manager, there remaining until 1904, when, on account of illness, he was transferred to Chicago and became operator for the superintendent of telegraphy. A year later he was made stenographer and telegraph operator in the Com-

mercial National Bank, where he also spent a year, after which he engaged with the firm of Logan & Bryan in their New York stock exchange house. When about two years had passed in that connection he removed to Goldfield, Nevada, where he was operator in the Stock Exchange until 1907. He next went to San Francisco, where he represented Logan & Bryan, stock brokers of Chicago, as operator for three years, and at the end of that time he spent one year with the International Mercantile & Bond Company. On the expiration of that period he was transferred to the Seattle office as manager, occupying the position for a year.

Mr. Creitz then assumed a partnership relation with the I. H. Jennings Company, and after a year bought out the interests of Mr. Jennings and changed the name to the United States Adjustment Company, of which he has since been president and sole owner. This company does a general adjusting business and makes collections of outstanding accounts for wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers and also keeps its clients posted on credits. Mr. Creitz thus represents from forty to fifty of the leading firms of this city, including the following: Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, Washington Iron Works, Galbraith, Bacon & Company, Contractors' Equipment Company, Richmond Paper Company, North Coast Electric Company, Globe Electric Company, Moran Engineering Company, Seattle Paint Company, The Charles H. Lilly Company, Fisher Flouring Mills Company, New Washington Hotel, Isaacson Company Iron Works, Angeles Brewing Company, Suess Glass Company, H. G. Brace & Company, Imperial Candy Company, Norris Safe & Lock Company, Hofius Steel & Equipment Company, Shell Company of California, The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Bass-Hueter Paint Company, Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Crane Company, J. W. Leavitt & Company, J. B. Powles & Company, Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Company, Albers Brothers Milling Company, and J. T. Hardeman Hat Company. He also represents the Sumner Iron Works of Everett, Washington, and the Puget Sound Iron & Steel Works of Tacoma.

In Seattle Mr. Creitz was married to Miss Virginia W. Krouse, on the 28th of July, 1914. They attend the Episcopal church and Mr. Creitz gives his political allegiance to the republican party, keeping well informed on the question and issues of the day. He belongs to that class of representative citizens to whom advancement and success have come through commendable and legitimate effort. Starting out a boy of thirteen years, empty handed, with no capital save ambition and determination, he has steadily worked his way upward. Opportunity has been to him the spur of industry and he has never feared that laborious attention to business which must precede ascendancy. The years have chronicled his steady progress and he is now accounted one of the successful business men of his adopted city.

HARVEY N. ROTHWEILER.

Harvey N. Rothweiler is conducting business at No. 1830 Broadway under the firm style of Rothweiler & Company and in this connection is benefiting by the experience which he gained in other lines of business, while the enterprise and determination which he displays in his present connection are bringing him substantial success. He has built up an immense trade in handling the Ford cars in the northwest and has designed what is known as the Rothweiler Attachment, whereby he converts a Ford car into a one-ton auto truck. He was born in New York city August 28, 1884, a son of C. F. and Matilda P. (Meyforth) Rothweiler, who were likewise natives of the American metropolis. The father was a merchant of New York city for a number of years and in his later life lived retired, his death occurring in 1894. The mother survives and now makes her home in Seattle with her children. There were three in the family, the eldest of whom is C. F. Rothweiler, who is cashier of the firm of Rothweiler & Company. The other son, Walter, died in New York city in 1890.

While the family were residing in New York Harvey N. Rothweiler pursued his education in the public schools there and continued his studies at the Oak Lake school after the removal of the family to Seattle. He became a resident of the northwest in

1892 and after his schooldays were over went to Alaska with his brother, C. F. Rothweiler. He was a newsboy at the age of fourteen years, selling the San Francisco Examiner, for which he received the price of a dollar and a half per copy and if it had been published three months before it was regarded as a late copy of the paper in Alaska. Mr. Rothweiler was at Dawson and at Fairbanks in 1906 and engaged in mining at the latter place until 1909. He then returned to Seattle and entered the automobile business, in which he has since continued, building up a large trade in this connection. He has always handled the Ford car and his sales have reached an immense figure, for the popularity of the car which he handles is as great in the northwest as in other sections of the country. Moreover, he has added to the car what is known as the Rothweiler Attachment, which converts it into a truck with a ton carrying power. He is ever alert to the opportunities of the trade, is energetic and enterprising, and his well directed labors have brought to him substantial and growing success.

On the 9th of September, 1906, at Fairbanks, Alaska, Mr. Rothweiler was married to Miss Orpha Anne Frazier, a daughter of Cassius and Belle Frazier, of that place. Her father was attorney general of Arizona at one time and is now city attorney of Cordova, Alaska. The mother survives and makes her home in Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Rothweiler have two children, Jean and John, aged five and two years respectively. Since 1892 Mr. Rothweiler has resided in Seattle and has witnessed the wonderful growth of the city. He is a lover of the northwest and regards Seattle as the most attractive residence spot on the face of the globe, being always glad to return after business or other interests call him elsewhere for a time. He belongs to the Seattle Golf Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Arctic Club and is a member of the executive committee of the Washington Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is an earnest republican, but does not demand office as a reward for party fealty. In matters of progressive citizenship, however, he is deeply interested and at all times he seeks to further the progress and upbuilding of Seattle and this section of the country.

EBEN SUMNER OSBORNE.

Eben Sumner Osborne is at the head of the abstract firm of Osborne, Tremper & Company, Incorporated, at Seattle. He was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, May 19, 1856, a son of Eben and Mary J. (Barr) Osborne. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to England, whence representatives of the name came to the new world at the close of the seventeenth century and settled in Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Members of the family fought on land and on sea in the war for independence, as well as in the War of 1812, and two of the uncles of Eben S. Osborne participated in the Civil war in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, one of them being wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill.

Eben Osborne, father of Eben S. Osborne, was born in the Scituate Light House near Plymouth, Massachusetts, where his father kept the light for twenty-five years. Eben Osborne, Sr., died in 1858 at the age of thirty-three years when his son and namesake was but two years of age. As a boy he made trips in Cape Cod fishing crafts and was later interested in the whaling industry, sailing out of New Bedford. He was for a while financially interested in the ship John Jay, and at the time of his death he was engaged in the drug business at Fall River, Massachusetts, his store becoming the headquarters of the New Bedford whalers. His wife was of Scotch-Irish parentage on the paternal side and her father was a tailor of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mrs. Osborne was a well educated woman and possessed marked determination and energy, which characteristics she displayed when, in 1865, she left her home in the east and with her small son, then nine years of age, started for the northwest. They joined the Mercer party and on the steamship Continental traveled around South America and through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco, later making their way northward, arriving in Seattle about the 1st of June, 1866.

At the usual age Eben S. Osborne began his education in the excellent public schools

of Lowell and after coming to the west his opportunities were somewhat limited, although he attended the Territorial University until he reached the age of eighteen years. He entered the law office of the late Judge William H. White and about 1877 became a member of the Seattle bar. He formed a partnership with Isaac M. Hall, with whom he practiced for a short time, and when his association with Judge Hall was discontinued remained in practice alone. In 1878 he was appointed city clerk and occupied that position until the summer of 1885. He had several excellent offers to enter the offices of prominent lawyers of Seattle, but concluded to accept a contract to complete a set of abstract of title books, which he afterward purchased and which constituted the foundation of a business that is now conducted under the name of Osborne, Tremper & Company, Incorporated. He has also become interested in the Seattle Trust Company, of which he is the vice president and a director, and is also vice president of the Washington Title Insurance Company and one of its trustees. His business interests have thus become extensive and of an important character. He has gradually worked his way upward until in his present connections he occupies a prominent place in the business circles of the city.

On the 5th of March, 1879, in Puyallup, Mr. Osborne was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Meeker, a daughter of Ezra and Eliza J. Meeker. Her father is well known for his many activities. He became a pioneer of the northwest in 1853 and for a long period followed farming and merchandising. Recently he has retraced the old Oregon trail and is now seeking to have congress make permanent this old thoroughfare. He is the author of a number of interesting books and is not unknown on the lecture platform. Although now eighty-four years of age, he is still active and his work is resultant. To Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have been born four children. Eben Sumner, Jr., who married Roxy Mendenhall, a niece of J. R. Justice, of Seattle, and has two children, has a large ranch not far from Seattle, where he is dealing in dairy products. His father is also interested in the enterprise. Ezra Meeker Osborne is employed by the firm of Osborne, Tremper & Company. Cora is the wife of the Rev. Hugh Elmer Brown, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church of this city, and they have two sons. Olive is a graduate nurse of Cooper Hospital of Camden, New Jersey, where she is now located, having charge of the surgical ward.

A Presbyterian in religious faith, Mr. Osborne belongs to Westminster church, of which he was one of the founders. He is most earnest in Sunday school work and in fact all of his activities outside of his business are in relation to the church. In politics he is primarily republican, but is somewhat liberal and largely independent in his views. He is in sympathy with the progressive movement of the party and is a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt. At one time he was a Knight of Pythias and became chancellor commander of his lodge, but is no longer affiliated with secret societies outside of a few insurance orders. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Pioneer Association. He became a member of the Home Guards during the Chinese riots in Seattle in 1887 and afterward enlisted in the National Guards of Washington, serving as first sergeant of Company E. He is now identified with the Commercial Club and the Municipal League and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of the city and especially to its development along moral lines.

ALFRED EMERSON KNOFF.

Alfred Emerson Knoff was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, May 2, 1882, and is the eldest son of John J. and Nellie M. Knoff. With his parents he came to Seattle in the fall of 1883, when the Northern Pacific Railway Company extended their railroad to the Pacific northwest. He attended the Seattle public schools, and by carrying newspapers after school he earned enough money at the age of thirteen to enter the Acme Business College. Three days after finishing his course and at the age of fourteen he entered the employ of the Seattle Hardware Company, as office boy. After three years spent in the hardware business he was hired as clerk by O. D. Colvin, then sales agent for the Washburn-Moen department of the American Steel & Wire Company, the latter concern having just been



ALFRED E. KNOFF

formed by John W. Gates. This was in the year 1900. In April, 1904, and at the age of twenty-two, he had worked his way up to manager of the Seattle office of the above company, which enjoys a very large business in this territory and Alaska. The American Steel & Wire Company is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, whose selling organization on the Pacific coast is under the name of the United States Steel Products Company. Mr. Knoff's present official title is sales agent, and he controls, through his high reputation, fair dealings and enviable popularity, a large and growing business.

On June 9, 1903, in Seattle, Mr. Knoff was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Filkins, a daughter of the late Dr. John W. Filkins and Mrs. Clarinda E. Filkins, residing in this city, both early residents of Seattle. They now have one son and two daughters, namely, John Filkins, Dorothy and Margaret, who are eleven, six and three years of age respectively.

Mr. Knoff and his family reside, when in the city, at their home on Queen Ann Hill, the district where in the early days he made enough money carrying newspapers after school to go to business college, and in the summer he spends his time outside of business hours with his family at his country home at Three Tree Point.

While very modest in his ways, Mr. Knoff takes a keen interest in civic and club life. He is a member of long standing in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and has just completed a three year term as trustee. He is very popular in club life and is a member of the Rainier Club, Arctic Club, Seattle Athletic Club, Seattle Golf Club and Earlington Golf and Country Club. He is a Mason of high degree, belonging to both the York and Scottish Rites, and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He possesses the characteristic enterprise of the west and in all that he undertakes, whether of a business or public nature, wins success.

DANIEL KELLEHER.

Daniel Kelleher is a well known representative of banking interests in the northwest, being active in the control of several of the strong financial concerns of Seattle and other cities of the Sound country. A far-sighted and resourceful business man, thoroughly conversant with every phase of banking, he has built his success also upon a knowledge of law, which has been of immense benefit to him in the conduct of his affairs. It was his original purpose to become a member of the bar, but he changed his plans and Seattle's banking interests have greatly benefited thereby.

Mr. Kelleher is a native of Middleboro, Massachusetts, born February 5, 1864. After attending the public schools of his native state he continued his education at Harvard, where he won the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1885. Having prepared for the bar, he entered upon active practice, but turned from that profession to banking and with the passing years his interests have increased in volume and importance. He is now active chairman of the board of directors of the Seattle National Bank and gives the major portion of his time to the duties of that position. He is also president of the Bank of Commerce of Everett, the Bank for Savings in Seattle and the Bank of Commerce of Anacortes, and in all of these is a large stockholder, being now a director and officer in four of the important banks of the northwest. He is likewise interested in the lumber trade and is president of the Riverside Lumber Company.

On the 26th of April, 1894, in Seattle, Mr. Kelleher was married to Miss Elsie Campbell Miller, a daughter of General Gilbert S. and Nannie Rose Miller. Her father served on the staff of General Stonewall Jackson during the Civil war. The children of this marriage are: Hugh Garland Miller, twenty years of age, now attending Harvard College; and Campbell, who is in school at Pomfret, Connecticut. The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Kelleher is very prominent in club circles, holding membership with the Rainier, Country, College, Athletic, Golf, Arctic and Harvard Clubs of Seattle and New York. His political indorsement is given to the democratic party and he has recently been appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo a member of the committee to arrange

for the visit of the financiers of this country to South America. For twenty-five years he has made his home in Seattle and five years ago he purchased Mount Airy, a famous estate of twenty-four hundred acres, in the valley of Virginia, formerly the property of John G. Miller, father of General Gilbert S. Miller. He visits this estate once or twice each year. One of the strong elements in his success has been the marked discrimination which he has made in placing his investments. He seems to readily comprehend the possibilities, opportunities and difficulties of a business situation and avoids the latter while improving the former. To know when and where to use his powers and just what opportunities to embrace is often the salient feature that carries the successful man beyond his fellows and enables him to become a power in his chosen field.

G. HENRY WHITCOMB.

G. Henry Whitcomb became the pioneer in the manufacture of envelopes and throughout his life retained the position of the foremost representative of that great industry in the country. But while he retained his residence and manufacturing interests in the east he became identified with the business life of Seattle and as such left his impress upon its history. He was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, September 26, 1842, a son of David and Margaret (Cummings) Whitcomb. He was fortunate in being surrounded in his youth by the refining influences of a good Christian home, notwithstanding the rigid discipline that was exerted in New England at that time, when force and not persuasion was the ruling element. In 1854 the father removed his family to Worcester, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1887. There Mr. Whitcomb attended the Thomas Street school and later he became a student in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in the class of 1860. About the time the Civil war broke out he became a student in Amherst College and was graduated therefrom with high honors in the class of 1864.

It was immediately afterward that Mr. Whitcomb became connected with the business of envelope manufacturing, in which connection he built up a business of extensive proportions. The enterprise became one of the mammoth industries of New England and although many of the United States patents on envelope machines have been granted to Worcester inventors, it was Mr. Whitcomb who turned inventive genius into constructive channels and in the face of countless obstacles developed a new and extensive industry. The first machine built to manufacture envelopes was very crude in character and imperfect in workmanship. Its inventor was Mr. Whitcomb's first employe. Mr. Whitcomb realized the value of the invention even though the project was then in embryo and with the passing years his business made such strides along the line of improvement and progress that it became the largest concern of the kind in the world. A contemporary biographer wrote of him in this connection:

"To Mr. Whitcomb's remarkable success in the envelope business his many qualities contributed. He started on the broad foundation of absolute integrity and never allowed a dishonest act or unfair move, no matter how bitter the competition, to mar his reputation for fair dealing. He was gifted with clear judgment and had the will and unruffled patience and perseverance to follow that judgment. Further, he knew how to train men to assist him. Many of them left him at most inconvenient seasons but he never failed to pick men from the ranks to fill their places. In Mr. Whitcomb's employ, more than in that of any other manufacturer, the men most prominent in the envelope world have been trained and developed, many of them starting with him as mere boys. Such men as the Swift brothers, James Logan, John S. Brigham, subsequently founders of the Logan, Swift and Brigham Envelope Company, Charles W. Gray, later of the New England Envelope Company, John R. Sherman, later of the Sherman Envelope Company, Byron Emerson of the American Envelope Company, Frederick A. Bill, of the Springfield Envelope Company, Ezra Waterhouse of the Worcester Envelope Company, and many others obtained their training and experience by their association as clerks and heads of departments of G. Henry Whitcomb & Company."

While Mr. Whitcomb gained the foremost position as an envelope manufacturer, this by no means covered the scope of his activities, for he proved equally capable in the establishment and management of various other business concerns. He became interested in banks and trust corporations in the development of farming interests and in many other enterprises, all of which he successfully managed. His sound judgment enabled him to readily recognize the possibilities of a business situation and utilize each opportunity in a most effective way. He ever realized the value of real-estate investment and found pleasure in handling the developing property. After disposing of his envelope business he devoted much of his time to real estate. He became the owner of various stores, office buildings and warehouses in Pueblo, Colorado, and at one time owned six improved properties there.

His identification with the northwest dated from 1878. While visiting this section of the country he first invested in Seattle property and as the years went on he improved and developed those properties which he thus controlled. He was largely instrumental in fixing the business center of Seattle by erecting on Second avenue the Estabrook building, the Arcade building, the Whitcomb building, the Arcade Annex building, the Amherst building and the Washington Annex Hotel. He felt that Seattle was destined to become the metropolis in the northwest and proved his faith in its future by continuing to purchase and improve property and found his faith justified in the growth and development of the city. Of him it has been said: "A man of rare ability, absolute integrity and irreproachable character, he was a unique blending of the forceful traits of the successful man of action and the sweet and lovable disposition of the Christian father. For keen judgment and the unflinching courage to act on that judgment, regardless of obstacles, discouragements and the desertion even of his business associates, Mr. Whitcomb has been a marked leader in his generation. His leadership has not been of exhortation or preaching, or even public example, but the quiet, unobtrusive pushing ahead into new fields throughout his long life."

In 1895 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Whitcomb and Miss Abbie Estabrook, a daughter of Frank and Margaret Estabrook, of Dayton, Ohio, and they became parents of seven children, four of whom reached adult age. The mother passed away in 1900 and in 1902 the daughter, Emma Caroline, was called to her final home. The three surviving sons are: Henry E., of Worcester; David, living in Seattle; and Ernest M., of Amherst, Massachusetts. Mr. Whitcomb was again married in 1902, his second union being with Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wickware, of Seattle.

To have instituted and controlled mammoth business interests and the attainment of notable success entitles one to more than passing notice, but the life work of Mr. Whitcomb contained many other valuable lessons which might be profitably considered and pondered. While he attempted important things and accomplished what he attempted, his success never represented another's losses but resulted from effort intelligently applied and the generous use which he made of his means in assisting others marked him as a man of kindly spirit who recognized the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. He constantly labored for the right and from his earliest youth he devoted a large portion of his time to the service of others. The cause of education was one of his deepest interests and he was elected to the position of a life trustee of Amherst College. His service of a number of years on the finance committee was an element in greatly enlarging the endowment fund of that institution. In 1897-8 he acted as treasurer of the college, covering an emergency period in its history and aiding in establishing its business on a successful basis. For many years he was a trustee and a member of the finance committee of Mount Holyoke College for girls at South Hadley, Massachusetts, and other institutions found in him a friend and supporter. It would be difficult to measure the extent of his aid and influence, for he was constantly helping a fellow traveler on life's journey, putting forth his efforts for good where assistance was most needed and thus becoming a factor in ameliorating hard conditions for the unfortunate and supplanting want with comfort.

His religious faith was evidenced in his membership in the Plymouth Congregational church of Worcester, which he joined in early life and remained thereafter an active member and generous supporter. For many years he was teacher of a Sunday school class, was a trustee of his church and at the time of his death was serving as deacon.

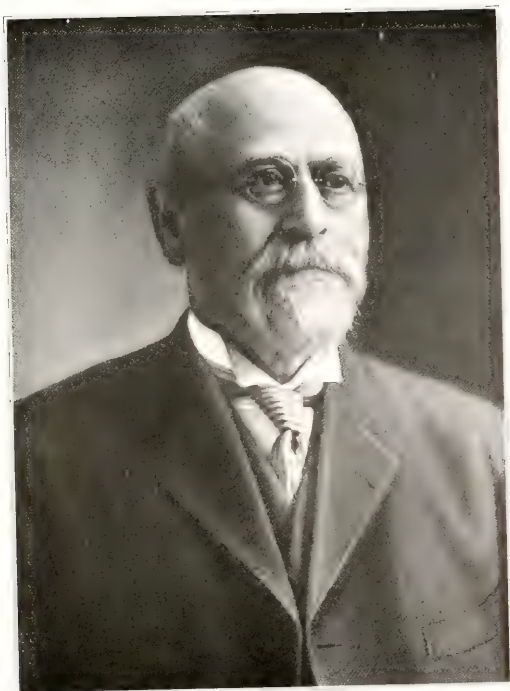
He not only labored in the church in which he held membership but in that greater organization which reached out as a Christianizing influence over the country. He served as a member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions during sixteen years and acted as chairman of the board. During all those years he rarely failed to attend its weekly meetings in Boston, thus making a sacrifice that few business men would do. After the rules of the American board retired him from his position, he was made a member of the executive and finance committee of the American Missionary Association—the great home missionary agent of the Congregational church—and regularly attended their meetings in New York city until he was forbidden by his physician to make the journey. He was a man of very deep religious beliefs which found expression in his every day life. His kindness to the unfortunate was not impelled by a sense of duty but by a sincere interest in his fellowmen, and the sincerity and simplicity of his daily life was most beautiful and formed an even balance with his business strength and resourcefulness. Throughout his entire life he never deviated from a course that he believed to be right and he occupied a central place on the stage of action not only in commercial but also in church and humanitarian circles.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Extensive and important are the business interests which claim the attention and which profit by the direction of William Walker, a capitalist, largely interested in the Puget Mill Company and the Puget Sound Commercial Company, his identification with the latter being that of vice president. Ready discernment of advantages of a situation, a quickness in discriminating between the essential and the nonessential features of business, a notable power in combining unrelated and oftentimes seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole have been salient features in his career. He made his start in the business world at the age of fifteen years, previous to which time his training had been that of farm life with the further advantages of a public school and academic education, the latter acquired in Skowhegan, Maine.

A native of the Pine Tree state, William Walker was born in Solon, November 1, 1840, a son of James Martin and Eliza (Heald) Walker. The family is of ancient Scotch lineage, removing to the north of Ireland in the reign of James I. The line of descent of William Walker is as follows: I. Rev. George Walker lived in Londonderry, Ireland, and died there in 1689. II. Andrew Walker settled at Tewksberry, Massachusetts, and died there in 1739. He was an uncle of General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame. III. James Walker, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, married a daughter of Colonel John Goff, for whom that town was named. IV. Silas Walker, of Goffstown. V. William Walker was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1770 and served in the War of 1812. VI. James Martin Walker, born in Goffstown in 1798, married Eliza Heald, a daughter of Colonel Jonas Heald, of Acton, New Hampshire. VII. Cyrus Walker. VIII. William Walker.

Leaving the farm at the age of fifteen years, William Walker was employed for a brief period in a carriage factory and for some time in a machine shop in Skowhegan, Maine, and he became the owner of a one-fourth interest in a chisel and skate factory in Skowhegan. The year 1868 witnessed his arrival in Washington, whither he came for the purpose of visiting his brother Cyrus, making the journey by way of Panama and Aspinwall. Here he remained until the overland railway to California was completed and by that road he returned to his home in New England. But the west had taken firm hold upon him and he immediately disposed of his interests in the chisel and skate factory at a loss and with his family returned to this state in 1870. Settling at Port Gamble, he became master mechanic with the Puget Mill Company and was advanced to the position of engineer in chief, his time being thus spent for seven years. In 1877 he purchased stock in the Puget Mill Company, which has always been a close corporation, Mr. Walker being the only man outside of the original owners and their heirs to become a stockholder in the business. The same year the Puget Sound Commercial Company was



WILLIAM WALKER

organized as an accessory enterprise to the Puget Mill Company, for the purpose of owning and operating vessels to carry the mill product and conduct a general carrying trade to foreign ports. The Puget Mill Company is a California corporation, while the Puget Sound Commercial Company is a strictly Washington corporation, of which Cyrus Walker has been president and William Walker the vice president from the beginning. Various subsidiary companies have been instituted from time to time and many investments have been made in timber lands, which have largely increased in value. The Puget Mill Company has developed many tracts in Seattle and laid out many desirable city additions. William Walker is especially efficient in the indispensable technical details of manufacturing. He has done much to adopt eastern models in order to handle the timber of this coast. He made a number of important innovations which he did not patent that are now in general and unrestricted use and he is regarded as the main factor in the evolution of mill machinery in the northwest and in the development of technical milling operations. To him work of that kind is a genuine pleasure and he has been an ardent student in that field, making improvements continually.

On the 24th of January, 1864, in Skowhegan, Maine, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Emma Jane Williams, who was a daughter of C. A. Williams, and who passed away July 6, 1910, leaving one child, Maud, now the wife of Edwin G. Ames, of Seattle.

Mr. Walker is an active and prominent Mason, holding membership in Franklin Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., of Fort Gamble, which was the second Masonic lodge instituted in the state. He is also a Knight Templar Mason and has attained the thirty-second degree in Lawson Consistory. He belongs to the Rainier Club and is a life member of both the Arctic and the Seattle Athletic Clubs. In a history of commercial development having to do with the utilization of the natural resources of the northwest his name figures prominently, his labors having constituted a dynamic force. He early had the prescience to discern something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and, acting according to the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has reaped in the fullness of time the rich harvests of his labors and also the aftermath.

EDWARD WYMAN CUMMINGS.

Motherless at the age of fourteen and starting out at that time to earn his own living, Edward Wyman Cummings advanced steadily from the humble position of a grocery clerk until he became one of the foremost engineers of the northwest. The position which he attained in the field of his chosen profession is indicated by the fact that he was assistant engineer of Seattle at the time of the construction of the Cedar river waterworks. He was born at Bunker Hill, Illinois, September 20, 1862, a son of Jonathan Wyman Cummings and a descendant of Hannah Cummings, who in 1814 married General Isaac Stevens, a former governor of Washington territory and superintendent of Indian affairs. Jonathan Wyman Cummings was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, in 1814 and at the time of the Civil war served with the Army of the Mississippi. He was one of the seven hundred and eighty-eight who lost their lives when the steamer Runyon sank in the Mississippi. The ancestral history of Edward W. Cummings can be traced back to General Ebenezer Waltron, who saw much active service during the first years of the Revolutionary war, taking an active part in winning independence for the nation. During the succeeding twenty years of his life he was a very active figure in political circles. It was during the infancy of Edward W. Cummings that the father lost his life and the mother afterward married again. She died when her son was but fourteen years of age, at which time he began earning his own living, first as a grocery clerk in his stepfather's store and afterward in connection with the engineering department of the city of St. Paul. He was a member of a surveying party engaged on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and remained a resident of the west, being continuously engaged in the engineering and contracting business to the time of his death. There are now in active operation more than forty electric light plants and waterworks systems that were designed and built by him in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. As assistant engineer of Seattle he was actively engaged in the con-

struction of the Cedar river waterworks and it is due in no small measure to his efforts that the city has such an efficient and adequate plant. At the time of his death he was engaged in the execution of a contract for the Great Northern Railroad Company at Vancouver, British Columbia. He had advanced far in his profession, developing his powers through practical experience and at the same time he was very particular to broaden his knowledge through the reading of scientific journals.

In 1897, at Walla Walla, Washington, Mr. Cummings was married to Miss Ida Babcock. Her parents were Alfred and Ellen (Wilson) Babcock. Her father came to Washington by wagon in 1859 and was the first merchant of Walla Walla. He also owned a farm that covered what is now the center of the city and he filled the office of state grain inspector there. He was born in Maine and died in Walla Walla, Washington, in 1912, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife was a native of Missouri and from that state came to the northwest. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Cummings was Richard Babcock, who also settled in Walla Walla in the early days and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years, being the oldest man in the state at the time of his death. He was considered a remarkable speller and would carry off all the honors in that line. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings became the parents of two children, Marion and Mildred.

In his political views Mr. Cummings was a republican and his religious faith found expression in his membership in the Prospect Congregational church. He belonged to the Arctic Club, to the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Engineers' Society. None of the duties and responsibilities of life were by him neglected, yet his attention was chiefly devoted to his profession, and his close application in his chosen life work placed him in a most enviable and creditable position.

B. J. PERKINSON.

The life of the ordinary business man has none of those spectacular phases which are manifest in connection with the career of the political or military leader but it is none the less favorable and none the less essential, and the student of biography may learn much that is worth while from the history of a man whose life is characterized by steady progress and an honorable utilization of opportunity. Such is the record of B. J. Perkinson, a leading figure in real-estate circles in Seattle. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, May 1, 1879, a son of Benjamin J. and Eliza (McCullers) Perkinson. The father, now deceased, was a native of North Carolina, and was a wagon maker by trade. For some time he conducted business along that line very successfully but during the Civil war period he devoted his factory to the manufacture of cannon and to other uses for promoting the Confederate cause. His wife was a native of Scotland and in early girlhood came with her parents to America. To Mr. and Mrs. Perkinson were born ten children, of whom B. J. is the youngest.

After attending the public schools of Raleigh to the age of fourteen years he started out in business life on his own account, being first employed as a messenger boy by W. H. and R. S. Tucker & Company, leading merchants, who at that time owned and conducted the largest dry-goods house in the south. His initial salary was two dollars per week and he remained with the firm for two years but during that time was constantly studying with the help of his mother, who was ambitious that he should have a good education and be well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. The other members of the family had all been given liberal educational opportunities, attending college or university, but the war caused the complete financial ruin of the father and B. J. Perkinson was therefore obliged to begin work at an early age, which naturally curtailed his educational opportunities. After leaving his first employers he was with the Allen & Crane Company, mechanical engineers of Raleigh, North Carolina, serving an apprenticeship of four years, during which time he gained comprehensive knowledge of the business, acquainting himself with fine machine work, patent tool work, etc. He never followed the trade, however, for after spending four years as an apprentice he joined a companion, John Harrell, and started upon a tour that covered several months. They had a cinematograph, purchased

of G. Lubin, of Philadelphia, which was the first effort ever made in the United States in what has since developed into the moving picture business. They gave exhibits all along the Atlantic coast, through the towns of the south, but the venture proved a failure, as the public had not then been educated to enjoy the "movies" and of course in that initial stage the working of the machine was somewhat crude.

All this time Mr. Perkinson had studied music, being a great lover of the art, and after the cinematograph venture he entered the field as a salesman for pianos, organs and sewing machines. He left his native state and located in Baltimore, Maryland, becoming associated with the H. R. Eisenbrandt music house, the oldest in Baltimore. He represented the firm in the sale of pianos for several years and was afterward with John Wanamaker, of New York, acting as a salesman in the piano and art department in the great New York store. Sometime afterward he became associated with the Steinway interests, which he represented in Los Angeles, California, during the succeeding two and a half years. At the end of that time he was sent to San Francisco, where the Steinway pianos are handled by the great house of Sherman, Clay & Company. Sometime afterward he was transferred to Seattle, where he arrived in 1904, becoming sales manager for Sherman, Clay & Company in this city. After a year, however, he decided to enter the real-estate business on his own account and when he had conducted an independent business for a period he became manager for the McLaughlin Realty Company, entering upon that connection in 1907. He continued with the company for three years, or until 1910, when he accepted the position of manager with John Davis & Company, conducting the largest real-estate business west of the Mississippi river, employing fifty-three men in the office alone. He has since retained this connection and is a well known representative of real-estate circles in Seattle. He fills the most important position with the firm and an annual business exceeding over two million dollars passes through his house.

On the 20th of July, 1905, Mr. Perkinson was married in St. Mark's church in Seattle, by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, to Miss Irene Mercer Caskey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Curtis Caskey, a native of Saginaw, Michigan, and of Scotch descent. They have two children: Gene C., born February 2, 1908; and Benjamin Jordan, born June 20, 1914.

The family reside at No. 509 Seventeenth avenue North, and the religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Perkinson is that of the Baptist church. In politics he is a democrat and his interest in social affairs is manifest in his membership in the Seattle Athletic, the Seattle Automobile and the Seattle Gun Clubs. He finds his chief diversion and recreation in fishing, hunting and motoring. He leads a very active business life and his individual efforts have brought him to the front as one of the foremost real-estate dealers of the northwest. His life record indicates what may be accomplished in this field where effort and ambition are unhampered by caste or class. Working his way steadily upward from the age of fourteen years, dependent entirely upon his own resources, he has advanced steadily step by step and each forward move that he has made has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, until he now figures as the chief factor in the extensive real-estate transactions which are being annually made in Seattle.

GEORGE WATKIN EVANS.

George Watkin Evans has done a great deal of important work in the field of mining engineering and is one of the best known consulting mining engineers in the northwest. He was born in Abercarne, South Wales, March 5, 1876, a son of Watkin and Catherine Evans, who are at present living at Renton, King county, Washington. The father engaged in coal mining in his native land. The parents are great lovers of vocal music, a characteristic of the Welsh people, and they are also devoted to the Baptist church, to which they belong.

George W. Evans was graduated from the State College of Washington at Pullman, Washington, in the department of mining engineering with the class of 1903 and received both the Bachelor of Science and the Engineer of Mines degrees. Through his technical school training he gained a scientific knowledge of the mining industry but many years

before he had become identified with mining, as when only eleven years of age he entered the coal mines of this state and worked therein for ten years, the practical knowledge of conditions and methods which he gained proving of great importance to him in his later work. He became a member of the Geological Survey and in 1897 took an outfit to the Klondike. He was later engaged in mining for some time and subsequently became chief of coal surveys of the Washington Geological Survey, which important position he filled from 1909 to 1912. His excellent work attracted the attention of large eastern interests and he became their examining mining engineer and examined large Canadian coal fields for Canadian and London capital. In 1911 and again in 1913 he was consulting mining engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines and has also held that position in the United States Navy, in which capacity he examined the Matanuska coal field for the navy during the summer of 1913. He is also consulting mining engineer for the coal division, Northern Pacific Railroad, and is consulting mining geologist for the Carbon Hill Coal Company and mining engineer for the Hyde Coal Company. He is recognized as an authority in this field and is well known throughout engineering circles in America.

Mr. Evans was married in Garfield, Washington, March 12, 1902, to Miss Olivia L. Laird, a daughter of Samuel T. and Elizabeth Laird. Mrs. Evans has a college education, is very fond of music and is devoted to her home and children, taking little pleasure in society. She has three sons, Watkin L., Blodwen E. and Lloyd George.

Mr. Evans is an ardent republican, believing that the party's principles are best adapted to secure the permanent prosperity of the country. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and in his dealings with his fellows embodies the spirit of brotherhood that is the foundation of that great order. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society and along strictly professional lines belongs to the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He has gained an enviable position in his profession and through the integrity of his life has also won the confidence and good will of all who have come in contact with him.

HARRY A. BIGELOW.

Harry A. Bigelow of Seattle had a wide acquaintance throughout the northwest and his demise, which occurred on the 28th of July, 1907, in Karlsbad, Austria, was deeply deplored by the many who had learned to esteem highly his business ability and to honor and respect him for his sterling worth as a man. He had extensive mining interests, was for a number of years engaged in the real estate and brokerage business and was one of the incorporators of the Queen Oil Company, owning valuable lands in Kern county, California. He was also a leader in fraternal circles and in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Bigelow was a native of Hillsdale county, Michigan, his birth occurring on the 1st of November, 1848. His parents were Townsend and Diana H. Bigelow. His early life was spent in a rural district and his educational advantages were quite limited. Desiring to learn more of the world, at the age of sixteen he went to Illinois and there enlisted in Company M, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry for service in the Civil war. His command was a part of the Army of the Tennessee commanded by General Thomas, and Mr. Bigelow remained at the front until he was honorably discharged at Montgomery, Alabama. He returned to Illinois and continued his education but his experience in the south had made him restless and filled him with the desire to go to the far west, concerning which he had heard many favorable reports.

In October, 1869, in company with a sister, Mrs. Julius Horton, and her family, Mr. Bigelow went to San Francisco by way of the Union Pacific Railroad and there took a sailing vessel for Seattle. He was employed in various lines of business until 1878, when he entered the employ of one of Seattle's leading mercantile firms, with whom he remained for several years. In 1890 he was appointed deputy United States marshal by President Harrison and for three years was chief deputy of the state of Washington. He performed the duties of his important office in an efficient manner, making a record highly to his



HARRY A BIGELOW

credit. Upon retiring from that office he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, to which he devoted his time and attention until July, 1897. He then sailed for Dawson, Alaska, by way of St. Michaels, but on account of low water in the Yukon river was unable to reach the great gold metropolis and located at Rampart City on Manook creek in American territory. During the year which he devoted to prospecting he secured an interest in twenty-one mining claims and at the end of that time resolved to return to Seattle. In company with his son and three others he set out in a row boat and by traveling night and day made the thousand miles to St. Michaels in twelve days. At that port the party took steamer for Seattle. In November, 1898, he again embarked in the real estate business, in which he continued until March, 1901. He then became one of the incorporators of the Queen Oil Company, owning valuable lands in Kern county, California, and continued his connection with that company during the remainder of his life. He passed away at Karlsbad, Austria, on the 28th of July, 1907.

Mr. Bigelow was married in September, 1873, to Miss Emma K. Hall, a daughter of W. B. Hall, who was born in Indiana in 1843. In early life Mr. Hall went to Adair county, Iowa, where he resided for a number of years. He was quite active in political circles there and was county clerk and surveyor for twelve years. In 1870 he came to Seattle and under General McMicken surveyed all of the townships in King county and also did surveying work in other sections. His records and surveys have never been superseded, as he was very accurate in his work. About thirty years ago he retired from active life and is now living with his daughter Mrs. Bigelow. He was married in Indiana to Miss Sarah Crane, who died in February, 1907. To them were born three children, Mrs. Bigelow; Walter A., of Seattle; and Fred M., who died in 1887. Mr. Hall is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow were born three children, Lillian Floy, Clair Vivian and D. Earl.

Mr. Bigelow was a loyal republican but was not bitterly partisan, placing the public welfare above party interests. Although devoted to his city and section, he thought in terms of national life and his sincere and practical Americanism was one of his most dominant traits. He was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, was a charter member of Stevens Post, No. 1, the first post formed in the state of Washington, of which he served as commander for three years, and in June, 1901, he was elected commander of the Department of Washington and Alaska. His connection with the Masonic fraternity dated from 1872 and he belonged to St. John's Lodge, No. 9. F. & A. M.; Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Seattle Council, No. 6, R. & S. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Lawson Consistory, No. 1, and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, in which order he gained distinction. In 1884 he took part in the organization of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Washington and he was elected sitting past grand chancellor. In 1885 he was chosen supreme representative of the state of Washington to the supreme lodge and attended every session of that body from that time until about four years prior to his demise. He organized the military branch of that order in this state and for eight years served as brigadier general. He was very successful in his business enterprises but never allowed his financial interests to monopolize his time, recognizing that there are other things in life which are more worth while than the mere accumulation of a fortune. Aside from the important work which he did in fraternal circles, he took an active part in many movements which sought the public welfare; and his cooperation was a potent factor in the development of Seattle and the northwest along various lines.

FRANK MORRELL JORDAN.

Frank Morrell Jordan, who for more than a quarter of a century has been actively engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Seattle, was born in Auburn, Maine, December 9, 1863, a son of Francis Michael and Parthena (Ricker) Jordan. He is a descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan, who left England in 1640 and settled in Maine. He attended the public schools of Auburn and continued his education in Williams College

at Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. When his college days were over he spent a year as clerk in the war department at Washington, D. C., after which he came to Seattle and has since been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, operating largely along those lines, his clientage now being extensive. During the last ten years he has devoted most of his time to opening and developing properties in Alaska, including a copper and gold mine at Ellamar and a marble quarry at El Capitan, Alaska. His business affairs are wisely directed and his sound judgment finds expression in success.

On the 30th of March, 1897, in Salem, Oregon, Mr. Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Ada M. Risdon, a daughter of Dr. A. D. and Caroline A. (Roe) Risdon. They have one child, Helen Edes Jordan, who was born August 31, 1902. Mr. Jordan gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a member of the Seattle Commercial Club, the University Club and the Athletic Club. He has been connected with Seattle throughout the entire period of its development since the fire of 1889 and has been in hearty sympathy with the movement for the building of the city upon broader and more beautiful municipal lines. He co-operates in various movements for civic progress and holds to all those things which are a matter of civic virtue.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL JACKSON.

Varied, interesting and oftentimes exciting were the experiences which featured in the life record of Captain Samuel Jackson, who sailed on the high seas in various parts of the globe and was twice shipwrecked. The later years of his life were spent in Seattle, where he passed away October 17, 1912, when in the eightieth year of his age. He was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 7, 1832, and at the age of ten years went with his father on a fishing schooner, in which manner his time was passed for seven years, when he became connected with deep sea interests. On one of his early voyages to the Pacific coast the vessel was wrecked near the equator, but all hands escaped in a life boat and reached land four days later. Captain Jackson afterward worked his way back to Philadelphia by way of Valparaiso and later sailed out of Boston on one of the boats of a packet line bound for Liverpool. He was connected with that line for five years, after which he shipped as boatswain on the Niagara and during the trip from New York to Liverpool was wrecked in the Irish channel, on which occasion two of the crew were lost. He spent the summer of 1856 on the Great Lakes, returning to New York in the fall, after which he sailed as second mate on the ship Webfoot, which arrived in San Francisco in May, 1857. Captain Jackson spent three months in the mines of California and next sailed for Hongkong, China. In 1858 he reached Puget Sound on the ship White Swallow and during the succeeding three years worked in the mines of California, Nevada and Mexico.

In 1861 he returned to Seattle, where he continued to reside until his death. From 1861 forward he was identified with navigation interests of the northwest. He began steamboating on the Ranger No. 2 and after a short time became pilot on the J. B. Libby. From that boat he went to the steamer Idaho, which he commanded, and later he was in charge of the Varuna until he went to the Columbia. He subsequently handled the tugs Colombia and Blakely, after which the Fanny Lake and Otter were his next boats. Subsequently he operated the New Tacoma, engaged in towing. For a long time he was in the employ of the Washington Steamboat Company and was one of the last masters of the steamer Washington. He retired about 1893 but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and, not content without occupation, he later secured employment at the navy yard.

At Seattle, in 1892, Captain Jackson was united in marriage to Mrs. Rose (McLean) Olney, who was born in Maine and is a daughter of Charles E. McLean, who made his way across the plains to San Francisco in 1859 and in 1861 came to Seattle, where he was actively and prominently engaged in the logging business until his death, which occurred in 1888. He also took a prominent part in promoting the welfare and upbuilding

of the city in pioneer times. He married Jeannette McKenzie, of New Brunswick, and they became the parents of a son and four daughters: Georgia, the wife of C. H. Burnett; Mrs. Jackson; Charles E. and Alice, who have passed away; and Mrs. Jennie Davis, of Seattle. The daughter Rose was married in Seattle to Captain H. J. Olney, who was born in Franklin county, Iowa, and for years was one of the best known men on the boats on Puget Sound. He was employed on many of the early craft and in 1879 built the twin propeller *Susie*. In 1882 he was interested with D. R. Jackson in the organization of the Washington Steamboat Company and after severing his connection with that corporation he purchased the old Columbia river steamer *Gazelle*, which he operated until he secured the *Irving*. He was thirty-eight years of age when he passed away in January, 1888. Four years later his widow became the wife of Captain Jackson and to this union was born a daughter, who is now Mrs. Chester Campbell and who has one daughter, Rozellna Helen.

A long life of activity and usefulness was that of Captain Samuel Jackson, who passed away on the 17th of October, 1912. Practically seventy years had been devoted to sailing or kindred interests and there was no phase of life on the high seas or on the inland waters with which he was not familiar. He watched the development of marine transportation in the northwest and was among those whose efforts contributed to the improvement of the service.

JAMES BEATY EAGLESON, M. D.

The tendency toward specialization along all professional lines is more and more manifest. It is a well recognized fact that the highest degree of efficiency is when one after mastering general basic principles concentrates his energies upon a particular field, thereby gaining a more accurate and comprehensive knowledge than he could otherwise hope to attain. Following this trend of the times, Dr. Eagleson has during the past fourteen years limited his professional work to general surgery and his marked ability in that field is recognized by the laity as well as the public. He is now in the prime of life, having hardly reached the zenith of his powers. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 30, 1862, a son of William and Elizabeth (Hodsen) Eagleson. The father was born in Ballymeny, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1802, and during his infancy was brought to America by his parents. He lived in southern Ohio and in Indiana in pioneer times, settling on a farm at the edge of Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1840 and there continuing until his death, which occurred in 1886. He was a lifelong democrat and an ardent admirer of President Andrew Jackson, while of Senator (afterward governor) William Allen, of Ohio, he was a warm personal friend. His wife was of Scotch descent, so that the mingled blood of Scotch and Irish ancestry flows through the veins of Dr. Eagleson.

After attending public and private schools Dr. Eagleson became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1885. His early environment was the home farm and for four years he taught school before qualifying for the practice of medicine. After his graduation he entered at once upon his professional duties and since 1887 has been engaged in practice in Seattle. Almost immediately after his arrival in the northwest he was accorded a liberal practice that has gained in volume and importance and his superior skill in surgical work, leading to greater and greater demands upon his time and energy in that connection, has led him in the past fourteen years to concentrate his attention upon general surgery. He formerly served as surgeon general for the Washington National Guard but is now retired. He is, however, a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He has filled the office of president of the state medical examining board and of the state board of health and was in the United States Marine Hospital service in Seattle from 1887 until 1898, or for a period of eleven years. Aside from his profession he has business interests as a trustee and medical director of the Northern Life Insurance Company.

On the 1st of July, 1889, at Seattle, Dr. Eagleson was married to Miss Blanche Mills,

who was born in Michigan and in early childhood removed to California. She afterward lived at Walla Walla and attended Whitman College, while later she became a student in the University of Washington. She is a daughter of E. W. and Helen Mills, who removed from Walla Walla to Seattle in 1888. Dr. and Mrs. Eagleson have four children, James M., Helen E., Margaret E. and Jean M.

Dr. Eagleson is public spirited in citizenship and in all matters of civic welfare and was a member of the charter revision committee. His interests and activities have always been such as touch the highest things of life, as is indicated in the fact that he is a trustee of Adelpia College, that he is vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association and that he has membership with the Municipal League and the Chamber of Commerce, organizations which are seeking to better conditions in Seattle along many lines. He is also a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church and in club circles he is well known as a member of the College, University and Arctic clubs. His investigation and researches have largely been along scientific lines, attested by the fact of his membership in the County, State and American Medical Associations, the Northern Pacific Surgical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, and the American College of Surgeons. His studies have thus had to do with the line of his profession and also with those broader subjects which touch community life in general and have to do with the world's progress.

PAUL PAGE WHITHAM.

There is perhaps no resident of Seattle who has studied more closely public conditions bearing upon the welfare, upbuilding and progress of the city than Paul Page Whitham. Recognizing the value of the splendid natural resources of the northwest and of this city, with its harbor facilities, in particular, he believes that there is a wonderful future before Seattle and his efforts are proving a practical and effective force in bringing about general development. He has here resided since the summer of 1902, coming to the northwest in early manhood. He was born in Champaign, Illinois, May 30, 1878, and comes of a family originally from England, although settlement was made by representatives of the family in Virginia in 1775. His father, Robert F. Whitham, a native of Ohio, was a civil engineer by profession and in the year 1880 drove with a team and wagon from Salt Lake City to Olympia prior to the advent of the railroads in the northwest. He left behind him his wife and children. Mrs. Whitham bore the maiden name of Martha E. Page and was a representative of the Page family that was established in Massachusetts in 1630. In the spring of 1881 Mrs. Whitham, with her two children, Paul, three years of age, and John, aged six months, traveled from Omaha, Nebraska, to Olympia by way of the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, thence on the old side-wheel steamer Idaho to Seattle and on the historic Sound steamer Willie from Seattle to Olympia, the trip requiring in all sixteen days. Several years later Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Whitham went to live on the old Wiley donation claim, at Gull Harbor, about four miles north of Olympia, and Mr. Whitham still occupies his farm at South Bay. His wife, however, passed away in April, 1915, survived by her husband, her sons, Paul, Carl and Lynn, and a daughter, Ruth.

Paul P. Whitham has spent practically his entire life in the northwest. He completed his public-school studies in the Olympia high school, from which he was graduated in 1898, after which he studied engineering in the University of Illinois, leaving that school in 1901. He entered upon active work in the field of surveying and engineering and after spending a year in surveying and mining work in eastern Washington and British Columbia came to Seattle in the summer of 1902 and obtained the position of draftsman in the city engineer's office. He passed through various grades of work in that office, finally becoming assistant franchise inspector, which position he filled until the formation



PAUL P. WHITHAM

of the department of public utilities, when he became field assistant superintendent of public utilities, having charge of engineering, inspection and construction work, this department being organized in 1908. The position was later designated as that of chief engineer of the department of public utilities. During 1911, while still acting in that capacity, he spent some time with Virgil G. Bogue in the preparation of the Plan of Seattle, having particular charge of the transportation and water front features of the plan. He also obtained a short leave of absence in 1911-12 and worked as principal assistant to Mr. Bogue in the preparation of the harbor plans for Tacoma.

Early in 1912 Mr. Whitham resigned as chief engineer of the public utilities department and became principal assistant engineer under R. H. Thompson, chief engineer of the port of Seattle. During 1912 he obtained leave of absence for a short time and prepared a report and harbor plan for the port of Astoria. Upon the resignation of Mr. Thompson, chief engineer of the port of Seattle, in May, 1912, Mr. Whitham was appointed acting and later chief engineer, which position he held until October 1, 1914, when he retired, associating himself with George Watkin Evans, a noted mining engineer and coal expert, with whom he entered upon private practice as consulting civil engineers. Since that time he has made investigations and prepared reports for various important enterprises in Alaska and the northwest and most recently, in connection with other work, made a trip throughout the east and middle west, studying industrial development matters for the Industrial Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. The Seattle Times in an editorial under the caption "A Wonderful 'Vision'" wrote: "Announced by the speaker as a 'vision,' but deserving classification as a constructive suggestion of great worth, Paul P. Whitham presented to the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a comprehensive plan for industrial expansion that deserves every consideration. He urges not Seattle alone but all of western Washington to 'take stock,' to summarize the advantages that can be offered factories, the opportunities for investment and the trade field that will be open to exploitation. His suggestion that the 'industrial district' of Seattle includes practically the entire Puget Sound basin is attractive. His demonstration that a benefit to one section is a certain benefit to all the others is convincing. As a basis of a campaign for more factories, his plan is comprehensive, far-reaching and based on the experience of other cities, which have confronted the same problems and met them, in part, at least. Seattle cannot do better than take advantage of their labors and achievements. There is no question that the time to plan for new work along this line is now. The conclusion of war should see for this city and section, in company with the whole world, an onward movement toward prosperity. Preparations made at this time will enable Seattle and adjacent territory to take the fullest advantage of every opportunity offered for expansion industrially."

Mr. Whitham has visited twenty-one of the leading cities of the east and upon his return took as his text for his speech before the Industrial Bureau, "Seattle Needs More Factories," and offered suggestions as to how they might be obtained. He said: "This work includes seeing that the industries are provided with proper transportation and shipping facilities, that the rates which they must pay on incoming and outgoing shipments are equitable and that new and growing enterprises, when investigation warrants such aid, are given needed financial backing and encouragement. They are also helped to extend their markets. The slogan, 'More factories for Seattle,' sounds good to everybody, but many are not very hopeful. I believe, however, that during the next period of general prosperity Seattle will have an opportunity for industrial expansion greater than we can now appreciate. If that is the case, now is the time to lay a foundation that will insure our ability to grasp the opportunities as they come along. Activity in the search for new factories is an important feature in any campaign for industrial development." He declared that the big problem in this work is the preparation of an attractive field for industrial enterprises; that the matters of organization, labor, power and financing are important but in a sense are only details. He pointed out that in order to prepare the field it must first be known what Seattle has to offer locally and in foreign market possibilities, and that these advantages must be pressed home to the prospective industries. In speaking of the foreign market he declared that Seattle may sell to the entire world such primary products as timber, grain, fish and fruit, and advocated that the new fields in

the Orient and Russia be visited by advance industrial agents of the Chamber of Commerce to an effort to develop the trade with that territory.

On the 29th of June, 1905 Mr. Whitham married Miss Blanche Marie Evans, a daughter of J. J. Evans, of Tacoma, Washington, who was of Welsh descent and as a young man served with distinction in the Civil war. For many years he was a successful contractor and builder of Minneapolis and later of Tacoma. He died May 11, 1911, being survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Evans, now residing in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitham are members of the West Seattle Congregational church and he is a Mason, holding membership in Eureka Lodge at Seattle and in the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite Temple of Seattle. He belongs to the Arctic Club and the College Club and has important membership relations with fellow representatives of the profession with which he is connected, for he is a member of the Northwest Society of Civil Engineers, an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Engineers' Club of Seattle. There have been no unusual chapters in his life record and no esoteric phases. Ability and industry have brought him to his present position of professional prominence, while public spirit has prompted him to put forth the earnest and strenuous effort that has gained him place with the leading residents of his city. His insight is keen and while he has a vision he has based it upon practical knowledge and a thorough understanding of situations and conditions.

JOHN KELLEHER.

John Kelleher is engaged in law practice in Seattle as a member of the firm of Wright, Kelleher & Caldwell. He is a native of Fenton, Michigan, and a son of Daniel and Katherine Kelleher, both of whom were born in Ireland. His professional training was received in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. as a member of the class of 1891. In the meantime he had engaged in the profession of school-teaching in Michigan and thus provided for the continuance of his education in the law school. Following his graduation, he came to Seattle, where he has now engaged in practice for almost a quarter of a century. For a considerable period he was a member of the firm of Wright & Kelleher, but in 1912 they were joined by a third partner under the firm style of Wright, Kelleher & Caldwell. They have a good clientage.

On the 10th of October, 1897, Mr. Kelleher was married in Seattle to Miss Agnes M. Conklin, a daughter of Bernard and Anna Conklin, and they have two children, John and Marion J. In his political views Mr. Kelleher is a democrat but without ambition for office. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and in club circles he is well known as a member of the College Club and the Earlington Golf & Country Club. During his long residence in the northwest he has become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress and enterprise characteristic of this section of the country and he stands for that which is most progressive in relation to the public welfare.

ROLLIN VALENTINE ANKENY.

Rollin Valentine Ankeny, vice president of the Seattle National Bank, was born at Freeport, Illinois, September 1, 1865, a son of Rollin V. and Sarah (Irvine) Ankeny. The family comes of French and German ancestry and was early established in Washington county, Maryland, while representatives of the name were conspicuous in pioneer times as soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Ewalt Ankeny, the great-great-grandfather of Rollin V. Ankeny, served in the colonial army and became captain of the fifth company of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, militia. Peter Ankeny, his son, was born and reared in Maryland, but removed westward, becoming one of the early residents of Ohio. It was in that state that General Joseph Ankeny, the grandfather, was born and eventually he became one of the leading and influential representatives of business activity in that

state, conducting a mercantile enterprise. His son, Rollin V. Ankeny, Sr., was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1830. He not only attended the public schools but also a college in his native state and throughout life followed the occupations of merchandising and farming. During the Civil war he served with distinction as a brigadier general in the northern army and in times of peace held numerous public offices. In politics he was a staunch republican and religiously was a consistent member of the Christian church. He was a Knight Templar Mason and was also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. At Millersburg, Ohio, he married Miss Sarah Irvine, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Irvine of that place, and to them were born five children, of whom two are still living: Rollin Valentine, of this review; and Mrs. Mary B. Hunter, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa.

Rollin V. Ankeny, Jr., was a young lad when his parents removed from Freeport, Illinois, to Des Moines, and there he was reared and educated. He made his initial step in the business world as collection clerk in the Citizens National Bank there. He remained for five years, having attained the position of bookkeeper before he resigned. The opportunities of the growing northwest attracted him, and in 1888 he came to Seattle to accept a position with the Puget Sound National Bank. In this institution his worth and ability have found recognition in successive promotions, bringing him at length to his present responsible and enviable position as cashier. When this bank was merged with the Seattle National Bank he became cashier of the new institution, which is the largest banking house of Seattle. Mr. Ankeny devotes his entire time and attention to the duties of his position and is known as one of the most courteous, considerate and helpful bankers of the northwest. He is ever ready to extend the aid of the institution as far as possible, yet careful not to jeopardize the interest of depositors or stockholders. His judgment is sound and he has been a keen student of human nature.

In 1890 Mr. Ankeny was married to Miss Eleanor Randolph, a daughter of Jacob Randolph, of Des Moines, Iowa, and they have one son, Irvine. Fraternally Mr. Ankeny is an Elk and a Mason, while politically he is a republican but not an active party worker. Genial and obliging, his cordiality never descends into familiarity, and he has about him that dignity that does not permit it. However, he is extremely popular and all who know him entertain for him the highest respect.

WINSLOW H. LORD.

Winslow H. Lord, an electrical engineer and one of the early residents of Seattle, was born in Kennebec county, Maine, July 10, 1857. His father, William Henry Lord, also a native of the Pine Tree state, died at Tolt, King county, Washington, July 4, 1908. In the year 1859 he had removed with his family to Minnesota and in 1883 he came to the northwest, settling at Seattle. He laid out the town site of Tolt and also engaged in the hotel business and in general merchandising there. Until the direct primary law went into effect there was never a republican convention held in King county that Mr. Lord did not attend as a delegate and he was largely instrumental in shaping the policy and directing the activities of his party in this section of the state. That he was a loyal American citizen was indicated by his service as a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war. He married Rosilla A. Hall, also a native of Maine, who died at Monticello, Minnesota, in 1875. Among the close relatives of Winslow H. Lord were some of the first settlers of Washington territory.

Winslow H. Lord was but two years of age when he accompanied his parents to Minnesota and there he pursued his education in the public schools. When a young man of twenty-nine years he arrived in the northwest and the first thing that he noticed on reaching Seattle was a piece of timber two by four extending from one tree to another and with ropes dangling from it, an execution having occurred. This was on the site where the Pioneer building now stands. Mr. Lord entered the employ of the first electric light company of Seattle and the first west of the Missouri river, in charge of overhead construction, and later turned his attention to the contracting business in electric

wiring and lighting. He did the electrical work on the old Hotel Denny and other important early buildings of the city. In 1891 he removed to Ballard, where he erected a residence that is still occupied by and is the home of four generations. At the time of its building it was in the midst of a wilderness but is now within one block of the best high school in the world. At the time of the great fire of June, 1889, Mr. Lord assisted in directing the first stream of water upon the flames. He has done much important electrical contract work and his business has been a growing and extensive one. He raised the first sixty foot electric light poles ever erected in Seattle and had just finished raising the last one when he heard the alarm of fire which marked the beginning of the destruction of the city twenty-seven years ago.

On the 24th of March, 1883, Mr. Lord was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. De Long. Her father was a native of Ohio and died in Seattle July 30, 1895. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of M. A. Phillips, is a native of Vermont and now lives with Mr. and Mrs. Lord at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Lord established the millinery store known as the Ballard Bandbox on Ballard avenue in 1898 and there continued in business until 1902, when the store was removed to the Felt block, where the Hotel Newton now stands. The present location of the business is at No. 2005 Market street, in a building erected especially for the purpose. She carries a complete and most attractive line of millinery and also a line of hand-painted china, while beauty parlors are also conducted in connection with the establishment. She also has the agency for the White Sewing Machine. Mrs. Lord made the first flag that floated over the school of Ballard. To Mr. and Mrs. Lord have been born five children: Elmo C., who was born April 7, 1884, at French Lake, Minnesota; Eunice, born September 7, 1885, at Champlin, Minnesota; Earl, who was born April 30, 1887, and died on the 8th of July of the same year; Hazel, who was born March 1, 1890, at No. 722 Lake View, Seattle; and Keith, born in Seattle, November 13, 1891.

Mr. Lord has been a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Seattle for twenty-six years and also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees. In religious faith he is a Protestant, while his political belief is that of the republican party, in which he was reared. He has never seen occasion to change his political opinions, for he believes that the best interests of the party are conserved through the adoption of a republican policy. For three decades he has been a resident of Seattle and is familiar with most of the important events which have shaped its history and directed its course during this period. All who know him esteem him highly, for he has pleasant and attractive moral and social qualities which gain him warm friendships.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

There are few pages of the history of the development of the northwest upon which the name of Watson C. Squire is not found. As governor and senator he guided the political history of the state and as a business man he aided in utilizing the natural resources of the west and in bringing about the era of empire building which has made Seattle a great center of domestic and foreign trade. His activities were so important and so far-reaching in their effect that he became known as one of the representative American citizens with wide acquaintance throughout the nation.

It was at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, that Watson C. Squire first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 18th day of May, 1838. His father was the Rev. Orra Squire, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who married Eretta Wheeler. Both were natives of New York and were descended from English families established on American soil during the colonial epoch in the history of this country. The maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Wheeler, served as an American officer in the War of 1812.

In the acquirement of his education Watson C. Squire attended the public schools of Oswego county, New York, until he reached the age of more than eleven years and then became a student in Falley Seminary at Fulton, New York, which he attended at inter-



WATSON C. SQUIRE

vals for five years and still later spent a year in Fairfield Seminary in Herkimer county. He had the advantage of the usual academic training and became well grounded in Latin, Greek, Spanish and mathematics. He later entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1859. He has always felt a deep interest in the university and for thirty-eight consecutive years has been one of its trustees. Following the completion of his college course, he began reading law in Herkimer, New York, and later was made principal of the Moravia Institute at Moravia, New York.

In the meantime the feeling between the north and the south was becoming more and more strained over the question of slavery and the right of the states to settle such questions for themselves. Eventually war was declared and Mr. Squire was the first man in his home town to enlist, becoming a member of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. He was elected to the captaincy of his company but refused to serve, urging the selection of an older man, while he accepted the position of first lieutenant. In the conflict which occurred in Maryland and Virginia during the first six months of the war, he took an active part and was also in Washington, D. C. He then received an honorable discharge and returned to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of becoming a lawyer, believing, as did the great majority of the people of the north at the time, that the war was practically at an end. He had just been admitted to the bar at Cleveland in 1862 when there was issued another call for troops and again Mr. Squire responded without delay. He organized an independent company of sharpshooters, was elected captain and joined General W. S. Rosecrans, of the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee. The company remained in active duty until the close of hostilities and because of exceptional meritorious service in the field was selected and acted as headquarters' guard with General Sherman on his march to the sea. Captain Squire, after commanding his company and later serving at the head of the battalion of sharpshooters, was made trial judge advocate of the department court under General Thomas. Later he became judge advocate of the district of Nashville, middle Tennessee and northern Georgia and Alabama on the staff of General Rousseau. He was the reviewing officer of all military courts in the district, passing upon all findings and sentences and supervising the work of twenty-one separate courts, twenty-seven hundred cases coming under his attention, a record which received special mention from the judge advocate general. He was also on active duty on several of the most hotly contested battlefields, being present at the engagements of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Nashville, and was mustered out of the service after the close of the war, on the 10th day of August, 1865. He was brevetted colonel by Secretary of War Stanton in recognition of his gallantry.

His company of Ohio Sharpshooters were remembered by General Sherman, who in a complimentary order addressed to each officer and private soldier in this command, attributed to them his own personal safety in the long and arduous campaigns. Colonel Squire's name appears on the battle monuments at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

When Colonel Squire returned to the north he settled at Ilion, New York, where he accepted a position with the Remington Arms Company and eventually in that connection worked his way upward until he became secretary, treasurer and manager. His work there brought him in contact with the representatives of many foreign powers and he became recognized as an authority on firearms. He made sales to France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Mexico and other foreign governments and his efforts were a vital force in winning the world-wide reputation for American-made arms. It was also during the period of his connection with the Remington Company that the first typewriter was invented and Colonel Squire signed the first contract ever made for the manufacture of these machines, thus being one of the original promoters of the new industry.

The pleasures of home life also came to him about this period. He was married December 23, 1868, to Miss Ida Remington, granddaughter of the founder of the Remington Arms Company and they became the parents of four children, of whom the two sons, Remington and Shirley now reside in Seattle. The younger daughter, Marjorie, is now the wife of John F. Jennings, an attorney of Springfield, Massachusetts, and the elder daughter, Aidine, is the wife of A. V. White, of Toronto, Ontario.

During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 the Remington Arms Company supplied the

French government with arms and ammunition and in eight months dispatched twenty shiploads of war material. Colonel Squire had charge of the immense business in New York and received, principally through the Rothschilds and Morgan & Company, of London, about fourteen million dollars in gold. In company with Mr. Remington he went to Paris to meet the grand committee on contracts at Versailles and was tendered the thanks of France by the Duke d'Audifret Pasquier, president of the grand committee of sixty members. He was also received with marked favor by M. Leon Gambetta, then the leading statesman of the French republic. Afterward Colonel Squire again went abroad, spending nearly two years in England, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, France, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Greece. Colonel Squire improved his time to good advantage, not only winning many friends during his residence abroad but also gaining wide and intimate acquaintance with the life of the European capitals, with the works of art and with international politics. He studied the military situation of the different countries and while he was in Europe he commenced to study the plans of coast defense, which he was later instrumental in embodying in the laws of this country. After returning to America Colonel Squire spent the winter in the City of Mexico, where he lived on terms of business and personal friendship with President Porfirio Diaz and members of his cabinet.

The northwest marks the month of May, 1879, as the moment in its history at which Colonel Squire made his first trip to the Sound country, proceeding from San Francisco whither he had gone on business, to Washington territory. Three years before, he had made some investment in property in the Sound country and when he visited this region in 1879 he saw the possibilities for the development of its natural resources and decided to become a factor in its development. His wide training and experience as a business man and as a student of national and international affairs led him to the belief that there would be a great empire builded in this section of the country and he resolved to make his home here. In 1880 Henry Villard, who had obtained an option on the property of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company and had made plans for the building of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company lines along the south bank of the Columbia from Portland to Wallula, brought to the country eastern capitalists, hoping to secure their cooperation in his plans. Colonel Squire was invited to join the party. The result of this trip was that the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company line was constructed and Colonel Squire induced Mr. Villard to purchase the narrow gauge line from Seattle to Newcastle, now the Columbia & Puget Sound and the coal mines at Newcastle. From these purchases the Oregon Improvement Company was formed, afterward changed to the Pacific Coast Company, controlling coal lines, railroads and ocean vessels, all of which became important elements in the early development and improvement of the northwest. The railroad line to the coal mines was known as the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad and it was expected at that time to extend the railroad across the mountains to connect with the Northern Pacific, which, however, did not cross the Cascades until eight years later. It was not until 1883 that Portland was connected with the east by rail, joining the Northern Pacific, at which time Villard extended the line to Wallula to connect with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation. This move seemed to leave Seattle hopelessly out of competition with Portland. Then followed the dearth in the activity of Seattle's upbuilding but Colonel Squire never lost faith in the country and its future and concentrated his energies upon building operations in the city and the improvement of farm lands, which he acquired in the White river and Black river valleys. His wise investment in real estate made him in 1890 the largest taxpayer in King county.

Colonel Squire was especially interested in public affairs and before removing from the east had served in New York on the state central committee. He also attended many conventions and had a wide acquaintance with the foremost statesmen of that section of the country, including Grant, Conkling, Garfield, Arthur, while Theodore Roosevelt was just coming into prominence. Colonel Squire made frequent trips to the east and has maintained his acquaintance and friendship with the leaders of that section of the country. He was also active in affairs relating to the territory and in 1884 President Arthur appointed him governor of the territory, which position he filled under President Cleveland for two years after tendering his resignation, because his successor was not

appointed by the democratic administration. History was at that time in the making in the great northwest and many and arduous were the duties which devolved upon the chief executive: as there came up to him questions for settlement relative not only to the welfare of the territory at the moment but also affecting its later destiny. His published reports to the secretary of the interior reflect clearly the conditions which he met; and his lucid and systematic reports of the great opportunities of Washington had large influence in bringing home makers westward. His earlier experiences enabled him to establish many branches of the territorial government on a practical basis, new buildings were erected for public institutions, such as the penitentiary at Walla Walla, the insane hospital at Steilacoom and the school for defective youth at Vancouver.

Under his direction great improvements were made in the territorial university, the militia of the state was put upon a sound footing and the system of coal mine inspection was inaugurated. Colonel Squire recommended to the administration at the national capital that Washington be made a state at the earliest opportunity but this was not done until 1889. Because of his thorough understanding of conditions Colonel Squire's advice and recommendations proved of the utmost value when substantial laws were drafted for the territory—laws which would be adequate to the needs of the territory in later years, with its increasing wealth and population. Much of the legislation enacted during his term has since remained in force on the statute books of the state.

Among the most memorable occurrences of Colonel Squire's term was the anti-Chinese riots in the fall of 1885 and in February, 1886. Already large numbers of Chinese had become residents of Seattle and their number was constantly augmented through the operation of smugglers in defiance of the somewhat loosely drawn exclusion acts. The white population resented the entrance of the yellow race and feeling ran very high, so that a movement was started to forcibly drive the Chinese from the territory. Many of their number voluntarily left for Portland and San Francisco. Tacoma, with its race war, drove all the Chinese out of the town on the 3rd day of November, 1885, and riots occurred at the mines in King county, where several Chinese were killed. Sheriffs in the two counties whom Governor Squire had ordered to swear in a sufficient number of deputies to maintain the peace, declared that they could handle the situation.

In February, 1886, Governor Squire issued two proclamations, called out the national guard and eventually decided to proclaim martial law, which act was at once approved by President Cleveland and was followed by the arrest of numerous rioters. His firm stand soon put an end to the delicate situation that had attracted the attention of the nation. His later reports to the government embodying a complete list of the losses of the Chinese, prepared at the request of the state department, won for him the thanks of the government and of the Chinese authorities. Governor Squire's last recommendations in his final report to the secretary of the interior were for: (1) the admission of Washington into the Union; (2) the forfeiture of unearned railway landgrants; (3) the enforcement of the Chinese restriction act; (4) the transfer to Washington territory of the northern counties of Idaho; (5) the improvement of the Columbia river and other navigable waters; (6) readjustment of Indian reservations; (7) speedy settlement of all questions relating to public lands. The last named problem is still in course of settlement today. The improvement of the Columbia river is still going on. The readjustment of the Indian reservations has not been entirely perfected. The closing recommendations of Governor Squire's administration illustrate clearly his keen insight into the future needs of Washington.

When Governor Squire put aside the duties of chief executive in 1887 and took up the more active management of his private interests, he did not relinquish his activity in public affairs but sought still further to advance the interests of the northwest. It was the great desire of the people to acquire statehood and Governor Squire was chosen to preside over the convention of delegates which was called to meet at Ellensburg and which by its urgent memorials and resolutions and the convincing arguments advanced hastened the action taken by congress in 1889, admitting Washington to the Union at the same time that North and South Dakota became states. Immediately after the bill was signed by the president, elections were called and at the first session of the legislature, Governor Squire was chosen to represent Washington in the United States senate.

Six senators were elected from the three new states and it became necessary to decide by lot, which should serve for six years, which for four and which for two. Senator Squire drew a two years' term but at its expiration was reelected for another full term, so that he was for eight years a member of the upper house of the national legislature and until the year 1914 was the only United States senator from Washington to be reelected. The arrival of six new senators at Washington did not cause any particular comment. In fact old members have always regarded new arrivals as of little importance but Senator Squire had gone to Washington for the purpose of serving his constituents and aiding them in meeting the needs of the rapidly growing state. He was very successful in securing valuable legislation and, moreover, he took an active part in all matters relating to the national welfare: the Isthmian canal at Nicaragua or Panama; the national defenses; the tariff and currency question; the Chinese problem; the Alaskan boundary; the investigation of the coal and gold resources in Alaska; and other leading questions of the day. He was a most tireless member on committees, delivered effective impromptu addresses and displayed marked oratory when discussing questions on which he had especially prepared. He and his colleague, Senator John B. Allen, agreed that each would work for all needed improvements in the state and that each would take special care of the details of affairs in his own section of the state. Among the first benefits that Senator Squire was able to obtain for his state was the appropriation for building the naval station and dry-dock at Bremerton, the location of which had already been recommended by two separate boards of naval officers, but this project had not been acted upon by congress. In fact, it was Senator Squire who first obtained recognition of Puget Sound as one of the great harbors of the United States, entitled to just as much attention in respect to lighthouses, coast defenses, revenue cutter and customs service, life-saving protection and aids to navigation as any of the great seaports which the government had been improving for years. In one session he secured an increase of the rivers and harbors appropriations for the state from one hundred and three thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars to one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, four hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-two cents, and at the following session of congress increased the amount to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Nor was all this spent on Puget Sound. Senator Squire was a strong friend of improvements, especially river improvements and the Columbia, Snake, Okanogan, Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers secured shares of the appropriations. Other funds were used to improve the harbors of Everett and Olympia, as well as Gray's Harbor and Willapa Harbor, in southwestern Washington.

At the same time the project of building a ship canal from Puget Sound into Lake Washington at Seattle was being urged by the business interests of Puget Sound. Senator Squire lent his earnest aid to this project and secured two preliminary appropriations to ten thousand and twenty-five thousand dollars and later, one hundred and fifty-thousand dollars with which actual construction was begun. These were the only appropriations secured for construction on the canal until 1910. Had Senator Squire remained longer in the public service many friends of the canal believe it might have been an accomplished fact years ago. It was vitally important to obtain the right of way for the canal at that time. Senator Squire worked for this.

Among other measures of great importance to the state, first brought to the attention of congress by Senator Squire were these: to provide for tests of American timbers with a view particularly to establish the superior qualities of the timber of his own state; for the creation of a national park and forest reserve, including Mount Rainier; for a relief light vessel for the Pacific coast; to regulate the time and place of holding United States courts in the state of Washington; to grant jurisdiction in cases relating to land entries; to ratify agreements with certain Indian tribes; for the relief of purchasers of lands in railroad land grants; for the erection of a statue to General U. S. Grant; for public buildings at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Walla Walla; granting five per cent of public land sales to the state of Washington.

When the free silver plank was instituted by the republican party in the northwest, Washington lost a most effective public servant with the retirement of Senator Squire. No other representative in the upper house at Washington had secured so much valuable

legislation for the state. Moreover, he did not have the assistance of a colleague in the senate from his state much of the time, from the fact that a three years' deadlock in the state legislature prevented an election of another United States Senator from the state of Washington.

Washington has reason, indeed, to remember him gratefully and honor him for what he has done for the state and yet his efforts were by no means confined to legislation beneficial to the northwest. In fact, he furthered various projects for the good of the nation at large and he is especially well known in connection with the bill for the coast defense of the country. His foreign travel and military training and experience in handling arms and ammunition made him, probably, the best informed man in the senate during his services there on the subject of national defense. Upon entering the senate he found the coast defense plan in a chaotic state, with a few military men urging much needed work but gaining very little sympathy. Members of congress as a rule were unfamiliar with the entire coast defense plan. Little had been done and it seemed impossible to gain united action on any comprehensive plan. In the fifty-second congress Senator Squire was made chairman of the committee on coast defenses, having been a member of the committee at his first session. He promptly took hold of the recommendations of army engineers which had previously attracted little attention and began planning the legislation which resulted in the present system of defenses of the great harbors of the nation. In the fifty-third congress the republicans were in a minority and Senator Squire was removed from his chairmanship but was retained on the coast defense committee. Again in the fifty-fourth congress he was made chairman and there continued his great work for the national defense. At a single session he increased the coast defense appropriation and authorizations of contracts from six hundred thousand dollars to eleven million five hundred thousand dollars and thereafter laid the foundation for yearly appropriations which will amount in the aggregate to about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars or more. At the conclusion of his term in the work of building great fortifications for the harbors of both coasts he had become so well understood and appreciated and the work was so far under way that there never has been any question as to the value and necessity of the vast projects which Senator Squire first pressed upon the congressional attention. Puget Sound shared in the benefits of the work and from a totally unfortified harbor has become one of the best protected in the nation.

Not alone in coast defenses was Senator Squire interested, but in every phase of military and naval legislation. He initiated the legislation for the rating of naval engineers as officers of rank and his work for the engineers of the merchant marine resulted in his election to honorary membership in the Society of Marine Engineers. His efforts were largely instrumental in increasing the revenue cutter service and putting it on a useful basis, especially in western and northern waters, and he secured for the Moran Company of Seattle the first contract for construction of torpedo boats ever let in the northwest. Among his favorite projects was the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast, for which he put forth numerous efforts. He likewise initiated the legislation that resulted in the establishment of Fort Lawton at Seattle.

Senator Squire was also greatly interested in Alaska. He was among the first to realize the immense undeveloped wealth of that country and was instrumental in securing the survey of the Alaskan boundary and the settlement of the dispute with Canada on that subject, securing an appropriation in 1896 for that purpose. Before that time, however, he had laid the foundation for the work of the United States geographical survey in Alaska by securing an appropriation for an investigation and report on the mineral resources of the country. The famous Alaska goldfields which of recent years have attracted such wide-spread attention, had come to his notice and he had realized that they would some day become a valuable asset to the nation. He probably had this in mind when he was raising strenuous objections to the purchase of foreign coal for the navy, and laying a precedent for using only the product of domestic mines. His foresight in this particular has already found justification.

Another question of national importance which came up during Senator Squire's connection with legislative affairs in Washington was that of free silver, involving, as it did, unending discussion of the national coinage and finally becoming the issue of a

national election. A lifelong republican he saw with apprehension the entire west, including his own state, swing into the free silver column. Notwithstanding his love for the west he realized the lack of wisdom and for several sessions he firmly opposed any compromise in favor of the silver standard. In December, 1895, the year before the national campaign which settled for all time the mooted question, Senator Squire prepared a coinage measure which he introduced into the senate and which came within a vote of passing after long debate. His bill provided for an increased coinage of silver, in fact for what might be deemed the free coinage of silver to the extent of its production, but on a basis which would preserve a parity of value of the various kinds of coined money. The plan included the withdrawal of greenbacks and substitution of silver currency backed by a gold reserve. Senator Squire believed, as did many other statesmen of the day, that his measure would be entirely equitable to the so-called silver states and would not inflate the currency or injure the national credit. Probably only the irreconcilable breach between the free silver advocates and the adherents of the straight gold standard prevented the bill from becoming a law. His interest in the Isthmian canal project (then by the Nicaragua route, probably the best one) was an early influence along the line which has led to the development of the Panama canal.

Senator Squire secured benefits for all parts of the Pacific coast and every section of his own state realized that it had an active and leading statesman working for the northwest at the capital. One prophesying of his senatorial career would have said it would have been impossible for him to accomplish what he did, owing to the fact that he was a new senator from a new state, but his broad experience, his grasp of affairs, his knowledge of conditions in his own land and abroad, his public spirit and his determination were elements along the line of success in his legislative efforts. It was soon recognized that his knowledge was comprehensive, his judgment sound and his determination keen and that the results of his investigation found embodiment in practical effort for the good of the country at large. His extensive travel, his interest in national and international art and his personality, all entered into this feature of his success. Among the senators from the south he numbered a host of warm friends and he held their support in congress as no other northerner did. Time and again he enlisted their aid with that of the men from the far west to force upon congress a realization of the needs of the Pacific coast. Without indulging in any petty scheming Senator Squire was known as a consummate politician and his influence was felt in every section of the country. He did not hesitate to work for needed improvements in other states than his own and often introduced bills for public buildings or other improvements in eastern or southern cities where he believed they were needed. So wide was his personal popularity that at the close of one session Senator Allison asserted that Senator Squire's had been the greatest personal success of any man in that congress. Among his friends and colleagues in the senate were men from all sections: Aldrich, Hoar, Hawley, Platt, Chandler, Morrill and Hale, of New England; the senators from his native state, New York, and of Ohio, whose troops he led in war. In the middle west he was intimate with men like Cullom, Allison, Warren, Davis, Spooner and Nelson and natural ties of mutual interest bound him closely to the men from the Pacific coast. In his committee on coast defenses were two former secretaries of war, Proctor and Elkins, besides Senator Hawley, for years chairman of the committee on military affairs, Senator Stephen M. White, of California, and Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, a brilliant Confederate commander. When the Oregon senators were opposing the Bremerton naval station bill at its first inception, at the end of the roll call, ten southern senators who had just entered the senate chamber rose and, addressing the chair, voted in favor of Senator Squire's bill.

It was in connection with the bills appropriating funds for the completion of the dry dock and navy yard at Bremerton that Senator Squire accomplished one of the remarkable feats of his career at Washington, March 2, 1895, during the closing hours of the fifty-third congress. The naval appropriation bill came back from committee with a totally inadequate appropriation for the work needed at Puget Sound, despite all of Senator Squire's efforts before the committee. Rising on the floor of the senate during the closing hours, when there was much business to be finished, when the galleries were packed to watch the closing scenes of congress, Senator Squire hurled in the face of the assembled

senators his demand for a proper recognition of the Puget Sound navy yard and proceeded to argue convincingly every point that he made. The procedure was astonishing but effective. Amid great applause the senator from Washington finished his speech and the senate unanimously voted nearly the full appropriation asked for.

Among the southern men who were personal friends of Senator Squire were Gorman of Maryland, Daniel of Virginia, with whom he paired in the senate, Vest and Cockrill of Missouri, Blackburn of Kentucky, Ransom, Vance and Butler of North Carolina, Butler of South Carolina, Morgan of Alabama, Bate of Tennessee, Gordon of Georgia, Gray of Delaware, Kenna of West Virginia, Gibson and White of Louisiana, and Berry of Arkansas. J. C. S. Blackburn, on the committee of naval affairs, gave hearty support to the establishment of the Puget Sound navy yard, while John Kenna on the committee of commerce was instrumental in passing appropriations for the Lake Washington canal. Senator Teller, who had been secretary of the interior under President Arthur when Squire was governor of Washington, was a friendly supporter. In the house of representatives the western senator had numerous friends, among others, McKinley, Reed, Henderson, Hepburn, Cannon, Thomas H. Catchings of Mississippi, and William H. Crane of Texas.

His intimate acquaintance with the great newspaper publishers of the day was of inestimable value to Senator Squire, for they assisted greatly to help him mold public opinion in favor of such great projects as the plan of coast defenses, which was almost an unknown quantity outside of army circles at the time that Senator Squire entered the senate. Whitelaw Reid and Isaac H. Bromley of the New York Tribune were his close friends, as was Colonel Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Frank Hatton of the Washington Post, afterward postmaster general, Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press, and St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn Eagle. The famous Saturday Night Club of New York gave Senator Squire a banquet, at which such men as Depew, Carnegie and Clark Bell, founder of the club, were present.

It will hardly be questioned that the state of Washington has never had in either hall of congress or in any other field of public activity a man who so thoroughly merited the name of statesman in its largest sense as Watson C. Squire. Never sensational, he was a leader of men in large affairs, calm and firm in judgment, unflinching in matters where his mind was set, and yet a man of consummate tact in winning friends and support where to court opposition would be fatal. To mention his high principles of personal honor is unnecessary. Without them no man can attain such success. Senator Squire's personal and private life has always been one worthy of a man who naturally has been an example to thousands. The state of Washington owes no greater gratitude to any of her citizens who have helped her to develop into a leading commonwealth. Since his retirement to private life, Senator Squire has lived quietly in Seattle, still making his influence felt in affairs of public interest, where the welfare of the city or state is at stake, and freely lending the value of his assistance and advice to his successors in public office.

DAVID S. SHELLABARGER, M. D.

This is an age of specialization, a fact which finds exemplification in no department of activity more largely than in the practice of medicine. It is impossible for a single individual to thoroughly acquaint himself with all phases of medical practice and expert skill is won by concentrating effort upon a single line. Following the tendency of the age Dr. Shellabarger is now giving his attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was born October 1, 1859, in Clark county, Ohio, a son of John Shellabarger, a native of that state and a representative of one of its old pioneer families of Scotch and Swiss descent. The father followed merchandising and at the time of the Civil war joined an Ohio regiment as a private and served during the latter part of hostilities between the north and the south. He married Lavina Meisenhelder, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Jacob Meisenhelder, a representative of an old Pennsylvania-Dutch family. She, too, has passed away. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, of whom David S. was the sixth in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of Clark, Ohio, Dr. Shellabarger continued his education in Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, that state, and still later entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Dalaware, where he completed his preparatory course. He afterward became a student in Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he attended two years. He then entered Oberlin College and completed a course there in 1883, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. He took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in Bardstown, Kentucky, at the Bardstown Male and Female Institute for a year. He then entered upon the study of medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago with the class of 1886. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession in Sioux City, where he remained until 1894, when he removed to Yankton, South Dakota, where he continued until 1896, which year witnessed his arrival in Seattle. Here he has since remained, specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which connection he has gained comprehensive knowledge and displayed expert skill. In 1891 he pursued post-graduate work along the line of his specialty in the New York Polyclinic and at the same time studied in the Post Graduate School of New York. In 1900 he pursued a course in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College of Chicago and also studied in other medical institutions of the city in the same year. He has thus put forth every possible effort to further his knowledge and promote his ability along the line of his specialty and his continued reading and investigation are further helps in his practice. While at Yankton he was surgeon for the Milwaukee & Great Northern Railroad Company and in the early days of his practice he filled the chair of physiology at the Sioux College of Medicine in Iowa.

Dr. Shellabarger was married in Sioux City December 8, 1892, to Miss Sarah Florence Maria Crittenden, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and a daughter of John Crittenden. They held membership in the Episcopal church and Dr. Shellabarger is identified with all of the Masonic bodies of Seattle. He took the consistory degrees of the Scottish Rite at Yankton and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a republican and served as health officer and commissioner of insanity at Sioux City, Iowa, for a number of years, but outside the path of his profession has had no political aspirations. His membership along professional lines is with the King County Medical Society, the State and American Medical Associations and the Washington Ophthalmological Society. His deep interest in his profession, prompted by a love of scientific investigation and by broad humanitarian principles, has brought him marked skill in his chosen life work and his ability now places him in the front rank among the successful practitioners of the northwest.

SUTCLIFFE BAXTER.

Sutcliffe Baxter was born at Burnley, Lancashire, England, November 11, 1841, and was one of six children, three sons and three daughters, whose parents were Benjamin and Alice (Pollard) Baxter. Sutcliffe Baxter is the eldest. His two brothers are now deceased. One of them, William Pollard Baxter, was murdered in Utah by a Mr. Wilkerson, who was there executed by being shot to death, having the choice, according to the Utah law, of hanging or shooting. The three daughters are all living, two of them being residents of King county, Washington, while the other is in England.

Sutcliffe Baxter attended the national schools of England until about fourteen years of age and stood at the head of three of his classes. He won a year's tuition in Tunnichliffe's Boarding School or Academy near Foulridge, Lancashire, England. When he was about thirteen years of age his father obtained a twenty-one year lease on the Elslack Hall Farm in Yorkshire of about four hundred acres, so that in his boyhood days Sutcliffe Baxter had to arise every morning at about five o'clock and assist in milking the cows and doing the chores, after which he would attend school and return in the evening for the usual routine of farm work. He tired of all this, however, and when about eighteen or nineteen years of age began clerking for an uncle who was engaged in the flour, grain and feed business at Burnley, with whom he remained for about a year, working for two dollars and a half



SUTCLIFFE BAXTER



per week and board. He then returned home, where he remained until his twenty-first year, but still farm life was distasteful to him and he concluded to go to British Columbia, for the Cariboo gold fields were extensively advertised in England and the report was that all a young man had to do was to get there, after which he could line his pockets with gold as rapidly as he could pick it up. In June, 1862, he arrived in British Columbia and immediately started for the Cariboo. At Fort Yale he purchased a horse and saddle for one hundred dollars and thereafter continued his journey on horseback until he reached Lytton, fifty-seven miles from Fort Yale, where he was offered one hundred and forty dollars for his outfit. This he accepted, after which he continued his journey on foot, walking three hundred miles. Finding that gold was not as easily acquired as he had been led to believe, he retraced his steps and on arriving at Fort Yale secured a situation with the sappers and miners who were building the wagon road from Yale to Lytton. His wages were sixty dollars a month, from which amount he had to pay for his own board and lodging. He remained there for a month and then left for Victoria, but through the winter suffered from ill health caused by his month's work. The next spring he entered the employ of William Hood, a California capitalist, as foreman on his contract with the government to build a section of the wagon road from Spence's Bridge to Clinton. Mr. Hood was the owner of the Los Guilliers ranch in Sonoma county, California, and he gave Mr. Baxter a letter of introduction to his family, whom Mr. Baxter visited in the winter of 1863-4, and through them became acquainted with the family of C. J. Hannath, who was then living in Santa Rosa, and whose daughter, Harriet, he married in San Francisco in 1869. Returning to British Columbia in the spring of 1864, he entered the employ of Barnard's Express Company, engaged in carrying mail from Yale to Cariboo on horseback through the early summer months and later by a two horse wagon, or stage, as it was called. When the storms of winter came, however, he had to make the trip on snow shoes.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Baxter engaged with Oppenheimer Brothers & Company, then the leading interior merchants of British Columbia, becoming salesman and bookkeeper at their Lytton general merchandise store. In early October he joined a government exploring party organized to report on the practicability of the upper Columbia river for steamboat navigation. The trip was by way of Fort Kamloops, the South Thompson river, Shuswap lake and across the Selkirk mountains to a point on the Columbia some miles below Death Rapids, where they felled a cedar tree and made a dugout canoe, proceeding up the river some distance above the rapids to a creek on which they located gold and which they named Gold creek. By that time winter had set in and they started down the river and through the Arrow lakes, reaching Fort Shepherd, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in December. For two or three weeks they had been on short rations of dried salmon, but at the fort replenished their supplies, and, buying saddles and packhorses, proceeded up the Kettle River valley and across the Okanogan river at Osoyoos lake, where they were entertained by a Mr. Law, collector of customs. They proceeded up the Similkameen valley to Princeton, a trading post at the western base of the Cascade mountains, where they traded their horses to the Indians for snowshoes and then started across the mountains, on which the snow lay to a depth of from five to ten feet, arriving at Fort Hope on Christmas Eve. They proceeded as best they could over ice and snow and reached New Westminster ten or fifteen days later, where they made report of the trip to the government, saying that the upper Columbia was navigable from Fort Shepherd to Death Rapids.

On arriving at Victoria David Leneveu, a leading merchant there, sent him to take charge of his Fort Yale business, which he did during 1866 and part of 1867. Later in the latter year he engaged with two importing houses at Victoria to go to Fort Dunvegan on Peace river and report on the prospect of collecting an account of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars extended by them to a band of outlaws doing business at half a dozen stations along Peace river in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company. On arriving at Dunvegan he found a well stocked larder of frozen moose meat and a plentiful supply of vegetables in the cellar of a very comfortable log house, the vegetables having been grown in a garden immediately adjacent to the house and directly across the river from the Hudson's Bay "Fort Dunvegan." Peace river there is two or three hundred yards wide, running through a fine grazing country, but in November the river freezes over, the ice in midwinter being three feet thick, and remains frozen until May. The summers, however, are delightful, with

wild flowers and wild berries, wild service berries being gathered by the ton by the Indians, dried in the sun and stored away for winter use. The outlaw traders allowed Mr. Baxter to bring out about enough furs to pay for the goods he had taken in, but the old account was not and never has been settled. On his return to Victoria he found that the two importing houses had failed.

During the winter of 1868-9, having tired of the nomadic life and realizing from experience that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," he concluded to go to California. In San Francisco he obtained employment in the office of P. B. Cornwall, president of the Black Diamond and Bellingham Bay Coal Companies of California as coal weigher. In a few weeks he was made bookkeeper and cashier and after two years' service in the San Francisco office was sent to Sehome, now the center of the city of Bellingham, as manager of the company's general mercantile store, the largest north of Seattle at that time, carrying a stock worth forty thousand dollars. There he remained five years, receiving a liberal salary with house and fuel furnished free and anything needed by the family supplied at wholesale cost. While thus engaged Mr. Baxter accepted an appointment from the board of county commissioners to fill out the unexpired term of C. C. Finkboner, county treasurer, who had resigned. Mr. Baxter had acquired a local reputation as an experienced accountant and the financial affairs of the county were in a bad condition, being run on a scrip basis, the scrip or county warrants being current at about forty cents on the dollar, while acceptable under the law at par in payment of the county portion of the annual taxes by surrender of any piece of scrip, principal and interest, amounting to less or at least not more than the proportion of county tax, but when a warrant amounting in principal and interest to a sum in excess of said county proportion, it then became the duty of the treasurer to indorse on the back of such warrant the amount of said county portion of the tax, this indorsement constituting a payment on the amount so indorsed. This system, duly authorized by the statutes of Washington territory, was in Mr. Baxter's judgment a barbarous one and necessitated the introduction of a new system of accounting on the treasurer's part, which at the earnest request of the county commissioners he undertook to do. He succeeded in the undertaking and received the thanks and congratulations of the board. The course won the strong opposition of his democratic opponents, however, who caused three indictments to be returned by the grand jury against Mr. Baxter, one for holding the county treasurer's office at Sehome instead of Whatcom, where they had some town lots for sale, and two for buying county warrants for less than their face value. The law provided a penalty for any county officer who indulged in speculating in county warrants. By this time, owing to the improved system of accounting, county warrants had become current at sixty-five cents on the dollar instead of forty cents as before, so that the virtuous democrat found himself in the position of having to pay sixty-five cents instead of forty cents for such warrants as he needed for the payment of taxes. This of course aroused his indignation so, he induced a gentleman, who at the time was owing a bill to the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, to offer Mr. Baxter a county warrant to be applied to his account, which he accepted at sixty-five cents on the dollar, and placed the value of it, about seventeen dollars, to his credit on the company's books. He also accepted another warrant for a few dollars from another customer on the company's account and paid him for it in merchandise at sixty-five cents per dollar. His attorney at Port Townsend wired Mr. Baxter that he was indicted and advised him to report immediately. He hired a canoe and Indian crew and proceeded to Port Townsend, where he insisted on prompt trial, which was ordered by Hon. Orange Jacobs, federal judge. He was tried only on one account and was acquitted by the jury, while the court, after completely exonerating him, gave the complainants such a lecture as they probably never forgot.

At San Francisco, California, on the 6th of October, 1869, Mr. Baxter married Harriet Hannath, a daughter of C. J. and Eliza Hannath, natives of Toronto, Canada, and of English parentage. Their children are: Sutcliffe Benjamin, who married Pearl Chamberlain; Laura Emma, who died in 1914; Fred Hudson, who married Kate McGraw, daughter of ex-Governor J. H. McGraw; and Olive Eliza, who became the wife of Rollin Sanford, cashier of the Union Savings & Trust Company of Seattle.

Mr. Baxter has always been a republican in politics from the time that he commenced to vote, which, under the territorial law, he could do on taking out his first citizenship

papers, which were acquired in Seattle in 1871, while the final papers were secured in the third judicial district court at Port Townsend in 1873. In 1874 Mr. Baxter joined the Masonic fraternity. He became one of the organizers of the Rainier Club of Seattle and he has long been widely and prominently known in this city. His history is connected closely with the development of the northwest and with many pioneer events in British Columbia and in the state of Washington.

WILLIAM GODFREY.

William Godfrey was actively identified with the business of boiler making in Seattle and for many years remained a resident of this city, in which he passed away in 1909. He was then seventy years of age, his birth having occurred in Ireland in 1839. In his boyhood, however, he came to the United States and at the beginning of the Civil war responded to the call of his adopted country for troops, enlisting in the army and later joining the navy as a member of the crew of the South Carolina. He served all through the war and at the close of hostilities was honorably discharged.

Mr. Godfrey came to the United States in 1860 and in 1866 made his way to California, while later he spent a year in Honolulu. On leaving the islands he proceeded to Victoria, British Columbia, and having previously learned the trade of boiler making, in which he had become an expert workman, he secured the position of foreman of the Spratt boiler shops, being thus engaged until 1874, when he removed to Seattle. In this city he established business on his own account, opening a boiler factory on Yesler Way, where he conducted business for five years. He then sold out and returned to Victoria, but several years later he again came to Seattle, where he continued active in business until his demise.

It was in Victoria, in 1874, that Mr. Godfrey wedded Miss Mary Walsh, who was born in Ireland and crossed the Atlantic in 1860, becoming a resident of Vancouver, British Columbia. Four children were born to this union: William, now in Alaska; Philip, of New York; James, also residing in Alaska; and Mary.

Mr. Godfrey was a Catholic in his religious belief and a democrat in his political views. He belonged to the Pioneers Association and had many friends among the old residents of the city as well as among more recent arrivals.

WILLIAM J. KILLEN.

William J. Killen is the secretary and treasurer of the Waak-Killen Piano Company, conducting business at No. 1516 Third avenue, and in this connection is recognized as one of the leading young business men of the city. Born in Minnesota on the 1st of October, 1880, he is a son of Joseph C. and Rachel E. (Martell) Killen, natives of New Brunswick and of Nova Scotia, respectively. The father accompanied his parents to Minnesota at the early age of two years and the mother of William J. Killen went to Minneapolis in young womanhood to visit an older brother. Joseph C. Killen engaged in the furniture business in Seattle after coming to the northwest in 1885 and in the later years of his life gave his attention to teaming and to the coal trade. He died about 1903, while his wife, surviving for several years, passed away in June, 1911.

William J. Killen was the second in order of birth in their family of three children. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Seattle and, working his way steadily upward, he completed a high school course and later had the benefit of instruction in a business college in Seattle. He started out in life as an employe of O. B. Littell, who was engaged in the sash and door manufacturing business, and later he accepted a position with the Moran Brothers Company in their shipyards, being with them when they built their first torpedo boat. He was afterward associated for a time with the law firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken and in 1897 he became acquainted

with the piano trade as a representative of the D. S. Johnston Piano Company. His fourteen years' connection therewith brought him intimate and accurate knowledge of the piano business and in April, 1911, he organized the Jones, Rosquist & Killen Company, establishing a store at No. 1510 Third avenue. In February, 1915, he disposed of his interest in that business and in October purchased an interest in the Waak-Killen Piano Company, of which he is now the secretary and treasurer. They have an attractive and well appointed piano house at No. 1516 Third avenue and are handling only standard makes of pianos, including the Ivers & Pond, the Hallet & Davis, the P. S. Wick, and a number of others well known in the trade. They have built up a good patronage in Seattle and the surrounding country and in their methods take recognition of the fact that satisfied customers are the best advertisement. Their store is tastefully arranged and uniform courtesy extended the trade has brought to them a growing and substantial business.

In October, 1907, Mr. Killen was married to Miss Bernice Werneke, a daughter of William G. and Harriet Werneke, of Harrietsville, Ohio, her father being a prominent farmer of that community. Mr. and Mrs. Killen have an interesting family of three sons: Donald, aged seven, now in school; Robert, aged five; and Kevin, four years of age. In politics Mr. Killen is a republican, earnest in his advocacy of party principles. He came to Seattle on the 6th day of June, 1887, two years before the great fire, and has since been a witness of the city's development and marvelous growth. Seattle finds in him a champion whose advocacy of the city is based upon his love therefor and his belief in its opportunities. He has a wide acquaintance among his fellow townsmen and high regard is entertained for him by all with whom he has come in contact.

GEORGE LESLIE HILL.

George Leslie Hill, deceased, was for some time connected with the opening of the upper Columbia river to navigation as an employe of the government and was also largely instrumental, by reason of his expert testimony, in bringing about the building of the Copper River Railroad in Alaska. Thus it is that he took an active part in shaping events which have had much to do with the history of the northwest, and, accordingly, his name deserves mention upon the annals of city and state. Moreover, he was a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families, his birth having occurred November 11, 1860, near Renton, in King county, Washington. His father, John S. Hill, was owner and master of steamboats in the Puget Sound country and became a well known and prominent figure in early times. His wife, Mrs. Addie Hill, was a most lovable character, noted for her kindly acts, her charitable deeds and helpful ministrations in behalf of the sick and the needy. As a result of all this she had many friends and was greatly respected and loved by those who knew her best.

Captain George Leslie Hill acquired his education in the public schools and in the University of Washington at Seattle. Following in the business footsteps of his father, he became an expert in the operation and management of steamboats on the waters of Puget Sound and Alaska. He was among the first to navigate steamers on the Yukon river from St. Michaels to Dawson, and made a chart of that great river showing its course and noting aids to navigation. For several years he operated steamers for the companies engaged in the transportation business of the Yukon river. He also operated the steamers in the inland waters of Alaska that were engaged in the transportation of material and supplies in the building of the Copper River Railroad. The character of the waters and the rocky formations that abounded in them rendered their navigation very difficult and well nigh impossible. Many of those who had examined these turbulent and dangerous waters believed that they could not be utilized in the building of the Copper River Railroad. Captain Hill was employed as an expert to make a thorough examination of the case. His report was favorable. He said, "with the exercise of great skill and care it can be done." He was employed to build the steamers that were needed for this work. He took them north in a knocked-down condition and they were put together on the river and lakes where they were needed. Captain Hill navigated them safely and successfully and thus saved the



GEORGE L. HILL

construction company many thousands of dollars. It is doubtful if this great road would have been built without the use of this river, and it is also doubtful if any other man could have been found in the United States that could have rendered equally efficient service. Captain Hill was in the employ of this company for five years, during which time the road was built. Captain Hill was also for some time in the employ of the United States government in the opening of the upper Columbia river to navigation, and thus his life work was of far-reaching effect, benefit and importance.

On the 16th of June, 1888, in Seattle, Captain Hill was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Albert and Amanda J. Atwood. Fraternally he was connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, but throughout his entire life practically his undivided attention was given to his professional duties, and in that connection he won prominence and distinction.

MRS. ELIZABETH HILL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, residing in Seattle, the widow of Captain George Leslie Hill, of whom mention is made above, was born at Tom's River, New Jersey. Her father, the Rev. Albert Atwood, was born October 27, 1832, in the vicinity of Tuckerton, New Jersey, and pursued his education in the Charlotteville Seminary at Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York, there preparing for the ministry, for he had decided to devote his life to preaching the gospel. In 1858 he joined the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was called to the pastorate of several different churches in that conference. In 1874 he was transferred to the Oregon conference and assisted in the organization of the Puget Sound conference in 1884. He occupied various pastorates and also acted as presiding elder in that conference for several years and his labors were of far-reaching effect and benefit, proving an influencing force for good in the lives of many who came under his teachings. He was an earnest and oftentimes eloquent speaker and the logic of his reasoning appealed to the minds of his hearers and he also wielded influence through the use of sentiment and persuasion. Rev. Atwood married Miss Amanda J. Robinson, who was born near Tom's River, New Jersey, March 31, 1841, their wedding being celebrated on the 3d of May, 1860.

Their daughter, Elizabeth Atwood, was a little maiden of four summers when brought by her parents to the northwest. She attended the public schools of Seattle and afterward became a pupil in the University of Washington located in this city. Here in early womanhood she was married, becoming the wife of George Leslie Hill on the 16th of June, 1888, when seventeen years of age. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and her life has been filled with good deeds and characterized by kindly purpose.

EDGAR S. HADLEY.

Edgar S. Hadley, attorney at law of Seattle, with offices in the Pioneer building, has been a representative of the bar of this city since November 1, 1902. He had just completed his law course and resolved to make the northwest the scene of his initial labors along professional lines. He was born at Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana, September 25, 1874, a son of William C. and Jane Hadley, natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively and among the pioneer settlers of Hendricks county, Indiana.

Reared in the state of his nativity, Edgar S. Hadley supplemented a public school education by the study of law in the University of Indianapolis at Indianapolis, Indiana, and won his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1902. In the meantime he had engaged in teaching school in his native state and also filled the office of assistant county surveyor. The lure of the west was upon him and, leaving Indiana, he came to Seattle, where, on the 1st of November, 1902, he began the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Smith & Hadley, with offices at No. 321 Pacific building. In 1904 he joined Richard Winsor in a partnership under the firm style of Winsor & Hadley,

continuing in this association for two years, but since 1906 has been alone in the Pioneer building. He has been accorded a liberal patronage and it is well known that he prepares his cases with thoroughness and in the courts is ready to meet every point of attack and at the same time show up the weak points of his opponent's argument.

On the 25th of November, 1908, at Portland, Oregon, Mr. Hadley was married to Miss Beatrice I. Landess, a daughter of George W. and Amanda Landess, residents of Carlton, Yamhill county, Oregon. Both were natives of that state. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Hadley, James E. and Margaret Fenton, crossed the plains over the old Oregon trail in 1849, while John and Mary Landess, the paternal grandparents, went to Oregon prior to 1849. All were among the pioneer residents of Yamhill and Washington counties in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have one son, William George. Since coming to the northwest Mr. Hadley has been identified with the National Guard. He enlisted as a private in Company L, Second Infantry, on the 10th of March, 1905, was commissioned second lieutenant in February, 1907, and captain in November, 1909. He was afterward assigned to the command of Company L, Second Infantry, and still holds that commission. He was appointed a member of the board of military auditors by Adjutant General George B. Lamping and again appointed by Adjutant General Fred Llewellyn, still holding that position. His political allegiance is given the republican party at the polls and his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is popular in military and social circles, while in his profession he is winning for himself a position that is enviable.

TORKEL L. MONSON.

Torkel L. Monson, of the Monson Advertising Company of Seattle, was born in Norway, October 17, 1872. His father, Anton Lippestad, also a native of the land of the midnight sun, followed contracting and building throughout his entire business life, winning success in his undertakings. He died in 1878. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Anderson, is now a resident of Tonsberg, Norway.

Torkel L. Monson, an only son, was educated in the schools of his native country until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he sailed for America with his uncle, J. C. Monson, who some years before had come to the new world and served as a soldier in the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil war. The early part of his life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits, while later he became an orange grower of Redlands, California, being the first citizen to erect a business block in that place. In 1890 he removed to Port Townsend, Washington, where he passed away in 1899, having lived retired during the period of his residence in that city.

Torkel L. Monson was the protegee of his uncle during these years and his adopted son, being legally given his name. He was accorded excellent educational privileges, studying in Clark county, Washington, and at the Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, pursuing his course to the age of eighteen. He entered business life in the position of a janitor at Port Townsend, and while there became acquainted with Francis L. Miller, county surveyor of Jefferson county, a tenant of the building. Through this acquaintanceship he secured a position in the office of Mr. Miller and during three years spent in that connection learned surveying and map drafting, which profession he followed for about a year thereafter. He next entered the field of journalism, becoming associated with the Port Townsend Leader, a daily paper, on the reportorial staff, remaining in that association for eighteen months, when he removed to Anaconda, Montana, securing work in the Anaconda Smelters. After a few months he became proof reader on the Anaconda Standard and was advanced to the position of city editor, filling that office for a period of three years. During his first journalistic venture he was correspondent at Port Townsend for the Daily Telegram of Seattle. He returned to Port Townsend at the earnest solicitation of his uncle, and upon his arrival there in 1898 his uncle had a position awaiting him in the Merchants Bank, where he continued for five years, during which period he thoroughly learned the banking business. While thus engaged he purchased an interest in the Daily

Call of Port Townsend and in 1904 took charge of the paper as manager and editor. While conducting the paper in 1905 he organized the Port Townsend Commercial Club and became its first secretary, contributing much toward the accomplishment of its purposes. At the same period he was correspondent for the Seattle Times, the Tacoma Ledger, Portland Telegram, the Frisco Bulletin, the Victoria Times and the Vancouver World, and also conducted his own paper, but in the spring of 1907 sold his entire interests there and removed to Seattle, where he engaged in the publicity and advertising business, since continuing in this line with good success. In July, 1913, he became editor of the Commercial Club Bulletin, and chairman of the press and publicity committee. He was also made secretary of the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club. He is now conducting a growing and profitable business under the name of the Monson Advertising Company, which is a broad gauge advertising concern employing modern methods and original ideas. The firm supplies complete or advisory service embracing planning, writing, illustrating and placing. Mr. Monson is in thorough touch with the spirit of the times as manifest in business life and his originality enables him to bring into public recognition the enterprises with which many of his patrons are associated.

On the 23d of April, 1900, occurred the marriage of Mr. Monson and Miss Amelia Louise Ecklund, the wedding being celebrated at Port Townsend. Mrs. Monson was born in Sweden and was a daughter of P. A. Ecklund, of Seattle. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Karl C., born September 14, 1901; and Verrelle A., born April 28, 1906. Both were born at Port Townsend. The wife and mother passed away at Seattle, March 7, 1910, and on the 3d of March, 1915, Mr. Monson was married to Miss Elsie Margaret Larson, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of James Larson, of Seattle. Mr. Monson is fond of all manly athletic and outdoor sports and from 1895 until 1900 he held the record for the northwest for quarter mile sprinting and also made a wonderful record at long distance running.

In politics he is a democrat where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Port Townsend and served as esquire of the lodge. He is a Protestant in religious faith and he belongs to both the Seattle Ad Club and to the Seattle Commercial Club, which indicates his interest in the welfare and progress of the city. He is an enthusiastic supporter of Seattle and the Puget Sound country, recognizing its wonderful resources and possibilities, while his efforts are proving an element in contributing to the advancement of the district. Coming to a land unhampered by caste or class he has worked his way steadily upward and is now accounted one of the representative business men of his adopted city.

S. RICHARD PECK.

S. Richard Peck, president of the Pacific Optical Company, has by reason of his ability won decided success since coming to Seattle in 1901. He established his business here upon borrowed capital but his skill soon won him recognition and a liberal and constantly growing patronage has been his almost from the beginning. The width of the continent separates him from his birth place, for he is a native of Portland, Maine, born in July, 1867. His father, John W. Peck, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, and was educated in New York city. Later he removed to Portland, Maine, where he became an employe of the New York Central Railroad Company. In 1883 he migrated to the west, settling at Tacoma, where he became freight agent for the northwest territory, representing the New York Central Railroad. He continued in that position for twenty-eight years, or until 1911, when he retired from active business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest until death called him in 1913.

S. Richard Peck was a pupil in the public and high schools of New York city and following his graduation he entered the employ of the Tiffany Jewelry Company as an apprentice in the watch department, there remaining for six years. On the expiration of that period he went to Tacoma, where he became manager for the Pacific Navigation Company, which he thus represented until 1896. In that year he returned to the Atlantic

seaboard, establishing his home at Charlotte, North Carolina, where he operated an optical store until 1901, when he came to Seattle and established the Pacific Optical Company, opening his offices in the Collins block. He had to borrow two thousand dollars with which to start in business but has since conducted a wholesale optical business, winning success as president and owner of the Pacific Optical Company. In 1910 he removed to the Leary building, where he now occupies a suite of six rooms and employs thirteen people. He is thoroughly conversant with every phase of the optical business and has built up an excellent trade upon the Pacific coast, controlling a business of large and profitable proportions.

In New York city, in July, 1889, Mr. Peck was united in marriage to Miss Juanita Le Cato, and they have a daughter, Juanita, who is a graduate of the University of Washington.

The family attend Trinity church and Mr. Peck in his political views is a republican. He belongs to the Credit Men's Association and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Rainier and Country clubs of Seattle and the Union Club of Tacoma. He is an enthusiastic advocate of the Pacific northwest, its opportunities and possibilities and has firm faith in its future. To this end he cooperates in all the public movements for its upbuilding and improvement and manifests the qualities of public-spirited citizenship.

JOHN SANFORD TAYLOR.

Upon the history of Seattle's moral progress as well as of her material development the name of John Sanford Taylor is deeply impressed. He stood for all those things which count most in city upbuilding and never lost sight of the high principles which should govern man in his varied relations of life. He thus came to an honored old age and when he had passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey passed to the home beyond.

Mr. Taylor was a sturdy Scotsman and had many of the sterling characteristics of the sons of the land of hills and heather. He was there born February 18, 1830, and during his infancy was brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established in Montreal, Canada, where the father and mother passed away about 1839.

John S. Taylor was thus left an orphan at the age of nine years and was placed in the Ladies Benevolent Institute, where he remained until he reached the age of ten years, when he went to live in the home of Allen McDermit, with whom he continued until he reached his majority, residing much of that time in Canada. His wages for the ten and one-half years of hard labor which he put in with Mr. McDermit were only forty-two dollars. He had very little opportunity to attend school, but through reading and experience and contact with his fellowmen he added continually to the sum total of his knowledge and gained broad general information. He made his initial step in the business world as a chopper in the lumber woods and his industry and fidelity gained him promotion until at the age of twenty-six years he was superintendent of a sawmill. He next embarked in the manufacture of lumber on his own account at Saginaw, Michigan, and was thus engaged for many years. He went from Saginaw to Duluth, Minnesota, where he built a large sawmill and continued in the manufacture of lumber for eight years.

At the end of that time Mr. Taylor made a pleasure trip to Seattle and immediately felt the lure of the west, for he recognized the natural resources and advantages of the country and felt that ultimately a great empire would be builded upon the Sound. Returning to his former home, he disposed of his property and immediately after again came to this city, where he arrived on the 13th of February, 1889. Soon Seattle benefited by his investment of sixty thousand dollars in business and property here. He built a sawmill and a planing mill and also purchased a portable sawmill, together with the other necessary buildings, securing all the equipment needed for the conduct of a large lumber business. His enterprise was successfully conducted for a number of years, but in 1895 there came a landslide in which seventy-five acres of land moved down into the lake, washing away his large plant and destroying sixteen dwelling houses. His losses



JOHN S. TAYLOR

were thus heavy, yet he still retained the ownership of considerable other property. He afterward built a sawmill at Rainier Beach, with a capacity of forty thousand feet of lumber per day, it being fully equipped for the manufacture of lath and shingles. Around the mill grew up a little settlement to which was given the name of Taylor's Mill, and it was there that Mr. Taylor was living at the time of his death. He was a very prominent figure in the development of Rainier Valley and his life work was an element in the growing industrial enterprise of Seattle.

On the 20th of June, 1853, in Glengarry county, Canada, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Louthian, who was born in that county, March 4, 1833, and is of Scotch lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of four children: William D., now a resident of Seattle; David P., of Seattle; Margaret, the wife of M. R. Metcalf, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and John S., living in Seattle.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were leading and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as trustee and for a third of a century was superintendent of the Sunday school. They had not long been residents of Seattle when there was talk of building a new church. At that time they resided not far from the present site of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Taylor furnished the lumber to be used in the erection of the new house of worship. He has largely been the builder of five different churches, including one mission, aiding generously toward the work of building two churches and a mission in Michigan, the Grace Methodist church at Duluth and the Grace Methodist church in Seattle. Until 1907 the last named church had no pews, using chairs, but in 1907 Mr. Taylor equipped the church with pews. It was from that church that Mr. Taylor was buried when on the 25th of June, 1915, he passed away. He had reached the age of eighty-five years and it was only in the last few months of his life that he was unable to leave home. In fact he was an ardent base-ball enthusiast and until his last illness, accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, eighty-two years of age, he was a daily attendant of the games. Seattle recognized in him a public-spirited citizen and one who had great faith in the city, seeking at all times to further its progress along substantial lines. His work was manifestly resultant and among those with whom business or social relations brought him in contact he was held in the highest regard. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of John Sanford Taylor, who in his later years was affectionately termed "Grandpa" Taylor by all who knew him.

JOHN SHERMAN ROBINSON.

John Sherman Robinson, a successful representative of the legal fraternity in Seattle, has here practiced his profession during the past four years, and is now a member of the firm of Bronson, Robinson & Jones, having offices in the Colman building. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on the 17th of December, 1880, and is a son of Samuel and Caroline Robinson. Following his graduation from the Mansfield high school he entered the University of Michigan, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903. During the next year he acted as an instructor in the Michigan Military Academy and from 1904 until 1907 served as superintendent of schools at Bessemer, Michigan.

Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, Mr. Robinson entered Columbia University and in 1910 won the degree of LL. B. During his college days he won considerable recognition as an athlete, serving as captain of the University of Michigan track team in 1903. From 1908 until 1910 he acted as associate editor of the Columbia Law Review. In August, 1910, he began the practice of law in Seattle and on the 1st of January, 1913, went into partnership with Ira Bronson. In January, 1914, H. B. Jones was admitted to the firm and with them he has since been associated under the firm style of Bronson, Robinson & Jones. An extensive and lucrative clientage has been accorded them as they have demonstrated their ability in handling important legal interests. Mr. Robinson also acts as president and director of the Vulcan Manufacturing Company.

When a student at the University of Michigan, Mr. Robinson joined the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and while at Columbia University became a member of the Phi Delta Phi. He is also a popular member of the College Club, the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic and Seattle Yacht clubs. Politically he is a staunch republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. In the city of Seattle he enjoys an enviable reputation as a rising young attorney and is highly esteemed in both social and professional circles.

MRS. MARY SNOW.

Mrs. Mary Snow, living in Seattle, was born May 13, 1853, in Barberville, Kentucky, and was married in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 16th day of September, 1874, to George D. Snow, whose birth occurred in Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 29, 1851. The year following their marriage, in 1875, they came to Seattle from Little Rock, and here Mr. Snow accepted a position as telegraph operator in the employ of James Lyons, manager of the Western Union. When Mr. Lyons left, Mr. Snow was given the position of manager and served as such for many years. He also held the position of city electrician for some time.

To Mr. and Mrs. Snow were born six children, Seattle being the birthplace of all of them. Katie May died at the age of two. Edwin R. has been connected with an automobile mail delivery for a number of years. Edna is the wife of Jack Fraser, who, with his brother, operates a large dairy ranch near Enumclaw, King county, Washington. Stacy, a stenographer, was for six years in the employ of the Seattle Dry Goods Company; was with the Park Board for five years and is now secretary for Mrs. Hugh R. Rood of the Washington Hotel & Improvement Company. Irene is the wife of R. E. Snyder, state manager for the Yeomen, and they reside in Des Moines, Washington. They have three children, Virginia Rose, Margaret Edna and Lois Marie. Laure is the wife of H. A. Selland, who is engaged in business as a decorator and painter in Portland, Oregon, and they have one son, Robert R.

Mrs. Snow was early left to provide for her five children and, having been liberally educated, she began teaching in the country schools of Washington. Later she took up the profession of nursing, which she followed for twenty years, thus providing not only for the material needs of her children, but also giving to them the advantage of good educational training. She deserves much credit for what she has accomplished and her course merits the sincerest gratitude and love of her family. A resident of Seattle from the early days, she is now a member of the Pioneers' Association and has a wide acquaintance among the early settlers who esteem her highly for her many admirable traits of character.

GARY B. PEAVEY.

Gary B. Peavey, a resident of Seattle, Washington, for twenty-eight years, was born in Penobscot county, Maine, September 20, 1849. He engaged in the lumber business at the age of fifteen and followed that line for five years in Maine, when he made his way west to Cameron county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the lumber business with Peck, Barrows & Company, of Lock Haven, for three years, hauling and driving logs to the sawmills at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He then came west to St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was engaged with Butler & Walker in lumbering on the upper Mississippi river above Pokegama Falls, delivering the logs in the Minneapolis boom. At that time the Chippewa Indians were very troublesome and in some cases they drove the men out of their camps, took their supplies and killed their oxen and enjoyed themselves while the good things lasted at the expense of the lumbermen who showed the white feather. Mr. Peavey took a contract to haul and drive forty million feet of logs from the Mille Lacs lake on Rum river to the Anoka boom and found the Indians had driven out the loggers who had started logging there before him and taken their supplies and would

not allow them to drive what logs they had hauled. But he put in his camp and hauled the logs and drove them, as well as the old logs, into the boom without any trouble from the Indians. This was the first drive of logs ever taken out of the Mille Lacs lake, which is the source of the Rum river in Mille Lacs and Aitkin counties, Minnesota. He then bought a sawmill at Royalton and in company with A. C. Wilson manufactured pine and hardwood lumber for several years, furnishing a large amount of oak timber for the dam across the Mississippi river at St. Cloud. They cut their supply of pine logs on the Platte and Sullivan lakes and along the Platte river in Morrison county and their hardwood from the west side of the Mississippi river. Mr. Peavey then sold out to Mr. Wilson and came west, arriving on the 17th of August, 1888, in Seattle, Washington, where he was engaged in building barges for transporting building material for the upbuilding of the burned city for several years. Subsequently he was engaged in locating timber lands for the Great Northern Railroad Company for several years, later buying fifty thousand acres of timber lands for the Sound Timber Company of Davenport, Iowa. He also purchased about thirty thousand acres for D. M. Robbins of St. Paul, Minnesota, and several thousand acres for other large landholders and bought and sold timber lands and land script for several years at 503 New York block in Seattle. Afterward he built a sawmill at West Seattle and conducted a manufacturing and retail business until 1912, when he sold out the business and has since been looking after his other property in and around Seattle. He has been a Master Mason for forty-four years and a republican for a similar length of time.

GEORGE P. LISTMAN.

George P. Listman has for nine years been a member of the civil service commission of Seattle, his long continuance in the position being incontrovertible proof of his fidelity and ability in the office. He has also been active along other lines of public moment, making him a well known citizen and one whose work has been of value to the district. A native of Hartford, Connecticut, he was born August 14, 1868, of the marriage of Conrad and Barbara (Thomas) Listman, the former of German birth, while the latter was a native of France.

George P. Listman attended the common schools, but broad experience in his profession and in public office have added greatly to his knowledge, making him a well informed man. In early life he learned the printer's trade and after coming to Seattle, on the 24th of March, 1898, he acted as pressman on the Post-Intelligencer for one year. On the 10th of August, 1899, he established his present business at its present site, Jackson street, and "The Trade Printery," is today one of the well known concerns of the kind in the city. He has developed a large and profitable business, owing to the excellence of the work done, the reliability of his methods and his enterprising spirit. It is said of him that his word is as good as any man's bond.

His activities along other lines have been equally pronounced and have resulted in far-reaching benefit. In the year 1907, through appointment of Mayor William Hickman Moore, he became connected with the civil service commission, of which he has now been president for about four years, making a splendid record in that connection. He has always been an able exponent of organized labor, fighting its battles, and has nearly always been victorious. He has succeeded in securing the adoption of many measures and many amendments favoring organized labor, some of which, while seemingly of minor importance, have been of great benefit. He has served the cause of organized labor in city and state; was president of the Labor Temple Association, of which he is now the treasurer; has been president of the Central Labor Council; and was appointed a delegate, by the Washington State Federation of Labor, to the American Federation of Labor, asking that the honor be conferred upon him when that organization met in Seattle, as he could not leave his business to attend national meetings elsewhere.

On the 10th of April, 1893, Mr. Listman was married to Miss Hannah G. O'Brien, a daughter of John O'Brien, engaged in railway construction. They have had two children, but lost their daughter Loretta. Their son, Louis Evans, is at home. Mrs. Listman belongs

to the Catholic church and Mr. Listman has become a convert to that faith. He belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men, while in politics he is independent, voting for the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office. He comes of an ancestry which, in its lineal and collateral branches, has for several generations been strictly American, and he is one of Seattle's most respected and substantial citizens, thoroughly alert to the interests of the country and ready at all times to stand by his convictions.

LYMAN TALCOTT BANKS.

Lyman Talcott Banks, sales agent at Seattle for the United States Steel Products Company, was born at Muscatine, Iowa, on the 28th of August, 1883. His father, General Lyman Banks, removed to Seattle in 1889, and in 1890 the family followed, so that our subject became a pupil in the public schools of this city when a lad of seven years. He passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1902 and later he attended the University of Washington for two years. At the end of that time he went east and became a student in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, in which he spent two years. When his work there was completed he returned to Seattle and became connected, as junior engineer, with the United States engineering department at Fort Worden, spending his time in that way until 1907, save for the period which he passed in Alaska, where he practiced civil engineering. In 1907 he became deputy county engineer for King county and occupied that position until May, 1911, when he became contracting engineer for the American Bridge Company of New York. That position he occupied until October, 1911, when the United States Steel Products Company was formed to combine the selling interests of the United States Steel Corporation on the Pacific coast. They then took over the business of the American Bridge Company. Since 1911 Mr. Banks has been sales agent at Seattle for the United States Steel Products Company, in which connection he has built up a business of large and gratifying proportions.

On the 25th of April, 1912, in Seattle, Mr. Banks was united in marriage to Miss Olive Virginia Hall, a granddaughter of W. A. Bell, one of the first three original settlers in this city. In his political views Mr. Banks is a republican and wide reading keeps him in touch with the trend of modern thought along political lines. He belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Engineers' Club and the Transportation Club. The social qualities in his make-up render him popular in these different organizations, but he allows no outside interests to interfere with the faithful performance of his business duties and he is a most trusted and capable representative of the large corporation with which he is now identified.

FRED C. KILBOURNE.

Fred C. Kilbourne, manager of the Model Laundry Company, was born September 8, 1870, at South Natick, Massachusetts, a son of Charles A. and Ophelia (Sawyer) Kilbourne, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Ohio. The Kilbournes settled in Connecticut in 1635, and Fred C. Kilbourne is of the ninth generation to live in this country. There is now a very large relationship throughout the New England states. There were eight sons who came with their parents, Captain Thomas and Mrs. Kilbourne, from England, and one of these, the great-grandfather of Fred C. Kilbourne, removed to Canada, so that Charles A. Kilbourne became a native of that country. For a number of years the father engaged in merchandising at Wellesley, Massachusetts, and there passed away about 1879, having for some time survived his wife, who died about 1874 when their son, Fred, was but three years of age. In the family were five children, of whom Fred C. was the third in order of birth.

He obtained his early education in the public schools of Ohio and entered business circles in connection with mercantile interests at Kent, Ohio, where he remained for several

years. He then went upon the road as a traveling salesman, spending about five years in that connection, and in 1900 he arrived in Seattle, where he became identified with the laundry business. He was at first an employe of the Cascade Laundry, doing clerical work, and in 1903 he accepted a position with the Model Laundry as manager, in which position he has since continued. This business was about the third established in the city and under the direction of Mr. Kilbourne the trade is steadily growing and patrons are thoroughly satisfied because of the excellent work done in the establishment.

In 1898, in Kent, Ohio, Mr. Kilbourne was married to Miss Minnie S. Smith, a daughter of S. V. Smith, who was a master car builder of the Erie Railroad and died a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourne have two children: Frederick C., twelve years of age, now in school, and Elizabeth L., four years old. In politics Mr. Kilbourne has always been a republican and votes and works for the good of the party, believing that its principles contain the best elements of good government. Whatever success he has achieved or enjoyed has come to him entirely through his own efforts and perseverance and energy have brought him to the place which he now occupies among the capable business men of his city.

ROY B. McCLINTON.

Roy B. McClinton, an able attorney of Seattle, was born in Carson City, Nevada, May 10, 1876. His father, the Hon. James G. McClinton, was a native of Illinois and became a pioneer miner and prospector of Nevada, to which state he removed in 1850, making the journey with ox teams. During his residence there he was a prominent attorney and served as judge of the circuit court for many years, his record on the bench constituting one of the bright pages of the judicial history of that state. He was also a member of the commission that framed the constitution of Nevada. He had been left an orphan when quite young and had made his own way in the world from his boyhood. His paternal ancestors came to America from Scotland before the Revolutionary war and settled in the Carolinas, while representatives of the name in later generations were all pioneers, removing westward as the country developed. In keeping with this family tendency, James G. McClinton, in 1870, left Nevada and went to San Francisco, where he was successfully engaged in mining enterprises and in the brokerage business. In 1880 he removed to Quileene, Washington, where he secured a homestead, but his ability again led to his selection for public office, for in 1891 he was elected judge of the superior court of Clallam and Jefferson counties and served in that capacity for eleven years. He was also connected with the first state legislature of Washington as head of the engrossing department and his public service continued also in the state senate. He has ever been a republican and has long been active in connection with local, state and national political affairs. He came to Seattle in 1913 and has since lived retired. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Brandon, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, a daughter of Z. P. Brandon, a California pioneer who removed to that state when his daughter Helen was but five years of age. They made the journey over the Oregon trail with the usual hardships and trials incident to such a trip in pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. James G. McClinton were married at Latrobe, California, March 12, 1866, and by their marriage they became the parents of seven children, four of whom yet survive. Among these children there were two sets of twin boys. The first twins are Amberson L., now a commercial traveler residing at Lake Forest Park, Washington, and Myron G., a printer living in San Francisco. The second set of twins were Roy B. and Ray, the latter a dentist practicing at Launceston, Tasmania. Both pursued their education in the grammar and high schools of Port Angeles, Washington, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1895. Our subject then entered the University of California and won the LL. B. degree in 1901, while his twin brother graduated from the dental department in 1902.

Following his graduation Captain McClinton entered upon the active practice of law in connection with his father at Port Angeles, where he remained for four years, continuing in active practice under the firm name of McClinton & McClinton. In the winter of 1905 he removed to Seattle and became associated with the Title Trust Company in the abstract

department as examiner of court records, remaining in that position for four years. In 1909 he was appointed to a position in the office of the city corporation counsel, where he has since remained, filling the position known under the civil service ruling as chief clerk. He has steadily advanced in his professional career and now occupies a position of large responsibility and importance. He is also a stockholder in and the secretary and legal adviser of the R. D. Willson Hardware Company of Port Angeles.

On the 20th of September, 1905, in Port Angeles, Washington, Mr. McClinton was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary J. Willson, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of R. D. Willson. They have three children, namely: Douglas B., who was born June 24, 1906; Helen H., whose birth occurred February 28, 1911, and Lillian M., born September 9, 1914. All are natives of Seattle, Washington. The family residence is at No. 6102 Corliss avenue in Seattle, while Mr. McClinton's offices are No. 732-45 Central building.

In politics Mr. McClinton is independent. He has a most interesting and creditable military record, having been a member of the Washington State National Guard since 1907. He joined as a private and is now serving as captain of Company A, Second Infantry, winning his promotion by hard work, knowledge of military tactics and thorough loyalty to duty. Fraternally he is connected with Columbia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., and he belongs also to the Commercial Club of Seattle, the Municipal League and to the Green Lake Congregational church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and activities. He is prominent and popular among his associates and especially so among his comrades of the National Guard.

ELISHA P. FERRY.

Twice governor of the territory and the first governor of the state of Washington, Elisha P. Ferry was born at Monroe, Michigan, August 9, 1825. He studied law there and at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, at the age of twenty years. In 1846 he removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was the first mayor of the city of Waukegan and there he resided until July, 1869, when he removed to the territory of Washington. In 1852 and in 1856 he was presidential elector for the district in which he resided. He was a member of the constitutional convention in Illinois in 1861 and from 1861 to 1863 he was a bank commissioner in that state. During these years he was a member of Governor Yates' staff as assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel, and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments. In 1869 he was appointed surveyor general of Washington territory by President Grant, and in 1872 he was appointed governor of the territory under same administration and was reappointed in 1876. He served as governor until November, 1880, when he moved to Seattle and resumed the practice of his profession as a member of the law firm of McNaught, Ferry, McNaught & Mitchell. In September, 1887, he retired from the practice of law and entered the Puget Sound National Bank as vice president. On the 4th of September, 1889, he was nominated by the republican party for governor of the state, and on the 1st day of October of that year he was elected by more than eight thousand majority.

From the day of Mr. Ferry's arrival in the territory he became one of the foremost men in Washington, always contributing in some form to the development of the country and assisting those who needed aid in the securing of homes and farms. He had had large experience in public affairs; he was a man of unusual ability and of unblemished integrity; he was admirably qualified to fill the place of governor of both territory and state, not only as a man of rare capacity for business, but as a statesman who discharged with intelligence every duty connected with the office; he was one of the people and one of the most approachable men of the times; he did not surround himself with the pomp of office, nor was he as governor any less approachable than as a private citizen. He unconsciously made warm friends of those with whom he came in contact, and did this without any effort or attempt on his part. He was a lifelong republican in politics and was a member of the first republican convention ever held in the United States, but in all his official and personal relations with his fellowmen



ELISHA P. FERRY



he so conducted himself that he merited and received the esteem and confidence of men of all parties in all sections of the territory and state. On the 4th of February, 1849, Mr. Ferry was married to Sarah B. Kellogg, a daughter of Dr. David Kellogg, of Waukegan, Illinois. He died at Seattle on the 14th day of October, 1895, regretted and mourned for by the entire state.

PERCY C. SHANSTROM.

Percy C. Shanstrom, occupying the important and responsible position of manager of the Alaska building, was born in St. Paul, Nebraska, August 18, 1885. His father, Perry G. Shanstrom, a native of Sweden, came to the new world in 1848, in company with his parents, when but six years of age, the family becoming Iowa pioneers. After reaching man's estate he turned his attention to merchandising and was quite successful during his active business career. He spent a considerable period in St. Paul, Nebraska, becoming a resident of that state in 1883. He was also an early settler of Colorado, following mining at Cripple Creek and other well known mining points in that state. He married Addie Riddle, a native of Illinois, who traced her ancestry back to the Isle of Man, her forefathers being early American settlers. They participated in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812 and the great-grandfather of P. C. Shanstrom met a tragic death, being scalped by the Indians. His children, however, were saved through the intervention of the wife of Daniel Boone. Mrs. Shanstrom died in the year 1911 at St. Paul, Nebraska.

Percy C. Shanstrom was the third in order of birth in a family of five children and pursued his education in the public and high schools of St. Paul, Nebraska, being there graduated with the class of 1903. A little later he came to Seattle, arriving on the 4th of November, 1905, and his first position in this city was that of clerk with the Century Company, then owners of the Alaska building. He started in with a salary of forty dollars per month and he has since gradually worked his way upward, his capability and fidelity winning him advancement until in April, 1915, he was made manager of the building, which in the meantime has changed ownership on several occasions. His business worth, however, has been recognized in that he has been retained all through these changes.

In April, 1909, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Shanstrom was united in marriage to Miss Evelyn Helmer, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Helmer. They have two children, both born in Seattle, namely, Helen and Jean. The family residence is at No. 1005 Renton avenue.

In politics Mr. Shanstrom is a progressive republican and fraternally is connected with Arcana Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to All Saints Episcopal church, and his interest is always on the side of progress and improvement, whether in behalf of the material, intellectual, political or moral interests of the community. He is more than pleased with Seattle, having no desire to make any other place his home, for he regards this as the young men's country. He belongs to the Washington National Guard and he is interested in everything that pertains to progress and improvement. During the entire period of his residence in Seattle he has been connected with only one building and he entered upon a humble position from which he has steadily worked his way upward to that of general manager, the Alaska being one of the foremost office buildings of the Sound country.

H. EUGENE ALLEN, M. D.

Dr. H. Eugene Allen has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Seattle during the past twelve years and is widely recognized as a prominent and able representative of the profession. His birth occurred in Lyons, Wisconsin, on the 28th of February, 1876, his parents being Francis Gain and Gertrude (Dodge) Allen, the former born in New York in 1849 and the latter in Wisconsin in 1856. Francis G. Allen passed away in 1900, and his widow still resides in the Badger state.

H. Eugene Allen acquired his more advanced general education as a student in the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1895. To prepare for his chosen life work he then entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, and in 1898 received the degree of M. D. During the following two years he served as house surgeon in the Cook County Hospital of Chicago, and in the years 1900 and 1901 acted as a United States army surgeon, serving in this country and in the Philippines. He then resigned and returned to the United States, coming in August, 1902, to Seattle, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery to the present time, a steadily growing patronage having been accorded him, as he has demonstrated his professional skill and ability in coping with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life. He is a valued member of the King County Medical Society, having served as its secretary, vice president and also as a member of its board of trustees. In 1913 he was made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and has served as vice president of the Washington State Medical Association.

On the 2d of March, 1904, in Seattle, Dr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Bagley, a daughter of the Hon. Clarence B. and Alice (Mercer) Bagley, who established their home in Seattle when it was a village of but a few inhabitants. Her father is the supervising editor of this work. Our subject and his wife have two sons: Richard Bagley, who was born in 1907, and Robert Mercer, whose natal year was 1911.

Dr. Allen is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also belonging to Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a popular member of the Arctic Club, the College Club and the Seattle Commercial Club. He is a man of broad views who recognizes an upright and generous character as a standard of worth, and by conscientious and close application to a noble calling has set an example eminently worthy of imitation.

JUDGE WILLIAM HICKMAN MOORE.

Judge William Hickman Moore, engaged in the private practice of law at Seattle, his ability being attested by the liberal clientage accorded him, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, May 26, 1861, and is a son of George W. and Matilda Boone (Wilson) Moore. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, although he is a representative of families long established in America. Two of his great-grandfathers went to Kentucky with the Virginia militia during the Revolutionary war, while both of his grandfathers were soldiers of the War of 1812. His great-grandfather Moore received large land grants from the commonwealths of Virginia and Kentucky for services rendered in the Revolutionary and Indian wars and Judge Moore now has in his possession deeds from these commonwealths signed by Governors Patrick Henry and Isaac Shelby. On the maternal side he is descended from the Boones of Kentucky.

After attending the common schools Judge Moore continued his education in the University of Kentucky and studied law in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in June, 1888, with the degree of LL. B. In August, 1888, he arrived in Seattle, where he has since practiced his profession. He was actively connected with the work of the courts as an advocate until January, 1897, when he took his place upon the bench as judge of the superior court, filling that position for a four years' term. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial, based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law as related to the points in litigation. Upon his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice in Seattle and his ability places him in the front rank among the able lawyers of the city.

Judge Moore has filled a number of public offices closely connected with framing and executing the laws of city and state. From 1902 until 1906 he was a member of the state senate of Washington and in March of the latter year took his place as mayor of Seattle, remaining as chief executive for a term of two years. In March, 1914, he was elected a member of the commission of fifteen freeholders to frame a new charter for Seattle and was made chairman of that commission. In politics he is a progressive democrat and has

always taken an active and advanced stand in connection with municipal affairs. He believes in the municipal ownership of public utilities and was one of the ardent advocates of the acquisition of the Cedar river water shed and of other properties which have to do with public convenience. He has studied closely many problems relating to the welfare of city and state and his farsighted understanding of these has brought him to a place of leadership where his opinions do much in molding public thought and action.

On the 2d of October, 1902, Judge Moore was married to Edith Baker Faber, and they have one son. Judge Moore is appreciative of the social amenities of life and enjoys membership with the Elks, the Eagles and the Red Men, in the local organizations of which he has served as chief officer. He is also a member of the Rainier and Seattle Athletic clubs and of the latter was president for five years.

FRANK WILLIAM GREINER, M. D.

Dr. Frank William Greiner, a distinguished representative of the medical profession in Seattle, was born in Holland, Michigan, December 18, 1862. His father, Christian Frederick Greiner, was born in Germany in 1832 and emigrated to America about 1850. In Michigan, in 1862, he married Helena Schumacher, a native of Germany, who in the year 1860 came to the new world. They resided in Saugatuck, Michigan, for many years. Mr. Greiner passed away at San Jose, California, from appendicitis at the age of forty-five years, while en route to Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Greiner afterward came to Seattle, where she lived for many years prior to her demise, which occurred in 1913, when she was seventy-one years of age. They had a family of four sons, one of whom died in childhood, while the other three are now residents of Seattle.

Frank William Greiner pursued his education through consecutive grades and high school at Saugatuck, Michigan. His professional training was obtained in Rush Medical College and in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, where he won his M. D. degree in 1896. He was actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Two Rivers, Sheboygan and Baraboo, Wisconsin, for nearly ten years and then came to Seattle, having remained here continuously throughout the intervening decade. He has made substantial progress in his chosen calling, concentrating his efforts upon his professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that results from a recognition of the responsibilities that come to the physician in his efforts to check the ravages of disease and restore health.

On the 22d of December, 1888, in Muskegon, Michigan, Dr. Greiner was united in marriage to Miss Alice Augusta Pew, a daughter of Wilbur F. Pew, representing a family who were among the earliest settlers on the Atlantic coast. Tradition has it that one member came to America in the Mayflower, and it is known that at least one served in the American Revolution. The mother of Mrs. Greiner was a Jakway and represented an early New York family. To the Doctor and his wife have been born three sons and a daughter, as follows: a son who died unnamed in infancy, in Muskegon, Michigan; Marvin Clyde, who died in Seattle in 1910, when fourteen years of age; Ruth Helen, who is eighteen years of age, is a high school graduate and is planning a university course; and Donald Franklin, a lad of nine years.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church. Dr. Greiner is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Eastern Star and also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Mountaineer Club, a mountain-climbing organization formed by nature lovers, and he keeps in close touch with the steady progress of his profession through his membership in various medical associations. He has never been a strict adherent to party politics, voting according to the dictates of his judgment regardless of party affiliation. While born of German parents, he is proud of the fact that he is a native of America and his entire life has displayed a public-spirited devotion to his country and her welfare. The accompanying verses, a part of a poem written by Dr. Greiner, called "The Patriot," express his sentiments as to American citizenship and patriotism.

Comes there a call, like thunder peal.
Like clank of sword, like crash of steel,
To arms,—to arms,—ye native sons,
Guard country, home, and little ones,
My answer is,—my native land
I give to thee my strong right hand
So long as it can strike an honest blow
For flag, and home, or 'gainst my country's foe.

America, my native land
Shall never want for my right hand
To shield the flag, and liberty
Or fight my country's enemy.
I love thee well, O native land,
And give to thee my strong right hand
So long as it can strike an honest blow
For flag, and home, or 'gainst my country's foe.

May the God we love give peace to thee
And bless thee, Land of Liberty;
But if war comes,—and blood must flow,—
With all our might we'll strike the blow.
America, my native land,
I give to thee my strong right hand,
So long as it can strike an honest blow
For flag, and home, or 'gainst my country's foe.

FRANK OLESON.

Frank Oleson, who is one of the leading attorneys of Seattle, is also connected with the commercial and official life of this city. He was born in Trondhjem, Norway, on the 6th of March, 1862, and received his education in the public schools of his native land. For six years he followed the sea as a sailor but in 1882 he emigrated to America and made his way to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was employed in the postoffice until 1888. In that year he came to Seattle and for a time worked in the postoffice here. The following year he established the Washington Posten, now the leading Norwegian weekly in the west, and later he became an employe in the city engineer's office. However, he desired to become an attorney and accordingly qualified for admission to the bar. In June, 1895, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Washington and is now a member of the law firm of Willett & Oleson, the senior partner being O. L. Willett. They have gained an enviable position at the bar of Seattle and are accorded a large, representative and lucrative practice. They are also factors in the commercial life of the city.

Mr. Oleson was married, in Omaha, Nebraska, December 4, 1886, to Polla Strom Oleson and their children are, Frank Jr., Alfred C., Carrie E., Harold E., Mildred E. and Thomas R.

Mr. Oleson is a republican and was at one time prosecuting attorney of Wahkiakum county. For several years he served ably as secretary of the board of public works and in the discharge of his duties promoted the public welfare. He is identified with the Sons of Norway and was chairman of the committee that erected Norway Hall, the home of that growing organization. Probably there is no citizen of the entire northwest who has done more to encourage the immigration of the Norwegian people to this part of America than Mr. Oleson, nor is there any who has done more to advance their interests as American citizens. He was the first one to publish a paper giving the advantages of this country and Seattle in particular and devoted exclusively to the Norwegian people. For some time he has been at work on a History of the Norwegians in The Puget Sound Country. His



FRANK OLESON

1871

religious faith is that of the Norwegian Lutheran church and he can be depended upon to further movements seeking the moral advancement of the city. The large measure of success which he has gained is due solely to his energy and spirit of initiative and he is recognized as a factor of importance in the legal and business circles of Seattle.

EDWARD FRANCIS SWEENEY.

Edward Francis Sweeney is a well known capitalist of Seattle who has spent his entire life upon the Pacific coast and has ever been imbued with the spirit of progress and advancement that has characterized the rapid and substantial development of the west. He was born in San Francisco, California, on the 10th of May, 1860, a son of Morgan and Mary (McSweeney) Sweeney. His education was acquired in St. Mary's College, in his native city. He has been a resident of Seattle since 1883 and founded the Rainier brewery, in which connection his administrative ability and executive force constituted important elements in the successful conduct of the undertaking. As the years passed close application, enterprise and a ready recognition of opportunities brought to him growing success and he extended his efforts to financial fields, becoming trustee of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. He is also vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and is active in promoting the best interests of the city along those lines which are matters of civic virtue and civic pride.

On the 1st of June, 1903, in New York, Mr. Sweeney was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Louise Gair, a daughter of Robert Gair, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have four children. Mr. Sweeney is well known in club circles of Seattle, where his social, genial qualities have won him popularity and gained him many friends. He belongs to the Rainier, the Golf and the Seattle Athletic Clubs. He is a typical business man of the west, alert and enterprising. He does not possess that vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself, but has never been afraid to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way.

JOHN McATEER.

John McAteer, actively identified with the shipbuilding industry, owns and operates a plant on the Duwamish waterway, in which connection he has built up a business of considerable proportions. He is one of the adopted sons of this country who have found in the new world business conditions and opportunities leading to advancement and prosperity. He was born in Ireland, December 24, 1864, and pursued his education in the schools of that land. His father, Edward McAteer, died in Ireland at the age of seventy years after devoting his life to the shipbuilding trade. The mother, Mrs. Rose McAteer, who was also born on the Emerald isle, passed away in 1914 at the notable old age of ninety years.

Throughout his entire life Mr. McAteer has followed shipbuilding, which business he learned under the direction of his father in Ireland. In 1886 he left home to seek his fortune in the new world and made his way to Seattle as a passenger on the Royal Alice, which rounded Cape Horn and came up the Pacific coast. This vessel carried the steel rails for the first Madison street car line. Seattle was then a small town and Mr. McAteer has hunted over parts of the city which are now densely populated and where the property has a high valuation. Throughout the period of his connection with Seattle he has continued to work at his trade. In 1898 he was employed as foreman by Moran & Company at the time that ships were built to go to Alaska during the gold rush. Ten years later, or in 1908, he embarked in business on his own account and erected the plant which he now owns and operates on the Duwamish waterway. This plant has a capacity of building ships up to five thousand tons and embraces an expenditure or investment of about thirty thousand dollars. Since starting out independently he has

gained a liberal patronage, his business growing year by year until it is now one of the substantial and profitable industries of the city.

In 1894 Mr. McAteer returned to Ireland and married the sweetheart of his youth, Miss Margaret McGlade, whom he brought as a bride to his home in the new world. They have three children: Marie E., born September 30, 1895; James E., born in May, 1897; and George H., born August 19, 1898. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. McAteer is connected with the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is non-partisan, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought, and that he has worked his way steadily upward is indicated in the fact that he is now the owner of property in Kitsap and King counties in addition to his shipbuilding plant.

JAMES COLUMBUS LAFAYETTE McKNIGHT.

James Columbus Lafayette McKnight, attorney at law, who has gained for himself a well established reputation for industry, honesty and ability during his residence in Seattle, dating from September, 1900, was born in Harlan county, Kentucky, July 20, 1870, and is a son of John Blair and Elizabeth (Creech) McKnight, who were also natives of the Blue Grass state and representatives of old pioneer Kentucky and Virginia families. The father, born March 8, 1845, in early manhood gave up teaching for farming, and is still living upon a farm near London, Kentucky. He is a Civil war veteran, being among those who helped to hold Kentucky firm in the Union by loyal service in her Home guards. The mother departed this life at the old homestead March 15, 1893, on her forty-first birthday and twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

James C. L. McKnight was the eldest of their thirteen children, nine of whom are still living. After acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county he attended Berea College in Madison county and, at the age of eighteen, took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for two years in his native state and for many years in Taney county, Missouri, to which he moved in 1890. In 1893, while visiting his native state on account of the sickness and death of his mother, he was elected as school commissioner of his adopted county in Missouri and served as such for two terms. In 1896, having decided to take up the study of law, he entered the law department of the Missouri State University at Columbia from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1898, of which he was president during his senior year, although he was not personally present when his LL. B. degree was conferred. On the day that President McKinley called for volunteers to fight Spain he joined a company of volunteers, organized from the University Cadet Corps, of which he was a staff sergeant, and on May 18, 1898, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, was mustered into the military service of his country as a sergeant of Company I, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Soon after he accompanied his regiment to Camp George H. Thomas at Chickamauga, Georgia, was there when he learned that his diploma had been awarded him and that the flag of his country had bedecked his vacant chair at the commencement exercises of his class, and remained there until hostilities between the United States and Spain had ceased, when his command was ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, and thence to Kansas City, Missouri, where it was mustered out November 9, 1898. Returning to the university, he entered the academic and military departments for special work, but after being elected by the entire student body to its only elective position and being commissioned as a first lieutenant in the University Cadet Corps, he found that the unsanitary conditions at Chickamauga had left him physically unable to remain longer in school. So leaving his alma mater forever he returned to his adopted county, where he was appointed on its board of education and where he engaged in teaching and other school work until 1901 when he entered upon the general practice of law at Forsyth, where he remained until he came to Seattle, and, in addition to building up a lucrative civil practice and serving the republican organization of his county as secretary and chairman of its

central committee and as its judicial, senatorial and congressional committeeman, was elected as prosecuting attorney for three terms. Since locating in Seattle he has devoted most of his attention to civil practice and is now retained by a number of corporations, including The Washington Retail Grocers and Merchants Association, for whom he was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of the present law of this state permitting the garnishment of municipal corporations.

Mr. McKnight has been married twice. On the first day of the present century, in Forsyth, Missouri, he wedded Miss Dora Alta Johnson, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Pleasant W. Johnson. This union was cut short by her death at Forsyth, Missouri, November 2, 1906. Four sons were born of this marriage, all at Forsyth, Missouri, as follows: Edwin Forest Thor, January 18, 1902; Murl Odin John, March 3, 1903; Don Theodore Mars, September 22, 1904; and Glaucus Leon Roscoe, March 5, 1906. His second marriage was in Seattle, Washington, to Miss Daisy Dean Witcher, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Ephraim Witcher. There are two children of this union, both born in Seattle, Washington, as follows: Helen Elizabeth, July 27, 1911, and Paula Louise, August 16, 1913. The family residence is at No. 907 North Seventy-ninth street, while Mr. McKnight maintains an office at No. 206, Crary building.

Mr. McKnight is a Presbyterian while his wife is a Catholic. In his social connections he is a Phi Delta Phi, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman, an Eagle, a Camel, a United Spanish War Veteran and a member of the King County Bolo Club. He is popular in all of these various connections, having qualities which win him friendship and warm regard. Moreover, his course is worthy of commendation, for his laudable ambition prompted him to make his own way through college and since that time his many good qualities have won for him the respect and admiration of all of his acquaintances and success in his chosen profession.

GUSTAVUS A. MORRILL.

Although connected for some years with navigation interests in the northwest, Gustavus A. Morrill devoted the last years of his life to the conduct of a feed business, conducting what was known as the Walla Walla Feed & Grain Store on Eighth avenue, South, to the time of his demise. He was one of New England's native sons, his birth having occurred in Maine in 1844. He attended the public schools of Winthrop, Maine, and afterward went to live with his uncle, Noah Currier, in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent some time as a student in an academy, and while a resident of that city he also learned the shoemaker's trade. Later he went to San Francisco, California, whence he made his way northward to Seattle in the spring of 1870. Here he became engaged with the old Renton Coal Company and in connection with a partner, Charles True, had charge of the work of transporting the coal across the portage from Lake Washington to Lake Union and also transported the coal across Lake Union. He afterward purchased the steamer Comet, which he operated on White river to the head of navigation, carrying freight and passengers. He next purchased the Wenat with Captain Britton and afterward bought out his partner's interest, becoming sole owner of the boat, which he operated. For a long period he was thus connected with shipping interests but finally disposed of his boats and engaged in the feed business, establishing what was known as the Walla Walla Feed & Grain store on Eighth avenue, South. There he continued actively in trade until his demise, which occurred on the 4th of July, 1908. He won a creditable measure of success and came into possession of a comfortable competence.

In 1873, in Seattle, Mr. Morrill was united in marriage to Miss Olive F. McCallister. Her father, John S. McCallister, drove across the plains with a party from Knox county, Illinois, reaching Oregon in 1862. Seven years later he came to Seattle and engaged in the manufacture of brick. There may have been some one else in Seattle who engaged in brick manufacture on a very small scale before Mr. McCallister, but he was the first to introduce machinery for manufacturing brick and even before this he made a large amount of brick, becoming a pioneer in the industry in this section of the state. Subse-

quently he purchased a tract of land at South Park, now a part of Seattle. His demise occurred on the 6th of July, 1889, when he had attained the age of sixty-five years. To him and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mehitabel Manly, were born five children, as follows: Lucretia D., who gave her hand in marriage to Charles J. McAllister; Oliver A.; Sarah, the wife of Curtis Brownfield; Olive F., the widow of G. A. Morrill; and John W. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrill was born a daughter, Gustava H., who became the wife of R. Z. LeMont.

In his political views Mr. Morrill was independent, nor did he desire political preferment. He belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Baptist church and he conformed his life to his religious belief. He had great faith in Seattle, was active in support of its public movements and projects that he believed would prove of general benefit and at the same time he was a progressive and enterprising business man whose well directed and thoroughly reliable efforts brought to him merited success.

LAFAYETTE D. FULLER.

The year 1881 witnessed the arrival of Lafayette D. Fuller, in Seattle, and when seventeen years had passed he was called to his final rest. He came to the northwest from Newton, Iowa, but was born at Nunda, New York. He was a brother of James Fuller, an attorney, who also came to the northwest about 1881 and after practicing law for some time purchased the Snoqualmie hop ranch.

On his arrival in this section of the country Lafayette D. Fuller began loaning money. He afterward purchased a farm at Black River Junction and was identified for a period with general agricultural pursuits. He also continued his activities in Seattle and built the first two houses at Blanchard and Fourth streets. He also bought a brickyard and furnished the brick for the New York block. He had great faith in the city, was always active in its interests and did much for its upbuilding. He was one of the investors in the first street railway and his loans to various enterprises and individuals proved an element in business progress.

In 1891 Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Mrs. Rachel Phillips, a daughter of T. A. Jones, who came to the northwest in 1883 from Fairbury, Illinois. He purchased property in various sections of Seattle and was the owner of much valuable real estate. At one time in addition to several valuable pieces of city property he had over eight hundred acres of land in and near the city for he believed that this would rise rapidly in value. Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Fuller invested in tide flat lands. The former married Miss Minerva Darnell, a daughter of V. M. Darnell, who came from Illinois to the northwest. Mrs. Jones was born in Kentucky. Her daughter, Mrs. Fuller, came to this section of the country from Lincoln, Nebraska, and here married. Through a happy married life of seven years Mr. and Mrs. Fuller traveled life's journey together and were then separated by the hand of death, when, on the 4th of August, 1898, Mr. Fuller passed away. He was a democrat in his political opinions and a Mason in his fraternal relations, his life being an exemplification of the spirit of the craft which is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind.

FRANCIS MATTHEW CARROLL, M. D.

Dr. Francis M. Carroll, who since 1896 has engaged in medical practice at Seattle, was born September 21, 1869, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a son of Patrick P. and Sarah J. T. Carroll, the father an attorney at law, who at the time of the Civil war espoused the cause of the Union and aided in the defense of the old flag.

Dr. Carroll acquired his primary education in the schools of New Orleans, Louisiana, and afterward attended the public schools of Olympia, Washington. Later he was a student in a business college and in the winter of 1889-90 attended the University of

Washington. Early in his business career he became identified with the hardware trade and was thus connected with commercial interests both in Olympia and in Seattle in 1879, but, thinking to find a professional career more congenial, he took up the study of medicine in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He then opened an office in Seattle and during the years of his connection with the profession in this city has made continuous progress. He was city physician and health officer for Seattle for three and a half years, entering upon the duties of that position in 1899 and retiring in 1902. In 1904 he was chosen coroner of King county and served for two terms, or until 1908. These have been the only offices which he has held and they have been along the path of his profession. He has concentrated his efforts upon the private practice of medicine and surgery and is called for professional aid into many of the best homes of the city.

On the 8th of January, 1900, in Seattle, Dr. Carroll wedded Miss Ida Sutthoff, a daughter of George Sutthoff, formerly of Cincinnati, now deceased. The four children of this marriage are: Francis M., Gerhard S., Joseph Talbot, and Robert P.

The family are communicants of the Catholic church and Dr. Carroll holds membership with the Knights of Columbus, in which he has held office. He was at one time identified with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political support is given the republican party and in local military circles he is well known. He served as a private of Company B in the First Regiment of the Washington National Guards from 1888 until 1891, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the medical corps of the Washington National Guards in 1898 and at the present time is chief of staff of the medical department with the rank of major. He is a member of the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is also connected with the Seattle Athletic Club and the Metropolitan Lumberman's Club. In every relation of life he has borne himself with signal dignity and honor, and the service which he has rendered to his fellowmen and to the public in military and political connections has made him worthy of mention with the representative residents of his city.

WILLIAM H. McGRATH.

William H. McGrath, vice president of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, having charge of all operations of the company on Puget Sound, is a Harvard man who in adapting university training to the practical affairs of life has found the secret of growing success and advancement. He was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 26, 1879, a son of Henry and Katharine McGrath. He supplemented public school training by study in Adams Academy at Quincy, Massachusetts, until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he became a student at Harvard, where he pursued an engineering course and won his degree upon graduation with the class of 1901. Immediately afterward he entered the employ of Stone & Webster of Boston and gained experience in every department of the office work there. In 1902 he removed to Houghton, Michigan, as an electrical engineer, subsequently becoming superintendent of the Houghton County Electric Light Company about 1903. Two years later he was made manager of the Houghton County Traction Company and the Houghton County Electric Light Company, both Stone & Webster properties. In that position he served for several years or until 1909, when he was transferred to Minneapolis as assistant to A. W. Leonard, at that time vice president and manager of the Minneapolis General Electric Company. During some of the trying times of that company and until 1912, when Stone & Webster sold the company, which had then become very successful, Mr. McGrath held the position of assistant general manager. In June, 1912, he returned to the Boston office and took up expert work for the firm in connection with the examination, analysis and organization of new properties and reports for other interests, banking houses, etc.

In November, 1913, Mr. McGrath came to Seattle as assistant to the vice president of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, which position he held until

Mr. Leonard's election to the office of president, when he was appointed manager of the company and in December, 1914, was made vice president in charge of all operations on Puget Sound. He now has control of important interests, for the business of the company is of extensive proportions in Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and Bellingham. His executive control and administrative direction are important forces in the successful conduct of the business and he is thus prominently associated with one of the foremost enterprises of this section of the country.

In October, 1906, in Houghton, Michigan, Mr. McGrath was united in marriage to Miss Nan M. Turner, by whom he has two children, Marion and Katharine. He is a popular member of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club, the Earlington Golf and Country Club, the Seattle Tennis Club and the Harvard Club. Mr. McGrath is a typical man of the age. He plays well and works well and both are equally essential in an evenly balanced character. In a word, he has that concentration which enables him to give his entire thought to the matter in hand and thus he brings to bear all of his force and power upon the accomplishment of his purpose. He finds real pleasure in business and has ever remained its master, never allowing it to master him. He has found that activity does not tire but gives resisting force, and the exercise of effort keeps him alert.

ROBERT G. WESTERMAN.

Robert G. Westerman, a man of strict business integrity, who for a quarter of a century was active in the upbuilding of Seattle, where for twenty-six years he made his home, was instrumental in the establishment of the Westerman Iron Works and remained president of the company until his demise. A native of Michigan, he was born in Coldwater, in 1843, and came of Swedish lineage. His parents, Peter and Peternella (Nystrom) Westerman, were both natives of Sweden but in 1841 left that country and sailed for the United States. Making their way westward, the father engaged in agricultural pursuits in Michigan until 1849, when, prompted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he went to California, where he engaged in placer mining. In 1855 he returned with his wife to Sweden. Both were of the Lutheran faith and closely adhered to that belief.

Robert G. Westerman acquired his early education under his mother's careful guidance, having the privilege of attending school for only four months, this being when he was in Sacramento, California. He was a little lad of but ten summers when he began learning the blacksmith's trade with an uncle. In 1867 he went to Chicago, where for eleven months he was employed in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and subsequently he worked for the Central Pacific Railroad Company in California and in Nevada, also holding responsible positions in large mines and iron works of those states. He became chief engineer and blacksmith for the Consolidated Virginia mine and was associated with other prominent mining interests. He afterward went to Arizona on a mining expedition and spent some time in the employ of the Contention Mining & Mill Company. He next engaged in mining on his own account at Tombstone, Arizona, where he remained for a year and a half. Disposing of his interests there he went to Mexico as representative of a leading mining company, and in that country was engaged in erecting mining machinery at various places. When he left the south it was for the purpose of going to Alaska but changing his plans he made his way to the mines of Idaho, at Eagle City, where he engaged in mining for three years. For a time he met with substantial success there but after leaving that country he lost his entire earnings.

The year 1886 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Westerman in Seattle, where for a year and a half he worked for wages but in 1888 he embarked in business on his own account, starting his enterprise in a humble way, with only one forge. He closely applied himself to the work of upbuilding the business and under his able control the trade grew steadily, so that in 1889 he was obliged to seek more commodious quarters. The building into which he then moved was completed on the 20th of May but on the 6th of June of the same year was entirely destroyed by the terrible fire that swept over the city, thus causing the loss of the savings of Mr. Westerman in a few moments. He was never discouraged in



ROBERT G. WESTERMAN



the face of the gravest obstacles, however, and with undaunted perseverance and courage set to work to again upbuild his fortunes. He built a shop and in a short time was able to establish a plant larger than the one he had before. In fact he erected three different shops in one year. In 1898 the business was incorporated under the name of the Westerman Iron Works, with Mr. Westerman as the president and A. T. Timmerman, secretary. These two gentlemen owned the entire plant, which became one of the important industrial undertakings of the city. It was well equipped with the latest improved machinery and everything possible was done to facilitate the work. He was ever ready to put forth effort to gain a start and to lend a helping hand or speak an encouraging word to those who were endeavoring to gain a foothold in the business world.

In 1883 Mr. Westerman was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet Ray Compton, who by her former marriage had a son, John Ray Compton. By the second marriage there was born one son, Frank. Mr. Westerman was a republican and his interest in politics was that of a citizen who recognizes the duties and obligations as well as the privileges which come to the American man. In Masonry he was well known. He belonged to Eureka Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T. and to Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and when he passed away, October 28, 1912, at the age of sixty-nine years, the funeral services were conducted by his Masonic brethren. He had always been most loyal to the teachings of the craft and his life exemplified its beneficent spirit. One who knew him well said of him: "He was known as a man of seasoned judgment, large experience and extreme fairness. His business integrity was unquestioned and he always showed a disposition and willingness to serve humanity, yet with quietness and unostentation. His attitude toward younger business men with whom he was associated in various ways was considerate far beyond the average man. He was glad to encourage them for the right, was interested in their plans, a father in his kindness and tenderness. As such he will be remembered by those who know him best."

JUDGE MORRIS BENEDICT SACHS.

Judge Morris Benedict Sachs, a leading and able attorney of Seattle, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 1, 1859. His father, Benedict Sachs, a native of Germany, became one of the early merchants of Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently of Louisville, Kentucky. At a later date he returned to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the shoe manufacturing business under the name of The Sachs Shoe Manufacturing Company, and the house, maintaining an uninterrupted existence, is still one of the leading enterprises of the city, being conducted by two sons of the founder. Benedict Sachs died in 1880. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Henrietta Lipstine, was born in Germany and passed away in Cincinnati, Ohio, in January, 1908.

Morris B. Sachs acquired his literary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, completing a course in the Hughes high school of that city in 1878. He then entered the law department of the Cincinnati Law College and was graduated therefrom in 1880 with the degree of Doctor of Law. The same year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Ohio and there followed his profession until 1883, when he came to Washington, locating at Port Townsend, where he practiced successfully until the territory was admitted to the Union. In 1889 he was elected a judge of the superior court of the state of Washington for Jefferson, Clallam, Island, San Juan and Kitsap counties. A man of unimpeachable character, of unquestioned integrity, of patience, urbanity and industry, with a profound knowledge of the law, he took to the bench the very highest qualifications for that important office, and his course on the bench justified the trust reposed in him by his election to the position. In January, 1893, on his retirement, he resumed the practice of law at Port Townsend and there remained until December, 1897, when he came to Seattle. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Julius F. Hale for the practice of law, which continued until the death of Mr. Hale in May, 1908, since which time he has continued alone in the practice of his profession at Seattle. Judge Sachs was also one of the original promoters and owners of the Port Angeles

Mill & Lumber Company, which was among the first of the state to manufacture cedar shingles on Puget Sound and ship them to the markets of the east. A sawmill was also operated in connection, which was one of the first sawing clear cedar lumber for the manufacture of doors, sash and general finishing work. Thus the Judge was actively connected with the development of an industry which has become very important in the northwest, adding largely to the wealth of this section of the country.

In 1889 Judge Sachs was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Landes, a daughter of Colonel Henry Landes, of Port Townsend, Washington. She passed away in the year 1891 and on the 10th of March, 1893, Judge Sachs was again married, his second union being with Miss Annie L. Storey, who was born in Victoria, British Columbia. Her father, Thomas Storey, was a pioneer of that country and a representative of an old English family, while his wife belonged to a prominent Irish family. The Judge has two children, one a daughter, by his first wife, and the other a son, by his second wife, both of whom reside with him at Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Annie L. (Storey) Sachs died at Seattle in the year 1901.

Politically Judge Sachs is a republican, active and earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the party, and has attended as a delegate the county, territorial and state conventions. He served as city attorney and city treasurer of Port Townsend, also acted as a member of the city council and was assistant prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county under Hon. Charles M. Bradshaw, his former partner in Port Townsend. He has cared little for office outside the path of his profession, for he is devoted to his chosen calling and has therein attained honorable and enviable distinction.

FRANK J. ENNESSER.

Frank J. Ennesser, manager of the Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company, with offices in the Pacific building at Seattle, was born October 9, 1870, in Chicago, Illinois, a son of Lewis and Catherine (Schott) Ennesser. The parents were natives of Strasburg, Germany. Frank J. Ennesser, the tenth in order of birth in their family, acquired his early education in the public schools of Chicago and when but eleven years of age entered the employ of a silk company of that city, learning the business. He has been with the present company since 1912. He came to Seattle in 1905, taking up his permanent abode here. The company deals in spool silks over the territory that embraces Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Montana and in fact the entire United States. The interests of this company in the northwest are represented by two traveling salesmen and the business is well known in the field which they cover and is growing rapidly. The Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company is one of the oldest in the line in America, having been established in 1840, and throughout all the intervening years has enjoyed an unassailable reputation for business enterprise and reliability. Mr. Ennesser now has entire charge of its affairs in the northwest and from his headquarters in Seattle directs the interests and expansion of the business in this territory.

FRED L. RICE.

Fred L. Rice, member of the Seattle bar, was born at Butler Center, Iowa, November 4, 1858. His father, Orson Rice, was a native of New York and a lawyer by profession, becoming one of the most prominent attorneys of northwestern Iowa. He settled in that state in the early '50s and for four years filled the office of prosecuting attorney, at which time in his office he had jurisdiction over one-third of the state, covering all of northwestern Iowa. He was the founder of the Spirit Lake Beacon of Spirit Lake, which was the first newspaper established in that section, and he continued to conduct and publish it for about five years. His efforts were a most potent element in developing his section of the state and promoting its material progress. He died in Bussey, Iowa,

in November, 1897, when seventy-seven years of age, and his wife, Mrs. Anna L. Rice, passed away at the home of her son George in Flandreau, South Dakota, at the age of eighty-five years, after which her remains were taken back to Spirit Lake for interment. She was born in Devonshire, England, April 17, 1828, and when four years of age was brought to America, residing on Long Island and in central New York until she accompanied her parents to Illinois, her father securing government land near Kankakee. The family was in limited financial circumstances and through her own efforts she secured a good education, after which she taught school for five or six years. At Joliet, Illinois, on Christmas day of 1851, she became the wife of Orson Rice and they resided at Kankakee until 1853, when they went to Butler county, Iowa, and in July, 1864, removed to Spirit Lake. There Mrs. Rice spent the greater part of her time until she went to the home of her son in South Dakota, where she passed away. Her husband had been previously married and had two children: Clara E., of St. Paul; and Orson, who died in Hudson, South Dakota, in 1912. The children of the second marriage were five in number: William H., of Bussey, Iowa; George, of Flandreau, South Dakota; Fred L., of this review; Adeline, who died in infancy; and Eva, who died at the age of twenty years. The mother of these children was a woman of most admirable and lovable character. She possessed many sterling traits worthy of all praise, was a kind neighbor, a faithful friend and a devoted wife and mother and was one of those brave pioneer women who do so much to make life on the frontier endurable. She had friends because she was a friend to everybody and she won love because she loved all mankind.

Fred L. Rice acquired his education in the public schools of Spirit Lake and at the age of eighteen years began teaching, which profession he followed in the same school in which he had received his education. While thus engaged he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and was admitted to the bar April 9, 1880, after which he practiced with his father at Spirit Lake under the firm style of Rice & Rice, there remaining until March, 1884, during which time he acted as attorney for the Des Moines & Northern Railroad, a branch of the Wabash & Missouri Pacific. In the year mentioned he removed to Flandreau, South Dakota, where he entered upon the practice of law with his brother George, that connection continuing under the firm style of Rice Brothers until 1891.

In 1891 Fred L. Rice arrived in Washington and practiced law at South Bend until 1901, when he came to Seattle, where he has since continuously followed his profession with increasing success. At South Bend he served for two years as prosecuting attorney and on the 1st of June, 1899, was appointed by Governor J. H. Rodgers as one of two commissioners to determine the boundaries of the state and through his efforts and work saved to the state several millions of dollars. His law practice has been largely along the line of corporation law and titles and has been of an important character. He has had many prominent clients and his business has established him in a conspicuous and creditable position at the Seattle bar. He is now a member of the King County Bar Association. In April, 1904, he went to Europe, spending six months abroad in promoting a prominent deal for a local corporation, which he effectually completed. In addition to his other interests he has large realty holdings in Seattle and he resides at Auburn, Washington, where he conducts a ranch.

On the 31st of October, 1883, at Spirit Lake, Iowa, Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Miss Elia J. Phillips, a native of Maryland and a daughter of Richard E. Phillips, who was an old settler of Seattle, acted as superintendent of the Oregon Improvement Company and became prominent in social and commercial circles. His demise occurred when he had attained the age of eighty-four. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been born seven children, one daughter and six sons, three of whom are deceased. Clifford, a resident of Seattle, married Miss Althea Parshal, of Seattle, by whom he has two children, Althea Lavilla and Charles Raymond. Fred, a stockman and rancher of King county, wedded Miss Henrietta Pero, by whom he has one child, Leslie. Ralph is thirteen years of age and a thorough musician on the piano, having played before audiences and now teaching a large class in Seattle. Enid E. Rice lives at home.

In his political views Mr. Rice is an earnest republican and has been an active party worker in both South Dakota and Washington. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and for three terms he served as chancellor com-

mander of Willapa Lodge, No. 72, K. P., of South Bend. His Masonic connections are with Gavel Lodge, No. 48, F. & A. M.; and Orient Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., of Flandreau, South Dakota. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Methodist church and his life has exemplified high and honorable purposes and principles which have guided him in all of his relations public and private.

LEO S. SCHWABACHER.

In Seattle, the city of his nativity, Leo S. Schwabacher has won for himself a creditable position in business circles as the vice president of the Schwabacher Hardware Company and also of the Gatzert-Schwabacher Land Company. He was born December 26, 1871, a son of Sigmund and Rose Schwabacher. The former came to Washington in 1861 and the latter ten years later. In 1882 they removed to San Francisco, where they have since made their home. Leo S. Schwabacher is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Gatzert, who arrived in Seattle in 1869, the latter being the only sister of the Schwabacher brothers. Mr. Gatzert was the founder of the business of Schwabacher Brothers, which is now Schwabacher Brothers & Company, Incorporated, and was also the founder of the Schwabacher Hardware Company. In fact he was a pioneer business man of the city who contributed in large and substantial measure to the growth and development of the material interests of Seattle.

Leo S. Schwabacher was a lad of eleven years when he accompanied his parents to San Francisco, where he attended school. His early business training came to him in the line of the hardware trade and, making good use of his time and opportunities, he has advanced steadily step by step until he now occupies a prominent place in commercial circles of the city. His interests are extensive and important, for he is connected with corporations that figure prominently in the business life of Seattle, being vice president of the Schwabacher Hardware Company, vice president of the Gatzert-Schwabacher Land Company and a trustee of Schwabacher Brothers & Company, Incorporated.

On the 1st of January, 1902, in San Francisco, Mr. Schwabacher was united in marriage to Miss Edna Blum, a daughter of Moses and Bertha Blum, of California. They have two children, Morton and Bertha, who are twelve and seven years of age respectively. Mr. Schwabacher holds to the faith of the Jewish race. He is a non-partisan in politics, supporting measures and movements which he deems of value and benefit to the public without regard to party affiliation. He is a Mason of high standing and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Native Sons of Washington. While a portion of his youth was spent in California, the greater part of his life has been passed in Seattle and his ability and worth have brought him to a prominent place in the foremost ranks of the business men of his native city.

C. BENSON WOOD, M. D.

Dr. C. Benson Wood, physician and surgeon of Seattle, possesses those qualities from which success comes as a logical sequence. Deep and continuous interest in his profession has led to the acquirement of broad knowledge and skill and a recognition of his professional powers on the part of the profession and the public has gained for him an extensive practice. He born in Kensington, New York, December 11, 1876, a son of Benson B. and Christina (O'Neil) Wood, and a direct descendant of Hugh O'Neil, lieutenant governor of Ireland.

Dr. Wood began his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until after leaving the high school, and he completed his studies in the University of Pennsylvania. In preparation for a professional career he entered Hahnemann Medical

College at Philadelphia and has since studied in the New York Medical College and Hospital, the Ophthalmic College of New York, Flower Hospital of New York and the Metropolitan Hospital of New York. His broad experience in these connections have brought him into close relation with the most advanced methods and thought of the profession, and his ability is acknowledged by his contemporaries and his colleagues. He became a resident of Seattle in February, 1904, and in his practice he has specialized in the field of otology, rhinology and laryngology and his practice has assumed very extensive proportions. Along professional lines he has important membership connections, belonging to the King County Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pacific Coast Society of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology and Puget Sound Academy of Ophthalmology, Rhinology and Laryngology. He is now rhinologist, laryngologist and otologist for the Seattle City Hospital and the King County Hospital. He is a member of the Swedish Hospital Clinic Society.

Dr. Wood was married on the 12th of June, 1907, to Miss Mignon Edwards, at Seattle, where they maintain an attractive home, justly celebrated for its warm hearted hospitality. Dr. Wood has a military record as lieutenant in command of the First Division of N. M. W. He was executive officer of the U. S. S. Concord from July 15, 1911, to March 16, 1914, at which time he was commissioned surgeon in chief of the United States Naval Reserve of Washington. Along strictly social lines his connection is with the Seattle Athletic and Seattle Yacht Clubs, in both of which he has been an official, and has also held office in the University of Washington Golf Club and the Automobile Club.

C. C. BRAS.

Since 1890 C. C. Bras has devoted his attention to the publication of educational journals and in this connection his work has been of a most important character, as his purpose is to uphold the highest and best interests of education. He was born in Louisa county, Iowa, August 2, 1860, a son of C. W. and Hannah Mary Bras. The father, a native of Ohio, became a member of the bar and attained prominence in his profession and also as a political leader in the localities in which he resided. His last days were spent in South Dakota, where he passed away in 1892 at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, a native of South Bend, Indiana, was a classmate of ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax and died in 1895 at the age of sixty-three years.

The removal of the family to Illinois made C. C. Bras a pupil in the public schools of New Boston, that state, and after pursuing his high school studies he continued his education in the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. He then turned his attention to the profession of teaching, which he followed in Illinois for five years. Realizing the need of educating the profession along lines of school development, progress and opportunity, he became connected with the publication of educational journals and has thus been identified since 1890. For fifteen years he was the editor of the South Dakota Educator, a paper of much value to the profession. In 1908 he came to Seattle, having previously purchased the Northwest Journal of Education published in this city. He took charge of the paper on the 16th of December, 1908, and brought forth his first issue of the journal on the 1st of January, 1909. Long experience in this field has shown him the needs of the schools and close study of professional conditions has brought to him a knowledge of the opportunities that lie before the teacher. He has made his paper of great value in instructing the teacher in improved methods and bringing before him advanced ideas relative to educational work, and the recognition of the value of his paper is shown by the large patronage accorded it. He is the editor and manager and also one of the stockholders of the Northwest Journal of Education and of the company which owns the paper he is the president and treasurer, while his brother, H. L. Bras, living in Everett, is the vice president. The journal now has a circulation of about four thousand in Washington and Alaska and a scattering circulation over many other states.

Mr. Bras has been married twice. On the 1st of March, 1889, he wedded Emma Hodgson, of Wisconsin, and they had a son, Alaric H., who was born April 9, 1890.

The wife and mother died in 1895 at the comparatively early age of twenty-six years, and in 1902 Mr. Bras married again, his second union being with Katherine Ward, of Mitchell, South Dakota. They have two children: Clarice C., born June 13, 1903; and C. J., born August 19, 1910.

Mr. Bras belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and when he left South Dakota was grand vice chancellor of the order in the state and was in line for the grand chancellorship. From May, 1888, until 1890 he was colonel commanding the Sons of Veterans for North and South Dakota. In his political allegiance he is a stalwart republican and has served as a member of the King County Central Committee. He does everything in his power to further the interests of the party, believing that the adoption of its principles will secure higher standards of government. His life work in many respects has been of true worth and value, he being identified with those who are pushing forward the wheels of progress and civilization.

CLAUDE CLINTON RAMSAY.

Ready to meet any emergency and having the courage and ability which come from a right conception of things and a just regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities, Claude Clinton Ramsay has reached a place in the foremost rank of Seattle's business men. To speak of his connection with financial affairs alone, however, would be to present a one-sided view of his nature, for there is in him a strong civic spirit, manifest in hearty helpfulness toward any plan or project that looks to the betterment of municipal conditions. In a word, he stands for that which is best in American manhood and citizenship.

Mr. Ramsay is a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred December 31, 1865, in Palermo, Rowan county. He represents one of the old and distinguished families of that state. His paternal great-grandfather, Captain Robert Ramsay, served with distinction in the war for American independence, participating in the famous engagement at King's Mountain, South Carolina, and in other equally important battles. His son, Colonel David Ramsay, won distinction in the War of 1812, while Dr. James Graham Ramsay, father of Claude Clinton Ramsay, was a noted medical practitioner and was a member of the Confederate congress at the time of the Civil war.

Claude Clinton Ramsay has always been proud of his distinctively American ancestry, as well he may be, and the spirit of true American democracy finds expression in his life. After obtaining his preliminary education in the primary schools of Scotch-Irish township in Rowan county, North Carolina, he continued his studies in the Rock Hill Academy at Mount Vernon, North Carolina, and in the Finley high school of Lenoir, North Carolina, while still later he became a pupil in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. Soon afterward he secured a clerkship in the postoffice at Salisbury, North Carolina, and later was employed in a general mercantile establishment there.

His identification with the northwest dates from 1890 and with the wonderful development which Seattle has made following the great fire of 1889 he has been closely and prominently identified. He was willing to make a humble start in business circles here but not willing to continue in a minor position and naturally worked his way steadily upward when he secured a position with W. S. Leckie & Company, then a prominent dry goods house of the city. In less than a year he had risen to the position of head accountant and when the firm was reorganized under the name of E. W. Newhall & Company Mr. Ramsay was made financial manager of the business. The second reorganization of the firm seven years later led to the adoption of the name of the McCarthy Dry Goods Company. It was at that time that Mr. Ramsay left the firm and entered upon an independent business career, opening an insurance office. In this connection his extensive friendships and shrewd knowledge of opportunities united to make his progress rapid and when little more than a year had passed he organized the firm of Ramsay & Battle, with Edgar Battle as his partner. In addition to the insurance business they established a realty department and almost from the beginning enjoyed an extensive clientele in that connection. Mr.



CLAUDE C. RAMSAY



Ramsay recognized that the opportune moment was here, that Seattle was entering upon a period of rapid yet substantial growth and so managed his real estate business that his clientage became large and his financial returns most gratifying. At a later period the firm style was changed to the Claude C. Ramsay Company. Steadily pursuing the policy of developing its properties, the company has been exceptionally fortunate in its work as a strong factor in the expansion and upbuilding of a permanent Seattle. Mr. Ramsay still owns large land holdings and was the builder and is the owner of Carolina Court, one of the finest and most modern apartment houses in the west, covering a ground area of one hundred and twenty by one hundred and sixty feet. The building, which is three stories in front and five in the rear, contains seventy-two separate apartments, each with a private hallway. It is located at Eastlake and Mercer streets, has hotel service and all modern appointments.

On December 20, 1898, Mr. Ramsay married Miss Grace Eleanor Anderson, of Seattle, a representative of an old and respected pioneer family, her father being A. C. Anderson. Residing with Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay is their nephew, a son of James Hill Ramsay, of North Carolina. This nephew is now attending high school and is a member of the Washington State Militia. The interest of Claude C. Ramsay largely centers in the family of his brother James, whose second son has yet two more years of study in the North Carolina State University. He, too, is a member of the state militia. He has had four years of study at the Horner Military School and one year at Randolph-Macon. The two daughters of the family are: Anna Laura, the wife of Thomas Hines; and Miss Eleanor Ramsay.

Mr. Ramsay is as prominent in club circles as he is in the business life of Seattle, his name being on the membership rolls of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club, the new Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Good Roads and Seattle Automobile Clubs. He is serving on the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce publicity and industrial bureau. He likewise has membership with the North Carolina Society, the Washington Sons of the Revolution, of which he is a life member, the Union Club of Tacoma and the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle. He entered the Washington state legislature as a republican in 1907 and fearlessly and actively defended his views upon the floor of the house and supported many progressive legislative features. He was largely instrumental in securing legislation that furthered the present system of improved highways. One of his biographers said of him in this connection: "Mr. Ramsay entered the Washington state legislature in 1907, and in a short time won an enviable reputation as an active and fearless lawmaker. One of the enduring monuments to his efforts at Olympia is our present system of improved highways, for which a large share of the credit should be attributed to his farsightedness. Business instinct and training gave Mr. Ramsay an ability for organization seldom found in the legislator. Approached by a delegation of representative Seattle business men with the request that he accept the nomination for mayor, Mr. Ramsay was compelled to refuse it because of the large business interests which for years have left him but small leisure time. Upon his retirement from the legislature in 1907 he was tendered the most unusual honor of a banquet by his colleagues, members of the King County and neighboring delegations at the state capital. This unique recognition of Mr. Ramsay's talents as a law-builder and organizer has seldom been duplicated in the history of the state. To the personal activity and individual enterprise of Mr. Ramsay is due no small share of credit for the general and steady progress of the city in which he makes his home. He has been identified with every undertaking directed toward civic growth and improvement. Unspoiled by personal success and frequent public honors, he has been for many years a foremost figure in every movement for the public good.

"Seattle has never owned a more unselfish or diligent citizen than Mr. Ramsay. He has aided directly or indirectly a thousand enterprises calculated to further the civic and intellectual growth of the city. His voluntary pilgrimage to the orient, through Mexico and British Columbia in the interests of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, giving largely of time, thought and money to insure its success, was typical of the man, as was his action inducing the legislature of his native state, North Carolina, to indorse the exposition. Mr. Ramsay continues to take an active interest in every phase of Seattle's

growth, despite his numerous business cares, and being still in the prime of life, will doubtless be privileged to witness many of the great projects come true in whose inception he took such a prominent part. Now, as for many years, he is universally recognized as one of Seattle's most valuable citizens."

Mr. Ramsay is one of the best poised of men. He never seems to lose grasp of himself or of the situation with which he deals and views every question from a broad standpoint. He seems to see not only present but future relations and conditions and his even balance weighs every possible problem and determines the true value of every project either of a business or public nature.

JACK C. COOK.

Jack C. Cook is a self-made man who displays strong business qualifications and is now well established as a member of one of the leading commercial firms of Seattle. He was born in Mayville, North Dakota, March 14, 1892. His father, Fred C. Cook, a native of Maryland, removed to Dakota territory in the latter part of the '80s. He is a lawyer by profession and practiced for a time in Minneapolis but is now residing in Portland, Oregon. He has retired from active professional work and is enjoying well earned rest. He married Margaret Vonnieda, a native of Pennsylvania.

Their only child, Jack C. Cook, pursued a public school education supplemented by study in the Oregon Agricultural College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1913. His first active work was with the Willamette Iron & Steel Works of Portland, in which association he acted as assistant engineer for six months, having charge of the boiler shop. He then became associated with Mr. Ainge in the Interior Fixture Bureau. They are designers and contractors of interior fixtures in marble, bronze, wood and steel for banks, libraries, lodge rooms, courthouses and public buildings. Their work shows the latest and most artistic designs and meets specifically every want of their patrons. They have installed the interior furnishings and fixtures in about seventy-five banks and other commercial offices in Seattle and their business has now reached extensive proportions.

On the 30th of June, 1915, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Lael Watts, a native of North Dakota and a lady of Canadian parentage, her father being J. H. Watts. Their home is at The Chelsea Hotel. In politics Mr. Cook is a republican but not an active party worker. While at Portland he was a member of the Naval Reserve and served as a noncommissioned officer. He belongs to the Commercial Club and the Oregon Society of Engineers and his success is due to his own efforts, enterprise and ambition, leading him into his present relations, the firm occupying a foremost position among business undertakings of similar character.

CASSIUS C. MARING.

Cassius C. Maring, who passed away on the 20th of April, 1905, had been a resident of Seattle since 1888 and had gained a wide acquaintance because of the importance and extent of his business connections and also owing to his genuine personal worth. He was born in Mendon, Michigan, in 1864 and was there educated, supplementing a public school training with a course in a business college. He was a young man when he became identified with the northwest, establishing his home in Portland, Oregon, where he lived from 1884 until he came to Seattle in 1888. Here he established the Seattle Business College in the Boston block, it being the first institution of the kind in the city. He afterward became a draftsman for Baker & Balch and devoted a number of years to newspaper sketching. For some years he was with Lowman & Hanford, as a lithographic artist, and it was his drawing of George Washington that was accepted and is now used as the seal of the state. In 1900 he formed a partnership, establishing the firm of Maring &

Ladd, but in 1902 Mr. Ladd sold out to Mr. Blake, thus leading to the organization of the firm of Maring & Blake, photo-engravers. They did an excellent business, for the superior quality of their work insured them a liberal patronage, Mr. Maring remaining active along that line until his death, which occurred April 20, 1905. The business was continued under the firm name, however, until 1915. In addition to his other interests Mr. Maring did considerable writing for the magazines, being the author of descriptive articles of the northwest country, published in *Field & Stream*, *Outdoor Life* and *Outing*. Also in connection with Major E. S. Ingraham he issued a book on Mount Rainier, which is considered the best that has ever been published.

Mr. Maring was married in 1890, in Salem, Oregon, to Miss Francette Plummer, a native of the Sunset state and a daughter of Dr. O. P. S. Plummer. The children of this marriage are: Edith, now the wife of H. M. Cunningham, of Blaine, Washington; and Helen, at home. The year following her husband's death Mrs. Maring opened a real estate, loan and insurance office and has since continued in that line of business, in which she has secured a good clientage. She is thoroughly informed concerning realty values, knows the property that is upon the market and has negotiated many important realty transfers.

In religious faith the family are Presbyterians. Mr. Maring gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was a public spirited and progressive citizen who had great faith in Seattle and its upbuilding. He belonged to the Foresters and to the Seattle Athletic Club and had many substantial qualities which won for him the high and enduring regard of those with whom he was brought in contact.

HENRY N. BAUMANN.

Henry N. Baumann, manager of Hotel Baden, at First and Pine streets, in Seattle, named his hostelry in honor of his birthplace, for he was born in Baden, Germany, February 7, 1864, his parents being H. N. and Victory (Eckert) Baumann. For thirty-five years his father, a noted educator, was principal of the public schools of Baden and prior to that time had for ten years been a teacher in the public schools of Mannheim, Germany. After forty-five years' service in the profession he was placed upon the retired list and pensioned, his death occurring two years later, while his wife survived him for four years.

Henry N. Baumann was the thirteenth in order of birth in their family of fourteen children. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native land under the teaching of his father and when his school days were over he served an apprenticeship to the saddlery business. He next traveled through Germany, Switzerland and Austria and in 1882 came to America, first settling in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he worked at the saddlery trade. He afterward removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he entered the hotel business and in that experience became familiar with the work. He then went west to Wyoming, where he resumed work at the saddlery trade, which appeared at that time to be more lucrative than the hotel business. The year 1887 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast, at which time he made his way to Sacramento, California, where he worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad and later acquired an interest in a hotel. In 1894 he became sole proprietor of the Philadelphia House, one of the oldest hotels of that city, having been established in the '50s. In 1899, however, he sold out in Sacramento and came to Seattle, where he established a saloon. He has remained in that line to the present time in connection with the hotel business. The Hotel Baden is centrally located, contains one hundred and twenty-five rooms, of which thirty-five have private bath, and in every way the hotel is modern in its equipment, appointment and conduct. The building is a six story fireproof structure, in connection with which is maintained an excellent restaurant and cafe.

On the 18th of March, 1887, in Denver, Colorado, Mr. Baumann was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Richenbach, a daughter of Christian Richenbach, who was engaged in the shoe business in Germany. Our subject and his wife have one son, Henry Nicholas Baumann, who is twenty-eight years of age, and won the degree of Mining Engineer on the completion

of a university course in 1910. At present he is in the service of the Chichagof Mining Company of Chichagof island, Alaska.

Mr. Baumann is a member of the German Red Men, the Foresters of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Seattle Turnverein and the German Singing Society. In politics he is independent. His residence in Seattle and identification with its business interests dates from 1899, during which time he has witnessed a remarkable change in its material development and its growth of population. In his business career, too, he has made steady advancement and is now reaping the rewards of carefully and intelligently directed business activity.

ALTON W. LEONARD.

Alton W. Leonard is the president of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company and that he has been chosen as the chief executive head of an extensive corporation that is of vital worth to the community at once establishes his position as a resourceful, alert and enterprising business man. He is a product of the east both in birth and business training and has found in the conditions of the growing west the stimulus that has called forth his powers and his energies. He was born in Monmouth, Maine, April 8, 1873, a son of Fred A. and Lizzie A. (Parker) Leonard, who are also natives of that state. The father is now a retired contractor of Braintree, Massachusetts.

Alton W. Leonard secured his education in the public schools of Boston and Brockton, Massachusetts, and subsequently was employed for five or six years as bookkeeper by A. S. Porter & Sons of Brockton, Massachusetts. He entered the employ of the Stone & Webster Management Association now general manager of the Puget Sound Traction Light & Power Company, at Brockton, Massachusetts, as assistant treasurer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of that city, operating a light and power plant, and since 1895 he has been continuously a representative of those eastern capitalists. From the position of assistant treasurer he was advanced to that of superintendent and later to that of manager at Brockton. In 1903 he went to Houghton, Michigan, as superintendent of the Houghton County Electric Light Company and later became manager not only of the electric light plant but also of the railway system operated by Stone & Webster in Houghton county, where he remained for four years. On the expiration of that period he was transferred to Minneapolis, Minnesota, having been appointed manager of the Minneapolis General Electric Company, operated by the Stone & Webster Management Association. His next promotion brought to him the duties of vice president as well as of manager and finally he was made district manager of the Stone & Webster interests in the central west.

Following the demise of Richard T. Laffin, district manager in Seattle for the Stone & Webster interests, Mr. Leonard was transferred from Minneapolis to this city to assume the duties of vice president and general manager of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company and vice president of the subsidiary corporations of that company. He continued in that connection until upon the death of Jacob Furth he succeeded to the presidency, his appointment being made in Boston by the directors of the traction company to take effect on the 1st of November, 1914. This brought to him added responsibilities but also broader opportunities. He has now been with the company for twenty years and is one of its most trusted, capable and efficient representatives. Step by step he has progressed and his developing powers have gained for him the advancement which now places him in executive control of one of the most important public utilities of the northwest. In his present position he is studying every phase of the business, not only to give the company the best service possible but to give the city the best, knowing that it is only along this line of mutual benefit that the best results can be obtained. At the time that he was made president of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company Mr. Leonard was also elected a director.

Mr. Leonard is a home man, finding his greatest pleasure in the companionship of his family. He greatly enjoys outdoor sports, especially golf, motoring, fishing and hunting. Above all he is a typical business man of the age. One looking at him would know



ALTON W. LEONARD

117

he was ready to meet any emergency and that from experience he could draw much that would assist him in planning out a course to pursue under changing conditions. He has long since become capable of solving intricate and involved business problems with ease, but the more difficult such problems are, the more conscientiously and thoroughly does he take up the task of mastering them. In manner he is approachable and genial, yet he never forgets where his first duty lies and Seattle has reason to be proud to name him as a representative of her citizenship.

PHILIP REXFORD WAUGHOP, M. D.

Dr. Philip Rexford Waughop is a leading physician and surgeon of Seattle who is accorded an extensive and gratifying practice in recognition of his professional skill. His birth occurred in Blue Island, Illinois, on the 1st of February, 1868, his parents being John Wesley and Eliza Susan (Rexford) Waughop. He is a descendant of Captain James Waughop, who in 1811 escaped in his merchantman from a pursuing British man-of-war by shooting down its main mast with his one cannon. John W. Waughop, the father of our subject, built up the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane and served as its superintendent from 1880 until 1897.

Philip R. Waughop pursued his more advanced education in Harvard University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. He subsequently entered the Harvard Medical School and in 1894 received the degree of M. D. While a student there he was elected president of his class. From 1893 until 1895 he served as house officer of the Boston City Hospital and in the former year also acted as house officer of the Boston Lunatic Asylum. From 1900 until 1903 he discharged the duties devolving upon him as Hawaiian government physician and health officer, having during the three years previous to 1900 assisted his father in the same capacity. During the period of his residence in Seattle he has won and maintained an enviable reputation as a most able physician and surgeon and has enjoyed a lucrative practice. He has made numerous contributions to medical journals regarding skin affections, leprosy, etc. His membership relations are with the Harvard Club of Seattle, the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, the Boston City Hospital Alumni Association, the King County Medical Society and the Washington State Medical Society.

WILLIS A. CALDER.

Willis A. Calder, manager of the Rainier Printing Company, was born in Ogle county, Illinois, December 15, 1872. His father, Francis H. Calder, a native of New York, removed to Ogle county in 1857, becoming one of the pioneer residents of that district. He devoted his entire life to the work of the Methodist Episcopal ministry until he retired in recent years. He is now a resident of Renton, Washington. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted from Iowa, joining the army before he attained his majority and serving for three years. He was under the command of General Phil Sheridan and was wounded at Cedar creek. He married Jennie A. Rucker and they now occupy a pleasant home at Renton. Mrs. Calder is a native of Illinois, her parents having been pioneer residents of that state. She has a half brother who recently celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of his birth and nearly all the people of Ogle county, Illinois, joined heartily in the celebration.

Willis A. Calder, an only son, was educated in the public schools of the west. The itinerant custom of the Methodist minister led the family to reside in various places and he attended school in several different towns in Nebraska, where his father was preaching. He afterward became a student in Santion Academy, of Oregon, and was graduated with the class of 1888. He also attended Willamette University at Willamette, Oregon, where he completed a course by graduation in 1890. When his education was finished he entered upon newspaper work in connection with the Brownsville Times at Brownsville, Oregon.

of which he was editor for three years. During the succeeding two years he was assistant principal of the public and high schools at Brownsville and was then made principal, which position he continued to fill for three years, the schools making steady advance under his direction. In February, 1899, he came to Seattle and established business under the name of the Rainier Printing Company. He began on a comparatively small scale but his patronage has steadily increased and he today has one of the leading printing shops of the city, employing on an average ten people. His success is due to strict attention to his business, study of the trade and earnest effort to please his customers.

In politics Mr. Calder is a republican but has never sought nor filled public office. He is prominent in fraternal circles, holding membership with the Druids, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, the Sons of Veterans, the Pressmen's Union and the Typographical Union. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, to which he also closely adheres. His has been an active and well spent life, in which earnest purpose and honorable effort have carried him steadily forward to success and have won for him the warm regard of all with whom he has been associated.

ARTHUR HERBERT DIMOCK.

Arthur Herbert Dimock has held the important position of city engineer in Seattle since November, 1911, and in that connection has given highly satisfactory and capable service. His birth occurred in Windsor, Nova Scotia, on the 17th of May, 1865, his parents being Isaiah S. and Jane A. (Marshall) Dimock. The family traces its American ancestry back to Elder Timothy Dimock, who settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1639.

Arthur H. Dimock pursued his more advanced education in Kings College of Windsor, Nova Scotia, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of B. A. and B. E. in 1885. He was first engaged in railroad engineering in Quebec, Cape Breton and California and subsequently was employed by the city of Seattle from 1897 until 1911, serving in various capacities from draftsman up to principal assistant city engineer. As sewer engineer he designed and constructed practically all of the main trunk sewers of the city. In November, 1911, he was chosen city engineer and in that capacity has ably served to the present time, making a highly creditable and commendable record. He is likewise a director of the Moses Coulee Fruit Land Company and the Pacific Products Company and has long been numbered among the substantial and representative citizens of Seattle.

On the 2d of June, 1890, in Tulare, California, Mr. Dimock was united in marriage to Miss Annie Bishop, by whom he has three children, namely: Dorothy, Stuart Marshall and Everett Paul. In politics he is a republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Baptist church. He also belongs to the Arctic Club and enjoys an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the city.

HERBERT EUGENE PECK.

Herbert Eugene Peck, engaged in the practice of law since 1900 has been closely identified with important public interests in the northwest for more than two decades, figuring in connection with educational interests and municipal affairs. His influence has always been on the side of justice and improvement and his work has been directly resultant and forceful in bringing about better conditions.

Mr. Peck is a native of New York, his birth having occurred at Kinderhook, February 28, 1863, his parents being Edward R. and Mary A. Peck, the former a lawyer by profession. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced back to William Peck, who was the founder of the family in America. The Peck genealogy gives the following: "William Peck was one of the founders of the New Haven colony in the spring of 1638. With his wife Elizabeth and his son Jeremiah, he emigrated from England to this country

in company of Governor Eaton, Rev. John Davenport and others, in the ship *Hector*, arriving at Boston from London, June 26, 1637." Others in the ancestral line have lived in New England and New York, figuring more or less prominently in public affairs and standing at all times for progressive measures in citizenship.

Herbert Eugene Peck prepared for college at Troy Conference Academy, located in Poultney, Vermont, and afterward entered Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886, winning the Bachelor of Philosophy degree. He entered upon preparation for the legal profession as a law student in the office of Robertson, Foster & Kelly, of Troy, New York, and was admitted to the bar of the Empire state. The year 1892 witnessed his arrival in Washington. He did not at once enter upon the practice of law here but turned his attention to the profession of teaching, securing the position of high school teacher at Port Townsend, where he continued from 1892 until 1894. In the latter year he accepted a position in the high school at Ballard, where he taught until 1897. The following year he was made superintendent of the Ballard schools, filling that position for two years, at the end of which time he retired from the educational field and entered upon the general practice of law. In 1901 he was elected city attorney of Ballard and was again called to office when in 1907 popular suffrage placed him in the mayoralty chair of Ballard. He was filling that position at the time of the annexation of the town to Seattle, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of law. He does not specialize along a single line but gives his attention to general practice. The success which he has attained is due to his own efforts and merits. He displays integrity, ability and industry and these qualities are the basic elements of his growing success. Moreover, he is faithful to every interest committed to his care.

Mr. Peck voted with Bryan on the free silver issue but since that time has given his political allegiance to the republican party. He exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of Masonry and holds membership in the Occidental Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his life conforms to its teachings.

C. HARRY DODD.

C. Harry Dodd holds the responsible position of manager of the credit department of the Dexter Horton National Bank. He was born in Girard, Kansas, April 6, 1873, a son of George A. and Lillian (Armstrong) Dodd, who in the early '80s removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where their son became a pupil in the public schools. He had entered the high school ere he began preparation for a business career, becoming at the age of fourteen years a student in a business college, which he attended for six months. He started out in life on his own account as a messenger in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and later was made a bill clerk in the freight department, where he remained until 1888. He next went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company as assistant cashier in the freight department, occupying that position until 1889. He afterward became accountant in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad and filled that position until 1893, when he became accountant with the meat packing firm of Armour & Company. He was afterward advanced to the position of traveling auditor for that corporation and so continued until 1905, when he was transferred to the credit department in Chicago and so remained until 1908. In that year he was transferred to the Fort Worth plant of Armour & Company as office manager, but a year later left the south and came to Seattle, where he accepted the position of credit man with the Seattle National Grocery Company. Two years later he resigned that position to become manager of the credit department of the Dexter Horton National Bank, in which position he has since continued. This brief account indicates that every step in his career has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has wisely used his time and talents and his developing powers have carried him into important relations. His advancement has resulted from effort intelligently applied and all who meet him recognize in him a man of well balanced capacities. He possesses a strong character that inspires confidence in others,

and while he may not have genius or any phenomenal characteristics, yet he is capable of mature judgment of his own capacities and of the people and circumstances that make up his life's contacts and experiences. His judgment and even paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of success.

On the 4th of March, 1900, in Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Dodd was united in marriage to Miss Louise Alexander Smith, by whom he has three children, namely: C. H., Jr., and Louis Smith, who are six and five years of age respectively, and Lloyd, one year old. Mr. Dodd belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club and is well known in Masonic circles, having taken the degrees of the York Rite and become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. In his career he has never been unmindful of duties and obligations outside the strict path of business and his cooperation can be counted upon for the public welfare whenever aid is needed. He is, however, preeminently a business man and his business career balances up with the principles of truth and honor.

CHARLES T. CONOVER.

Charles T. Conover came to Seattle in the spring of 1888 as city editor of the Post-Intelligencer and the same year he and Samuel L. Crawford, also of the Post-Intelligencer staff, engaged in the real estate business under the title of Crawford & Conover. This concern, now a corporation, is, with one exception, the oldest existing business house in Seattle in any line of retail trade, continuously in business without change of title. Their operations during the past twenty-eight years have been on an extensive scale and they have been intimately connected with the progress and development of the city. In the earlier days, when there was no public organization for promotion purposes, they carried the entire burden of eastern publicity for Seattle and at that time Mr. Conover christened Washington "The Evergreen State." He was born in New York in 1862, is of Dutch colonial stock, is a member of the Holland Society of New York and president of the Washington Society of Sons of the Revolution.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER.

William T. Butler, vice president of the Butler Contracting Company of Seattle, largely engaged in building construction, has gained an enviable position in business circles, the firm enjoying an extensive patronage, as is evidenced in the fact that they have erected many of the large buildings of the city. He came to Seattle in the fall of 1907, having previously resided in the middle west. He was born in Franklin, Ohio, November 6, 1868, a son of Charles and Mary (Schenck) Butler, both of whom have now passed away. The Butler family is of English extraction, John Butler the first, Mr. Butler's fourth great-grandfather, came from the Island of Guernsey, England, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Mr. Butler's fifth great-grandmother on his mother's side was Catherine Van Brough and was married in 1719 to William Tennent, a Presbyterian minister from Holland, who located in Connecticut. Our subject's father was a native of Massachusetts and in 1843 removed to Ohio, becoming a pioneer settler of the district in which he took up his abode. For a considerable period he carried on business as a successful merchant and at the time of the Civil war he served on the sanitary commission. His wife was born in Franklin, Ohio, a daughter of John C. Schenck, and a representative of one of the old families connected with Franklin from 1800. He was an agriculturist. Throughout her entire life Mrs. Butler remained a resident of Franklin. The death of Mr. Butler occurred in 1904 at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife passed away in 1911 at the age of eighty-six.

William T. Butler acquired his preliminary education in the schools of Franklin, Ohio, and afterward attended the University of Illinois, pursuing a four years' course, during which period he studied civil engineering. After completing his education he spent three years with the Purdy & Henderson Engineering Company of Chicago and one year with

C. L. Strobel in the same line in Chicago. Going to Indianapolis, Indiana, he was for eleven years connected with the structural steel shops of that city, becoming chief engineer and manager of the Noelke Richards Iron Works, and afterward spent a half year in St. Louis with the Westlake Construction Company as chief engineer. In the fall of 1907 he came to Seattle and established a branch of the Westlake Construction Company, which he here represented as general manager for two and a half years. In 1910 he formed a partnership under the name of the Butler Construction Company, and in 1911 incorporated the business under the same name, becoming its vice president. The firm is engaged in steel construction, building bridges and erecting large steel buildings. They were the builders of the auditorium of the University of Washington, the chemical building and also several other university buildings. They have erected many of the large and leading office buildings of Seattle and in fact their business is the most extensive of its kind in the city, while important contracts have been awarded them in other cities and states.

On the 16th of May, 1892, Mr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Philbrick, a native of Illinois, a classmate at the University of Illinois, and a daughter of Mayo Philbrick, who was one of the early settlers of Freeport, Illinois. Five children have been born of this marriage: Ruth, who was born in Chicago in 1896, deceased; Mayo Philbrick, who was born in Indianapolis, February 26, 1898; Robert Schenck, born in Indianapolis, November 10, 1900; William Tennent, born in Indianapolis, April 16, 1903; and Van Brough, born in Seattle, November 25, 1908.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church, while in political belief Mr. Butler is a republican. He belongs to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Seattle, and is identified with the Seattle Yacht Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. His interest in community affairs is indicated in his membership in the Commercial Club and the Municipal League, and he has more strictly professional connections as a member of the Engineers' Club. His constantly expanding powers and ability have brought him into important relations, so that he is today recognized as one of the foremost representatives of building construction in the northwest, having a business of large and gratifying proportions, which is the legitimate and logical outcome of his enterprise, his laudable ambition and his thorough understanding of each phase of the work.

WILLIAM PENN HARPER.

William Penn Harper, who for twenty-three years has been engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in Seattle, while his residence in the city covers twenty-eight years, has long figured prominently as a business man and as a factor in financial circles of the northwest. He was born near Landenberg, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1845, a son of John and Mary Ann (Key) Harper. The former was a lineal descendant of John Harper, ensign in the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion at its formation in 1776, under Colonel Anthony Wayne, and rose to the rank of major after the battle of Brandywine, serving with that rank under his old colonel, then General Anthony Wayne, until September 11, 1777. The mother of William P. Harper was a lineal descendant of John Key, the first white child born in the city of Philadelphia, in honor of which fact William Penn deeded him a city lot, which deed is now in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society of Philadelphia.

In the public schools of his native county William Penn Harper began his education and for one term attended Eaton Academy and also for one term was a student in Shortlidge's Academy in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, becoming valedictorian of each of the schools at the conclusion of his term in each. His youthful days were spent on his father's farm, on which his birth had occurred, and the experiences of his early life were such as usually fall to farm lads. On attaining his majority he took charge of the farm, which he purchased after the death of his father on the 3d of December, 1872. He then continued the further cultivation and improvement of the farm until February, 1877, when he sold that property. In July of the same year he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising for a decade, and in December, 1887, he arrived in Seattle. In March of

the following year he took charge of the collections and of the meters of the Seattle Gas Company and also of the collections of the Seattle Gas & Electric Light Company, an electric light plant owned as a separate corporation by the stockholders of the Seattle Gas Company. He resigned both positions on the 1st of January, 1892, and in June of the same year engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. He has since operated along those lines and in 1906 incorporated the business, admitting his son, Paul C. Harper, to a partnership. In this connection he has won a large clientele, the various branches of his business having long since been placed upon a safe and substantial basis. Many important realty transfers have been negotiated by the firm, large loans have been placed and the work of the insurance department is also represented by a gratifying figure annually. Mr. Harper was president of the First Mortgage & Savings Bank, organized March 5, 1910, taking over the business of William P. Harper & Son, and is president of the Mortgage Trust & Savings Bank, into which the First Mortgage & Savings Bank was converted for a broader charter on the 24th of April, 1914.

On the 18th of April, 1877, Mr. Harper was married to Miss Evangeline Coates, of Westgrove, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Simmons and Emeline Coates, both of Westgrove. In the maternal line she comes of one of the early families of Chester county. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have but one child, Paul Coates, who married Alice Lovejoy Dickinson, of Denver, Colorado, and who is now his father's partner and associate in business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper hold membership in the Plymouth Congregational church of Seattle and he is connected with the Plymouth Men's Club of that organization, and is also identified with the Sons of the American Revolution. He has consistently supported the policies of the republican party save as to the liberal republican issues of 1872, when he opposed further military dominance over the southern states then lately in rebellion. He is a man of studious habits, diligent in his business and interested in those things which have to do with the welfare of state and nation and which affect the sociological, economic and political status of the country.

JOHN C. GOSNELL, M. D.

Dr. John C. Gosnell, who for eleven years has been continuously in the practice of medicine and surgery in Seattle, was born in Lake Beauport, province of Quebec, August 8, 1854. His father, John Gosnell, started in business in the city of Quebec in partnership with his brother-in-law, Alexander Learmonth, in a foundry and machine works. Disposing of his interest in the business to his partner, he engaged in the timber business and in farming at Lake Beauport, in the seignory of St. Francis, near the city of Quebec and as a farmer he continued for the rest of his life successively in the counties of Grey and Kent in the province of Ontario, Canada, and in the province of British Columbia. Naturally, however, his genius was for mechanics. John Gosnell, himself of English, Irish and Welsh descent, married Margaret Fachney, who was born in the Brig of Allen, in the old parish of Logie, near Stirling, Scotland, where her forbears had lived for centuries. Her father, James Fachney, architect and stonemason, a man of extraordinary mechanical skill, was for a long time factor of the Duke of Buccleigh, one of whose castles he spent nine years in restoring. Under ducal auspices he received a grant of land in the western part of Upper Canada, as Ontario used to be called, and emigrated to America. Landing at Quebec he was induced to remain there and followed his profession as an architect and contractor until he retired to a farm in Lake Beauport, where he also built and ran a sawmill, never claiming his land. John Gosnell, Sr., died at Victoria, British Columbia, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife, the Doctor's mother, lived on into her ninety-second year. She was a remarkable woman in many ways and a great student of history, but Scottish and church history in particular. Her memory was undimmed up to the time of her last sickness, a short time before her death. Her keen perception of mankind was remarkable. She knew people like an open book after



DR. JOHN C. GOSNELL



having a few moments' conversation with them. She inherited the love of books from her father, who had a rare collection of the valuable works of his time.

The Gosnells are an old English family, dating back to or before the reign of King John, though the name has been spelled indifferently in a number of ways—Gosnell, Gosnall, Gosneld, Gosnald, Gosnold and so on. Their habitat was mainly Suffolk and Norfolk, in East Anglia. They seemed to have been a race of respectable, well-to-do country squires, who never with one exception aspired to public life or honors. Some seven or eight centuries ago one of them sat in the British parliament. During the Civil war, in the reign of Charles I, though Tories and Church of England people, they took the side of Cromwell, and as a reward for this service, after the Restoration their estates were confiscated. It was at this time that one branch of the family settled in West Cork in the south of Ireland, where their descendants still are, and from which place, Skiberreen, the Doctor's grandfather, came to America about one hundred years ago and settled in Quebec. It is interesting to know that two of his ancestors, Bartholomew and John, under Sir Walter Raleigh, founded the first colony on the east coast of British America.

The immediate subject of this sketch received his early education (there were no public schools in those days) in Quebec and while still quite young acquired from his uncle the art of sign writing, painting and decorating, in which line in western Ontario he pursued contracting for some time. Although quite successful in his business, at the age of twenty-nine he turned his attention to the study of medicine, for which he had a natural aptitude. The mechanical instinct probably gave him a fondness for surgery, as an important branch of the medical profession. He graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1888. After a short term of hospital work, Dr. Gosnell came to the great west and located at Willapa, Pacific county, Washington, where he remained until July, 1895. From there he removed to Ilwaco at the mouth of the Columbia, where he followed his profession until 1901. The arduous labors involved in a country practice which extended over the greater part of Pacific county decided him to take up city practice. Before entering upon this, however, he devoted a year to postgraduate work, attending lectures and doing work in some of the leading hospitals in the east.

Returning west, Dr. Gosnell took up his abode in Bellingham and resided there about eighteen months. He removed from there to Seattle and since that time has followed his profession here with excellent results. He has endeavored to keep abreast of the times in medicine and surgery, something which demands unremitting study, and has thus been enabled to keep in touch with the most modern thought, methods and theories of practice. He has been particularly successful in surgery. As opportunity offered Dr. Gosnell has made investments in property and has large realty holdings both in the state of Washington and in the province of British Columbia.

Dr. Gosnell was fourth of a family of six children, of whom four brothers are living. His eldest brother lives in the middle west of Canada. He inherited the mechanical genius of the family in a large extent and has many ingenious inventions to his credit. His next oldest brother, by fate of fortune, followed farming and stock raising, at which he was successful and is now retired and lives near Victoria, British Columbia. His youngest brother has for a long time been identified with the civil service and literary life of British Columbia and has written extensively on the history and resources of the country. On the 4th of March, 1896, Dr. Gosnell married Miss Belle Campbell, of Alvington, Ontario, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell of that place. They were among the early pioneers of western Ontario, coming from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1858.

Dr. Gosnell has offices at 905-906 Joshua Green building. In politics he has been a republican and identified himself with the progressive movement in 1912, but has not been an active worker in the ranks of recent years, his time being taken up almost entirely with his professional duties. He is very much interested in certain phases of social politics, if the expression may be used, and among other things has strongly advocated the establishment of farms for the reformation of dipsomaniacs, drug fiends, hopelessly unemployed, and certain classes of criminals who have been the victims of circumstances rather than by nature vicious. So far his efforts have not met with success, but greater attention is being paid to the question in the state as a consequence. Dr. Gosnell belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M., and to Columbia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W. He is likewise

a member of the Canadian Club of Seattle, of the Caledonian Society, Clan MacKenzie, O. S. C., and is an adherent of the First Presbyterian church. One may judge by these connections the nature of his interests and activities outside of his practice. Along professional lines his membership is with the King County Medical Association, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He chose as a life work a calling in which advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, and where success is based upon scientific knowledge, close application to duty, careful and keen diagnosis and the element of human sympathy.

WILLIAM A. MARMONT.

William A. Marmont, a representative of marine interests, actively connected with the freighting business between Seattle and British Columbia, is now conducting operations under the name of the Star Steamship Company, of which he is the president. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 4, 1868, and is a son of Captain Thomas A. and Margaret M. Marmont. He pursued his education in the public schools of his native city until 1882, when his parents removed with the family to Seattle and he continued his studies here for a short time. Later a removal was made to Bellingham, Washington, where he remained a public school pupil to the age of sixteen years, when he started out to earn his own living, securing employment on the steamship George E. Starr, operating on the Puget Sound. He was first a coal passer and later fireman and after a year and a half he secured a position as fireman on the J. B. Libbey, serving for a year. He was afterward employed on other boats in the same capacity until 1889, when he took a further forward step in his business career, becoming engineer on the Saranac, which was owned by his father. He afterward served as engineer on various other vessels until 1906, when, with the capital which came to him as the result of his industry and economy, being saved from his earnings, he bought out the Star Steamship Company. In 1907 the business was incorporated and Mr. Marmont was elected president, which office he has since filled. In 1906 the company owned three steamers, the La Conner, Dredger No. 1 and the Fidalgo. In 1912 they lost the Dredger No. 1, which was replaced with the Rapid Transit, and they also own the Transport. They conduct a general freight business between Seattle and British Columbia and used the Fidalgo between Seattle and La Conner, Washington, that vessel having been built previously for that run, being a flat bottomed boat. The company employs thirty men and is doing a good business.

Mr. Marmont was married in Portland, Oregon, on the 1st of August, 1901, to Miss Margaret Howell, and they have become the parents of five children: Nan, Helen and Thomas William, all attending Immaculate Conception school; and William Alfred and Paul.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, and in his political views Mr. Marmont is a republican. Starting out in life in a very humble capacity he has steadily worked his way upward and is now at the head of a growing and profitable business.

C. B. WHITE.

C. B. White, attorney at law, with offices in the L. C. Smith building in Seattle, was born in Ada, Ohio, March 14, 1884, a son of E. E. and Wilda (Sink) White, both of whom were also natives of the Buckeye state. The father was superintendent of the public schools of Ada, Ohio, and was a graduate of the Ohio Northern University of that place. He was admitted to the bar in his native state and in June, 1891, came to Washington, settling at New Whatcom, now Bellingham. There he resumed the profession of teaching as superintendent of the schools of that city. Beginning in 1900 he followed the practice of law, in which he continued active up to the time of his death in 1906. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Bellingham Normal School at the time of his demise and ever manifested the deepest and most abiding interest in education. For a considerable period

he survived his wife, who passed away in 1895. In the family were but two children, the elder being Harold E., who is now engaged in the shingle business in Edison, Washington.

C. B. White began his education in the public schools of Bellingham when his father was superintendent there. He afterward entered the University of Washington in 1902 and completed a four years' course, being graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1908 he was accorded the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and entered upon the practice of law and also did clerical work in the law office of F. J. Carver. Later he was law clerk with Judge J. T. Ronald, subsequently entered the office of the corporation counsel of the city of Seattle, and in 1914 was employed as general attorney for the National Surety Company of New York. He has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Seattle since 1908 and is now accorded a good clientage.

On the 15th of November, 1911, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Fraser, her father being James H. Fraser, a fruit grower of North Yakima, Washington. In politics Mr. White has always been a republican, voting and working for the best interests of the party. He is too busy in his profession to take many vacations and is ever found most loyal to the interests of his clients. He has been practically reared in Seattle, witnessing its rapid and substantial growth, and among its population he has many warm friends and an extended circle of acquaintances.

OSCAR LOUIS WILLETT.

Oscar Louis Willett, a prominent and prosperous citizen of Seattle, where he has resided continuously for the past eleven years, is actively engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Willett & Oleson and also has numerous other interests. His birth occurred in Welton, Effingham county, Illinois, on the 11th of March, 1881, his parents being Volney and Louisa Willett, the former a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, while the latter was born and reared in Mattoon, Illinois. The Willett family, while evidently of French origin, the name being anglicized from Ouellette, came from England to New York in the colonial days. Colonel Willett is one of New York's Revolutionary heroes. The grandfather of our subject was born in Virginia, and an uncle, E. H. Willett, was killed in the battle of Shiloh. The father, grandfather and five uncles of Mrs. Willett participated in the Civil war. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Volney Willett have had at least one (and in most instances more) ancestor, in the direct line, in every war in which this country was ever engaged. Volney Willett crossed the plains with an ox team in 1859 and remained in California as a miner and rancher for five years, or until 1864. He was a member of one of the companies which California raised at the outbreak of the Civil war, but which were never taken out of the state, owing to the fear of rebel sympathizers, Indians and Mexicans. He remained with his command from 1861 until 1864 and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, his commission being signed by Leland Stanford. His demise occurred on the 24th of March, 1868, when he had attained the age of sixty years. Mrs. Willett, who still survives, became the mother of ten children, six of whom are yet living.

Oscar L. Willett, the youngest of the seven sons born to his parents, began his education in a common school near the family home in Effingham county, Illinois. Subsequently he spent one year at Hayward College, of Fairfield, Illinois, which institution was destroyed by fire in 1899 and was not rebuilt. Later he devoted four years of forty-eight weeks each to study in the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, and also pursued post-graduate work in higher mathematics in Chicago University. He won the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1902, that of Bachelor of Laws on the 11th of June, 1902, and that of Bachelor of Philosophy on the 14th of February, 1903. On the 17th of October, 1902, he was admitted to the bar in Illinois. On the 15th of March of the following year he arrived in Seattle and the next day opened a law office in the Epler block in association with his brother, the firm being known as Willett & Willett. In the fall of 1903 the offices were moved to the Washington block on First avenue, where Oscar L. Willett remained until the spring of 1909, when he established himself in the Central building. In April, 1911, he removed to the Lyon building and associated himself with Frank Oleson, ex-secretary of the board of

public works of Seattle and ex-prosecuting attorney of Wahkiakum county, the firm having since been known as Willett & Oleson. They now occupy seven rooms and do only high-grade work, enjoying a constantly increasing clientele. They have successfully handled a large number of important suits in the courts of Washington, Alaska and Oregon, in the local federal courts, in the circuit court of appeals and the United States supreme court. The firm of Willett & Oleson is the only one in Seattle and, so far as known, in the state of Washington, that has never obtained a divorce. The copartnership agreement contained the provision that the members of the firm would not accept divorce cases.

Mr. Willett platted and owns the unsold portions of Willett's Alder Grove Addition to West Seattle and O. L. Willett's Addition to Seattle. He is likewise the owner of property in the automobile district which has been improved by the erection of the largest building for automobile purposes in Seattle. He acted as president of the Northern Cod Fish Company, owning and operating the schooner *Fortuna* until February, 1915, when he sold his interest therein; is president of the Sugar Loaf Banana Company, owning five thousand acres of banana land in Central America, of which five hundred acres are now planted and producing; and is also a stockholder in the Lucky Knock Mining Company and the owner of a splendid antimony mine in Okanogan county. In the management of his various important interests he has manifested a degree of business sagacity and foresight that has insured the successful outcome of every undertaking.

At Lewiston, Idaho, on the 12th of September, 1905, Mr. Willett was united in marriage to Miss Georgetta Pemberton, a daughter of George and Susan Pemberton, the former being for a quarter of a century the leading merchant of Forest City, Illinois. Georgetta (Pemberton) Willett was educated in the Forest City schools, Hedding College of Abingdon, Illinois, in Plowe's Conservatory of Music at Peoria, Illinois, and also under the late Emil Liebling of Chicago. She is one of Liebling's graduates on the piano and has gained recognition as an accomplished musician. Our subject and his wife have two children, namely: Madeline Muriel, who was born on the 8th of August, 1906; and O. L., Jr., whose birth occurred July 1, 1912.

Mr. Willett gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has always been too busy to seek or desire either elective or appointive offices. In 1898 and 1899 he served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, being a member of Company E, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was detached on service as provost charge clerk for the Seventh Army Corps, under Major Harrison, provost marshal of the corps. In 1902 he acted as second sergeant in the Ohio militia. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and since 1906 has been past grand of Golden Link Lodge, No. 150, of Seattle. Prior to that year he held in succession the offices of conductor, vice grand and noble grand of the lodge. He likewise belongs to Eureka Masonic Lodge in Seattle and is a member of Fortson Camp of the Spanish-American War Veterans, in Seattle. Oscar L. Willett has attained an enviable position in professional and business circles for one of his years and his career will undoubtedly be one of continued distinction and honor.

ANDREW S. NILSON.

Andrew S. Nilson is engaged in the shipbuilding industry in partnership with N. M. Kelez and comes from a country where that industry constitutes one of the important activities and sources of revenue to the people, for he is a native of Norway, born September 27, 1858. His parents were Nels and Ragnhild Anderson, both natives of Norway, where the mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Reared in his native country, Andrew S. Nilson followed the sea for seven years and his life upon the ocean wave brought him broad and varied experiences and interesting knowledge of the various countries and peoples. He came to America from China in 1882 and on the 24th of July, of that year, began shipbuilding at Seattle, which was then a comparatively small town, having little industrial or commercial importance outside of the lumber and shipbuilding interests. He entered business on his own account in 1887 and in

1911 established his present plant at the foot of Massachusetts street. The firm is engaged principally in building new boats and their plant is equipped for the construction of vessels of five hundred tons. Mr. Nilson has built the Teye, the Chickamauga, the Warrior and many large barges, including two of two thousand tons for the Pioneer Sand & Gravel Company. The thoroughness of the work, the reliable manner in which he executes contracts and the energy and systematic purpose which he displays in carrying on his business have brought to him substantial and growing success.

In 1906, in Seattle, Mr. Nilson was married to Miss Hannah Hendrickson, and they have one son, August Joseph, born November 18, 1907. That Mr. Nilson is deeply interested in Seattle's welfare and progress is indicated in his membership in the Commercial Club and in the Chamber of Commerce, and wherever he is known he is recognized as a public-spirited citizen who puts forth every possible effort to advance the welfare of his city. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Sons of Norway and has many friends in those organizations. In politics he is a republican, but, while believing firmly in the principles of the party, has never been an office seeker. He was naturalized in 1895 and since securing the right of franchise has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Mr. Nilson came to America in limited financial circumstances when a young man, but he possessed industry and determination, valuable elements in the attainment of success, and gradually he has worked his way upward. He arrived in Seattle when it was a village and has witnessed its development to a great metropolitan center with its ramifying trade interests reaching to all parts of the world. He relates many interesting incidents of the early days and with the history of the city is largely familiar.

JOHN BROWN MANNING, M. D.

Dr. John Brown Manning, a physician of Seattle, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1879, a son of Melville Malcolm and Delia (McClure) Manning, natives of Boston, Massachusetts, and Bristol, Maine, respectively. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and afterward entered Harvard College, graduating in 1903 with the S. B. degree. He completed a course in the Harvard Medical School with the class of 1906, winning his professional degree, and for twenty months was connected with the medical and surgical service of the Worcester (Mass.) City Hospital. The following year he was graduated from the Boston Children's Hospital and in July, 1909, he came to Seattle, where he has since engaged in practice, specializing in the diseases of children. He is a member of the King County Medical Society of Seattle, of which he was secretary in 1912, and he is on the visiting staff of the Orthopedic Hospital.

On the 15th of July, 1914, at Seattle, Dr. Manning was married to Miss Mary Hannah Te Roller, a daughter of Heine and Nell A. Te Roller, of Seattle, the former a resident of this city for a quarter of a century. Dr. and Mrs. Manning hold membership in the Pilgrim Congregational church and he belongs to the College Club of Seattle, and to the Aesculapian Club of Boston, Massachusetts.

HARLEY KYES.

As a contractor Harley Kyes became well known at various points in the northwest and the public nature of his work made him a valued factor in advancing progress. He was born in New York and in 1883 came to Seattle. He then engaged in the contracting business and was awarded the contracts for erecting the waterworks in various towns and cities all over the state. He was especially efficient in that field of labor and readily adapted his work to the specific requirements and thus met the financial conditions in the towns where he erected plants.

In 1884, in Seattle, Mr. Kyes was united in marriage to Miss Mattie W. Wade, a daughter of Morgan and Judith L. (Long) Wade. The maternal grandfather, William

Long, was a native of Pennsylvania and became a pioneer of several western sections. He lived for a time in Indiana and later in Iowa and thence traveled overland to Salem, Oregon, in 1862. The year 1869 witnessed his arrival in Washington, at which time he settled at Chambers Creek, Pierce county, while still later he went to Snoqualmie, King county, where he followed farming for a considerable period. Eventually, however, he put aside business cares and took up his abode in Seattle. Morgan Wade, the father of Mrs. Kyes, was born in Indiana. His wife went to Oregon in 1867 and came to Washington in 1869, sailing by boat from New York and across the Isthmus with her three girls to join her father in 1867. Her daughters are now Mrs. Alice Hinkleman, Mrs. Enola Luark and Mrs. Mattie W. Kyes. Mrs. Wade still makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Kyes.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kyes were born three daughters and two sons, Mrs. Donna M. Hilliard, Mrs. Sybil K. Parker, Kenneth A., Carolyn and Harley P., the last named being now deceased. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when, on the 26th of August, 1912, Mr. Kyes passed away. He had lived a busy and useful life and in his demise the family lost a devoted husband and father. Mrs. Kyes still makes her home in Seattle, where she has lived from an early epoch in the development of the city. She is now a member of the Pioneers Association and also of the Auxiliary, and her daughters are all members of the Daughters of Pioneers, while the son is a member of the Native Sons of Washington.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

William Martin, an active member of the Seattle bar since 1890, was born March 24, 1864, near Kewanee, Illinois, but the following year was taken by his parents to Wisconsin, the family home being established on a farm near Mount Horeb. He remained in that locality until he entered the University of Wisconsin for the completion of his more specifically literary course. He was graduated from that institution with the class of 1889, winning the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he then began studying with that end in view and was graduated as a law student with the class of 1890, being admitted to practice before the supreme court of Wisconsin on the 25th of June of that year.

Mr. Martin spent the summer in Wisconsin but in October, 1890, removed westward to Seattle, where he opened a law office and has since followed his profession, making steady progress in connection with a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, a calling that has always been regarded as conserving the rights of the individual and establishing justice.

On the 23d of March, 1895, Mr. Martin was married to Miss J. R. Replinger and to them have been born two children, Charlotte Isabel and Adelaide M., aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years.

ALEXANDER C. RIDDELL.

Alexander C. Riddell, a marine engineer, who devoted his entire life to service on the boats that ply the northern Pacific waters, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, April 3, 1852, his life record covering the intervening years to the 23d of September, 1905, when he passed away at the age of fifty-three. He pursued his education in the schools of his native state and in 1877, when a young man, came to the west, making his way to San Francisco. After a brief period spent in that city he continued northward to Seattle, where he arrived a few months after reaching the coast country. He was a marine engineer and there was scarcely anyone on the coast who held a license of a higher order. He helped bring the ship *Queen* around from the east coast to San Francisco as assistant engineer and sailed on her for a number of years. For a long period he was with the Ocean Steamship Company on boats sailing from Seattle to California and to Alaska. He had a comprehensive scientific knowledge as well as a practical



WILLIAM MARTIN

understanding of his work, knew the responsibilities that devolved upon him and discharged his tasks with a sense of conscientious obligation.

In Seattle, June 15, 1887, Mr. Riddell was married to Mrs. Dora (Denny) Mulford, a daughter of Henry L. Denny. She has lived in Seattle since 1869, or for a period of forty-seven years. By her marriage she became the mother of three children who are yet living: Lydia Grace, the wife of W. E. Barton; and Elsie and Marion, twins, at home. Mrs. Riddell is a member of the Pioneers Association and has a wide acquaintance among the old residents of this part of the country. She is also very prominent in another connection, being department president of the Woman's Relief Corps of the state. She became a charter member of the first corps organized in Washington thirty-one years ago and she was a member of the committee appointed to receive the Liberty Bell when it reached Seattle on its way to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Mr. Riddell held membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Knights of Pythias. While he did not live upon the coast quite as long as Mrs. Riddell, he was for twenty-eight years connected with the interests of the northwest and could tell many a tale concerning the development of navigation. He never sought notoriety, but lived a quiet, useful life, devoted to his business and to his family and his friends appreciated him for his sterling worth.

ALBERT GARDNER KEENE.

Albert Gardner Keene is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, along which line he has directed his activities for almost a quarter of a century, meeting with growing success in the undertaking. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace and his career illustrates what can be accomplished when New England thrift and business sagacity are combined with western energy and enterprise. He was born January 1, 1854, at North Appleton, Knox county, Maine, a son of William Gardner and Mercy A. Keene. The father engaged in merchandising and also in the cattle business. He traced his ancestry back to Governor William Bradford, who was born at Amsterfield, Yorkshire, England, March 29, 1588, a son of William and Alice Bradford and a kinsman of John Bradford, probend of St. Paul's, London, who was burned at the stake in the reign of Bloody Mary. William Bradford was married in Amsterdam, Holland, to Dorothy May, who was drowned in Cape Cod Bay, December 7, 1620. His second wife was Alice, widow of Ed Southworth. William Bradford was governor of Plymouth colony from 1621 until the time of his death in 1657 with the exception of a period of five years when he declined to fill the office.

His son, Joseph Bradford, by his second wife, married Joel, daughter of Peter Hobart, first minister to Bingham, Massachusetts. Their son Elisha married Hannah Cole, by whom he had a daughter Hannah, who became the wife of Joshua Bradford, of Kingston, Massachusetts, afterward of Meduncook, Maine. By his second wife, Bethsheba La Broche, he had several children, among them Deborah, who married Jonathan Sampson and was the mother of the famous Deborah Sampson, who served for three years as a private soldier in the Revolutionary war under the name of Robert Shurtleff.

Hannah Bradford and her husband, Joseph Bradford, living in Meduncook, Maine, were killed by a party of Indians about 1756. Their children were carried to Canada and held there until Wolfe captured Quebec, when they returned to Maine. The only one of those who escaped was Sarah, who, hiding under the bed, was not carried away. She afterward married a Mr. Davis and their son, John Davis, wedded Mary Martin, and their daughter, Isabel Davis, became the wife of Robert S. Keene of Appleton, Maine, who was born March 12, 1792. Their son, William G. Keene, born December 28, 1824, married Mercy A. Jameson on the 6th of March, 1853.

Their eldest son, Albert G., was born January 1, 1854, as previously stated, and is the immediate subject of this review. He attended the public schools of Northfield, Minnesota, following the removal of the family to the middle west, also the Curtis Business College at Minneapolis and Carleton College at Northfield. Early in his business career

he served as yardmaster for the Great Northern Railway Company at Minneapolis for twelve years and in 1888 he came to Seattle, where he conducted a grocery business with success under the firm name of the Keene Mercantile Company. He was thus engaged until 1891, in which year he withdrew from mercantile pursuits to enter the field of real estate, loans and insurance, in which he has since been active, and the careful direction of his energies along those lines has brought to him a gratifying measure of prosperity. His business interests are now of large volume and his enterprise has been an important feature in his success.

On the 8th of October, 1877, at Northfield, Minnesota, Mr. Keene was united in marriage to Miss Lura Ella Kelley, a daughter of Franklin Kelley of that city. She is descended from old New England ancestry and belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution. By her marriage she has become the mother of two daughters, namely: Mamie Luella, who is now the wife of Melvin Albert Weed; and Alberta Isabelle, who is the wife of Martin Dwayain Ford. Both make their home in Seattle.

In his political views Mr. Keene is a democrat and served as councilman from the second ward in 1907 and 1908. He is a charter member of the oldest improvement club in the city, known as the Rainier Heights Improvement Club, and he is actively interested in all those organized forces which look to the betterment and improvement of the city along the lines of material advancement and civic progress.

WILLIAM DAVID PERKINS.

For a quarter of a century William David Perkins has been a resident of Washington and since 1892 has made his home in Seattle, where he is well known as a prominent banker, being at the head of the banking house of William D. Perkins & Company and being connected as stockholder with various other important financial institutions of the state. Massachusetts claims him as a native son, his birth having there occurred May 23, 1867, his parents being David and Hannah S. (Dunn) Perkins. He is descended in the paternal line from Stephen Batchelder and John Cotton—two names that figure conspicuously upon the pages of American history. In the maternal line he comes of Scotch ancestry.

After attending the grammar and high schools of his native town, William D. Perkins pursued a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Boston, and in the early part of 1883 he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Crocker & Blake, commission merchants of Boston, with whom he remained, however, for only a few months. The lure of the west was upon him and in September of the same year he reached Seattle. He did not at that time, however, become a permanent resident of the state, for after several months returned to the east and in 1884 secured a position in the office of the Erie Railway at Boston. His industry and fidelity led to his advancement and eventually he became cashier and chief clerk of the New England agency but in October, 1888, he severed his connection with the railway company to accept an offer from the German National Bank of Kansas City, with which he remained seven months, resigning to accept a position with the People's Savings Bank, with which he continued until June, 1890, since which time he has been a permanent resident of Washington.

Soon after his arrival in the Evergreen state Mr. Perkins became identified with banking interests as the organizer of the Citizens National Bank at Dayton. The institution was placed upon a substantial basis and was successfully conducted by him until June, 1892, when he sold the controlling interest and became a resident of Seattle. In November of the following year he organized the banking house of William D. Perkins & Company and the institution has since taken a prominent position among the financial concerns of Seattle. The business has grown steadily and the firm has bought and sold over twenty millions of investment securities to eastern capitalists. Mr. Perkins thoroughly knows the value of business paper and the conditions affecting all lines of business activity in the west. He has himself become a stockholder in eight different banks and was the vice president and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Sunnyside, Washington.

On the 18th of November, 1891, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Cora Ells Chamberlin, a daughter of Albert Strong and Augusta (Ells) Chamberlin. They have become the parents of three daughters and a son, Helen Josephine, Russell Chamberlain, Sarah Jane and Polly.

Mr. Perkins is well known in club and social circles of the city. He belongs to the Seattle Golf and Country Club and is a life member of the Arctic and Seattle Athletic Clubs. He also has membership in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, with the Sons of the Revolution, and the Knights of Pythias, and his interest along aesthetic lines is indicated by his association with the Washington State Art Association. He fosters those things which are a matter of cultural value and are a source of the city's upbuilding and beautifying, and he stands at all times for cooperation and improvement for the individual and the commonwealth.

RALPH HADLOCK OBER.

Ralph Hadlock Ober, a civil and consulting engineer of Seattle, was born at Beverly, Massachusetts, May 20, 1871, his parents being Andrew K. and Sarah A. (Hadlock) Ober. After attending the Beverly high school he continued his education in the Beverly Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and thus with thorough and comprehensive scientific training he entered upon his chosen life work, while his powers have increased through the exercise of effort in all of the years that have added their experience to his technical training.

Mr. Ober was first employed on the location and construction of the Adirondack & St. Lawrence Railroad in the state of New York during the years 1891 and 1892, and through the succeeding year he engaged in the practice of civil engineering and surveying in Beverly, Massachusetts. He then came to Seattle, where he arrived in the latter part of 1893, being employed by the United States government, under the Indian department, in connection with certain surveys in the state of Washington. He engaged in surveying townships on the Queets river, west of the Olympics, with J. L. McPherson, United States deputy surveyor, in 1894. In his leisure hours he took up the study of law and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Washington in 1895. While he has never followed that profession his knowledge of the law has been of the utmost value to him in connection with his engineering projects. The work that he has been called upon to do has ever been of an important character and of far-reaching effect. He was employed on the survey of the pipe lines for conveying water from the Cedar river to Seattle for the Seattle Power Company and also employed on the construction of the foundations for a storage dam for the same company at Cedar lake in 1895. In 1896 he was engaged to make a survey of lands in the state of Washington under the department of the interior, in the survey of the Cowlitz river in Washington, and in the survey of the Clearwater and Snake rivers in Idaho and Washington, under the war department. In 1897 he was employed in surveying the Skagit river, Willapa harbor, Bellingham harbor, the Duwamish river and Seattle harbor, under the war department, together with certain lands in eastern Washington under the department of the interior. His time in 1898 and 1899 was devoted to engineering work in connection with the construction of fortifications at Forts Casey and Worden, under the war department, and in 1900 he became superintendent of construction of gun and mortar batteries at Fort Worden. Still continuing under the war department, in 1901 he acted as superintendent of construction of the mortar battery at Fort Flagler and in 1902 was engineer and superintendent of construction of gun and mortar batteries at Forts Worden and Flagler and of range finder stations at the latter fort.

In 1903 Mr. Ober married Miss Mattie E. Shattuck, of Port Townsend, Washington. In the same year he was made engineer in charge of the work in the United States engineer's office in Seattle under Major John Millis and again was superintendent of construction of gun and mortar batteries at Forts Worden and Flagler. The following year as engineer and superintendent of construction he built the gun and mortar batteries, the range finder stations and the power houses at Forts Worden and Flagler, and in 1905 was employed as

engineer and superintendent of construction of gun and mortar batteries, range finder stations and power houses at Fort Worden until June, after which he was engaged on surveys under the department of the interior, and later on the survey of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railroad in British Columbia. In 1906 he was engineer in charge of the construction of the substructure of the steel bridge over the Columbia river at Wenatchee, Washington, under Alexander Stewart, chief engineer, and later was engaged on the survey of lands under the department of the interior. He afterward became engineer in charge of the construction of the substructure of the steel bridge over the Columbia river at Beverly, Washington, under E. J. Pearson, chief engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. In 1907 and until June, 1908, he was employed as engineer in charge of the construction of the substructure of the steel bridge above referred to. In 1908, after the completion of the work on the bridge at Beverly, he was engaged in making examinations of certain work along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and later became terminal engineer for the Milwaukee Terminal and Railway Company in connection with the work being carried on by that company in Seattle, Ballard, Everett and other Puget Sound ports. In September, 1908, he became assistant city engineer of Seattle, in charge of court work, and in 1909, as court engineer, he was connected with work on the condemnations for many streets, avenues and park boulevards, and in connection with the condemnation of the land in the Cedar river watershed. In 1910, as court engineer, he was employed in connection with many condemnations for street widenings, improvements and regrades. He also made preliminary studies and surveys for the Cedar river masonry dam, the design and location of a new high line conduit and aqueduct from the Cedar river to the city of Seattle, the storage and distributing reservoirs on Newcastle mountain, and carried on much other work in connection with the condemnation of the lands in the Cedar river watershed and the sanitation of the watershed.

In 1911 Mr. Ober completed the work of acquiring the lands and timber in the watershed as far as was possible at that time. In April, 1911, he was appointed by Mayor Dilling to the position of superintendent of buildings and member of the board of public works, occupying that position until February, 1914, during which period he opposed at all times the construction of the Cedar river masonry dam and the expenditure of the city's money on that project. He also opposed the sale of the city's timber at Cedar lake, and other projects which resulted in loss to the city. Since April, 1914, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession as a civil and consulting engineer with offices at 1011-12-13 Alaska building. The work accomplished by him has ever been of a most important character and he has solved many difficult and intricate engineering problems.

In 1910 and 1911 Mr. Ober served as a member of the Municipal Plans Commission, which prepared a comprehensive plan for the laying out and development of Greater Seattle. His professional knowledge enables him to give expert judgment on such matters, and he has studied thoroughly questions relating to the work of improving and beautifying the city along the lines of modern city building. In 1913 Mr. Ober was elected president of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers and served in that capacity for a year. In 1915 he was elected president of the Seattle Association of Members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which position of honor he still fills. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers; an associate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; and a member of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

CHARLES EDWARD SHEPARD.

Charles Edward Shepard, lawyer and author whose writings have made him well known in professional circles, is a representative of that higher type of the profession who recognize the relation of the law to the grave civic and political problems of the country and therefore direct their reading and thought along those lines which affect the general interests of society and promote the welfare of the nation at large. He was born March 14, 1848, in Dansville, Livingston county, New York, the eldest child of



Charles E. Shepard

Charles and Katherine Shepard, the former a native of Dansville, born March 15, 1818, and the latter born in Rochester, New York, December 27, 1825. The family was founded in America by Ralph Shepard, who was born in England in 1603. Persecuted on account of his religious opinions by the court of high commission under Archbishop Laud, he came to America with his wife, Thanks Shepard, and their daughter Sarah, on the 30th of June, 1635. Making his way to Massachusetts, he settled at Dedham, and among his direct descendants in the sixth generation was Joshua Shepard, the grandfather of Charles E. Shepard of this review. In 1812 the grandfather removed to Dansville, New York, then a tiny hamlet in the midst of a western wilderness.

At Dansville, Charles Shepard, was born and reared and, having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Katherine Colman, a daughter of Anson and Katherine Kimball (Rochester) Colman, the latter a daughter of Nathaniel Rochester. The Rochester family was established on American soil in 1689, when representatives of the name settled in Virginia. Nathaniel Rochester of that family participated in the Revolutionary war and was active in civil as well as military life. When the colonies had achieved their independence he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, taking with him his family, his slaves and his cattle. Later he removed to Dansville, New York, afterward to the falls of the Genesee and there aided in organizing a settlement which was named in his honor and has become the modern metropolitan city of Rochester, New York. Like other slave owners of that period, he emancipated his slaves and supported the aged and non-earners for life.

Charles E. Shepard prepared for college in the Dansville Seminary and in the Canandaigua Academy, after which he entered Yale and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his scholarship being indicated in the fact that he was called upon to deliver an oration at the graduation exercises. He also won various honors: the first composition prize in the second term of the sophomore year; the second composition prize in the third term of the sophomore year; the junior rhetorical prize; honorable mention for compositions written in the first two terms of the senior year; and the Townsend premium for English composition. He was an editor of the College Courant and was a member of the Brothers, the Kappa Sigma Epsilon, the Phi Theta Psi and the Psi Upsilon. Following his graduation he became a student in law offices in Dansville and in Rochester, New York, and in November, 1872, went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar and engaged in law practice in connection with his younger brother, T. R. Shepard, a Yale graduate of 1874. Their partnership relation continued until July, 1883. During his residence in Fond du Lac, Charles E. Shepard served as library commissioner for three years and in 1881 was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature for a two years' term. His personal popularity is indicated in the fact that he was elected on the republican ticket in a district that was ordinarily democratic. In July, 1883, he left Fond du Lac and removed to Milwaukee, where he continued in active law practice until 1891, when ill health compelled him to abandon a large clientage and seek a change of climate. Accordingly in the fall of that year he arrived in Seattle, where he has since remained.

In the intervening years Mr. Shepard has not only regained his health but has also won an enviable standing as a representative of the bar in city and state. For eleven years he filled the responsible position of library commissioner and largely through his instrumentality a gift of two hundred thousand dollars was secured from Andrew Carnegie for a library building, in the erection of which Mr. Shepard exercised the principal oversight. Since June, 1905, he has been a uniform law commissioner of the state of Washington. Having been appointed by the governor as a delegate to the uniform law conference at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, he was there elected vice president of that body. In February, 1906, he was appointed delegate from Washington to the divorce congress in Washington, D. C. In 1910 he was a candidate for supreme court judge on the non-partisan judiciary ticket, and although defeated, he ran well against a partisan element which had gained control of the courts of the state. Mr. Shepard is the author of "A Digest of Wisconsin Reports," in two volumes, which was published by him in collaboration with Thomas R. Shepard, brought out in 1884. Among his other published writings is an address which was delivered in 1900 before the State Bar Association on "Limita-

tions of Municipal Indebtedness;" an address before the State University of Washington at Seattle on "John Marshall," delivered at the John Marshall day celebration, February 4, 1902; lectures before the law school of the State University on "Bailments" and on "Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights;" and a booklet which he privately published in 1905, entitled "Golden Lives."

On the 15th of June, 1881, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Mr. Shepard was united in marriage to Miss Alice Maria Galloway, daughter of Edward H. and Maria H. (Adams) Galloway, of that city. Her father, a banker and lumber-mill owner, passed away in 1876. Mrs. Shepard is a graduate of Northwestern University, completing a course in that institution in 1870.

Mr. Shepard while living in Milwaukee belonged to the Milwaukee Club, and is a member of the Monday and University Clubs of Seattle, being a founder of the last named, and is also a member of the Washington Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He likewise holds membership in the American Bar Association, and at its annual meeting in 1914 was elected chairman of the section on legal education. He is also identified with the Selden Society of London, England. For thirteen years he filled the office of junior warden in St. Mark's parish of Seattle, the largest Episcopal parish west of St. Louis and St. Paul. He is now and has been for eight years chancellor of the diocese of Olympia and takes deep and helpful interest in the various branches of church work and in plans and projects in other connections for the moral progress of the community. He turns for recreation to literature and mountain climbing. A great pedestrian, he loves life in the open and particularly where effort is required to learn interesting secrets as manifest in those great upheavals which form the mountain peaks and ranges of the continent. He has always been a close student of the science of government and of the great political, economic and sociological problems of the country, at all times keeping abreast with the best thinking men of the age. His advanced position upon many lines of thought has made him a leader of public opinion and scholarly men of both the east and the west recognize in him a peer.

HOWARD L. POLGLASE.

It is a trite saying that there is always room at the top but a real comprehension of this truth should be a stimulus to many whose short sightedness prevents them from seeing anything but the more crowded conditions of those lower steps which lead to the upward climb. Howard L. Polglase recognizing that a wise utilization of opportunity will lead to success, has built up a business which is today the most important of the kind in the northwest. He conducts a surgical supply house and handles everything known to the profession. A native of Detroit, Michigan, he was born August 21, 1870, and comes from Holland ancestry, his great-great-grandfather, the founder of the American branch of the family, settling in New York prior to the Revolutionary war. He is a son of William Polglase, who was born in England but came to America about 1860, settling in Detroit. He was a ship carpenter by trade. He is survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Amelia Austin. She is a native of New York and now a resident of Chicago and by her marriage she became the mother of five children.

Howard L. Polglase, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Detroit to the age of fifteen years and upon the death of his father he went to Chicago, where he secured a position as errand boy in the Sharp & Smith surgical supply house. That he was faithful, conscientious and diligent in his service is indicated in the fact that he remained with the firm for twenty-two years, winning promotion from time to time until he had passed through all the different departments and knew the business thoroughly. In the fall of 1906 he came to Seattle and purchased the first business of the kind established in this city, originally owned by George F. Spangenburg. He had a very small stock at the outset, beginning business on a capital of a few hundred dollars but from that point he has developed his present trade, which is today by far the largest of its kind in the northwest. He handles a complete line of surgical instruments and supplies and has

among his patrons not only the leading physicians of Seattle but many from neighboring cities and his annual sales approximate twenty-five thousand dollars.

On the 20th of September, 1898, in Chicago, Mr. Polglase was married to Miss Elizabeth Meyer, a native of that city, and a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Meyer. Their religious faith is that of the Baptist church and its teachings guide them in the various relations of life. Mr. Polglase belongs to the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Arcana Lodge, of Seattle. In politics he is a republican where national issues are involved but in casting a local ballot he considers only the capability of the candidate and his fitness for office. He started out in life a poor boy when fifteen years of age and his success is attributable to his own efforts. He is truly a self-made man, for he has builded his success upon industry, determination and perseverance. He thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the trade and he is today one of the leading merchants of Seattle.

JOHN GRAF.

John Graf was prominently known in Seattle for many years as a successful hotel man, and such was the measure of prosperity that he gained that a short time before his death he retired from active business with a competence sufficient for all the necessities of life and many of its luxuries. He was born in Switzerland and was but sixty-two years of age when he passed away in 1901. In early manhood he bade adieu to friends and fatherland and sailed for the new world, living for a time in Minnesota. About forty-two years ago, however, he came to Seattle, where he began work at his trade—that of wagon and carriage painting, which he had previously learned. After following his trade for a period he turned his attention to the hotel business, becoming proprietor of the Minnesota House and later of the Wisconsin House. He afterward ably and successfully conducted other hotels until just before his death, when he put aside further business interests and was planning to spend his time in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He had made judicious investments in real estate which brought to him a gratifying financial return, owning the Terrace apartments, containing eight or ten different apartments, together with farm land on Black river.

While still a resident of Minnesota, Mr. Graf was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Seabright, who passed away in February, 1915, at the age of seventy-two years. To them were born five children, three of whom survive, namely: Hugo, Otto and Mrs. Ida Bosworth. The elder son was married in 1892 to Miss Effie Hansen, who came to Seattle in 1890 from Minneapolis with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hansen, the former becoming extensively engaged in the contracting and building business in this city. There are two children of this marriage, Herbert A. and Gladys. Hugo Graf is now engaged in the automobile business.

John Graf lived to witness remarkable changes in Seattle, for at the time of his arrival it was a small town with comparatively little outlook for the future, yet he recognized its natural advantages and believed that the day would come when it would be a great city. He worked along lines that wrought for success and in the hotel business became a most popular host, ever carefully looking after the comfort and welfare of his guests, while at the same time he carefully watched over the business interests of the house.

JOHN WALLACE.

Notable business ability has been displayed by John Wallace and his associates, who constitute the Smith Cannery Machines Company of Seattle, of which he is the president. In ten years the business has been built up to its present extensive and gratifying proportions and has become one of the most important industries of the city. Well defined plans, carefully executed, discrimination between the essential and non-essential in relation to the business and indefatigable industry have been the crowning points in this undertaking.

The president, Mr. Wallace, is a western man by birth and training and now by preference. He was born on a farm in Trinity county, California, September 18, 1866. His father, James Cabbage Wallace, was a native of Pennsylvania and became a California pioneer, making the trip to the Pacific coast in the early '50s by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He married Letitia Jane Robb, also a native of the Keystone state. She is now living in Weaverville, California, where she has resided for sixty years, but in January, 1913, Mr. Wallace passed away. Both were descended from ancestry represented in the Revolutionary war.

John Wallace pursued his education in the common schools of Trinity county, California, concluding his studies at the age of eighteen years. His first work was teaching in the same school where he received his education. He came to Seattle in June, 1888, and was engaged as bookkeeper in an insurance office until the great fire of 1889. He afterward accepted the position of bookkeeper for Harry White and subsequently became his private secretary, holding that office during Mr. White's term as mayor of Seattle. He was in public office from 1897 until 1901, when he acted as chief deputy under George M. Hollo-way, county clerk.

It was not long after his retirement from that position that Mr. Wallace entered into partnership with Benjamin R. Brierly and they became financial supporters of E. A. Smith in the invention of what is now known as the "Iron Chink." They saw the wonderful value of this invention and spent much time and money in bringing it to perfection. Later they organized the Smith Cannery Machines Company and not long afterward Frank H. Osgood, mentioned elsewhere in this volume, became associated with them, a connection that has since been maintained. The business was organized with Mr. Wallace as president, Mr. Brierly as secretary-manager, Mr. Osgood as vice president and S. S. Purvis as treasurer. The "Iron Chink" is one of the most remarkable machines of the present day and a full description of it, together with other patents owned and manufactured by the company, follows the sketch of Mr. Brierly.

At Tacoma, in 1904, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Edith Persis Markham, a daughter of Sidney F. Markham, a grocery merchant of Tacoma, and they have a son, Frank Markham Wallace, nine years of age. Mr. Wallace has been a democrat since 1896 but has taken no active part in politics since leaving the county clerk's office. He is a member of the Arctic Club and his wife is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, holding the position of state vice regent. Both are widely and favorably known in Seattle, where they have a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance. In the parlance of the day Mr. Wallace has "made good." His keen insight enabled him to see the value of an invention and its worth to the business world and entering upon his present business, he has so directed its affairs in connection with his associates that the enterprise has enjoyed what seems to be almost phenomenal profits in the last few years. Their success, however, is the legitimate, logical and merited result of carefully executed plans in placing upon the market an output which is of value, meeting a want in that direction.

BENJAMIN R. BRIERLY.

Benjamin R. Brierly is the secretary-manager of the Smith Cannery Machines Company, in which connection he has gained a most creditable position among the successful and enterprising business men of Seattle. The spirit of rapid development and enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the western empire finds exemplification in his career. He was born in San Francisco, April 19, 1866. His father, Frank A. Brierly, a native of New Hampshire, died in 1870. He was descended from ancestry represented in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war and the line of descent was traced still farther back to England. His father was a minister in one of the first Baptist churches in San Francisco. Frank A. Brierly removed to California in the early '50s and was chief engineer on the Pacific Mail boats plying between San Francisco and Panama. He died when his son Benjamin was four years of age. His wife, who bore the

maiden name of Almira M. Harmon, was a native of Machias, Maine, and died in 1898. She made the trip over the Isthmus of Panama before a railroad had been built across the continent and was married in San Francisco. Her father was one of the early settlers of the Puget Sound country and was connected with the lumber industry. Mrs. Brierly was also of English descent, her ancestors having come to the new world long prior to the Revolutionary war, in which representatives of the name participated, thus aiding in founding the American republic.

In the year 1871 Mrs. Brierly removed to Port Gamble with her son Benjamin, who acquired his education in Sackett's school in Oakland, California. He made his first step in the business world as purser on Puget Sound boats in 1885 for the old Washington Steamboat and Transportation Company, which was afterward sold to and became a part of the Alaska Steamship Company. Still later he engaged in the real estate business for three years and then aided in organizing the Northwest Steamship Company, with which he remained as secretary until 1896. He then turned his attention to mining and went to Caribou, British Columbia, where he remained during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898. In 1901 he entered into partnership with John Wallace in the organization of the Smith Cannery Machines Company for the manufacture of a machine known as iron chink and of this company he became the secretary-manager. He has since been active in control of the business, which in the past eight years has developed rapidly until its output is now sent over a wide territory where canning machines are in use. The excellence of the machine insures a rapid sale and its worth is its own best advertisement.

In November, 1912, Mr. Brierly was married in Seattle to Miss Annie E. Gatter, a daughter of Captain Gatter, now deceased, who was a sea captain and pilot on coast vessels. Mr. Brierly is a democrat in his political views and has been a delegate to various county and state conventions, while for four years he served as secretary of the King county democratic central committee. He has a military record as a member of Company B, First Washington Regiment, with which he was associated from 1887 until 1896, when he resigned. During his period of enlistment he was appointed first lieutenant on Colonel Joe Green's staff, in charge of the commissary department. He is chairman of the Washington Division of the United Metal Trades Association of the Pacific Coast and he is a member of the Arctic Club. His activities and his interests cover a wide range, showing him to be a man of public spirit as well as a successful factor in business circles.

SMITH CANNERY MACHINES COMPANY.

The Smith Cannery Machines Company is the patentee and owner of the "Iron Chink," which has revolutionized the salmon packing industry. It is the only machine of its kind in existence used in salmon canneries. It butchers and cleans salmon; removes the head, tail, fins, entrails and blood at the rate of sixty fish per minute and does the work of fifty men when running to capacity; in addition saving ten per cent of the fish over the old method of hand labor. No sorting of the fish is necessary, as the machine is self-adjusting, fitting itself to the various sized fish. Practically every up-to-date salmon cannery has one or more of these machines. They are run by small power.

This company was organized for the purpose of perfecting inventions, manufacturing the articles and placing them on the market. In addition to the "Iron Chink" they are also patentees and owners of the automatic weighing machine used in packing plants to guarantee full weight, made necessary under the pure food act, which requires net contents marked on each package. This new machine takes the place of the old way, by hand, which never was and never will be accurate. It separates the light cans from the pack within one-sixteenth of an ounce and does it at the rate of eighty-four cans per minute. It is used by all up-to-date plants other than salmon canneries.

The company is also the patentee and manufacturer of the Winningham Cutter Head, which is used in planing mills and is in general use in mills on the coast.

The company's latest invention is the sanitary candy making machine for making cream candies. They are not touched by hand from the time the raw material is placed in the

machine until completed. The sugar is placed in one end of the machine, dissolved in water, cooked to the required temperature, beaten, flavoring and coloring added and dropped on a rubber belt, ten wafers at a time, with five different flavors. At the other end of the belt the candy drops into a stacker made to accommodate each row of wafers. When the stacker is full it is removed from the machine and another put in its place. The candy is then removed from the first stacker with a pair of tongs and placed in boxes for the trade. The only ingredients used are sugar, water and certified flavoring and coloring. It is entirely sanitary, as no hand touches the candy at any time.

The company manufactures only its own articles and has had a wonderful success and would be a credit to any city in the United States. Its history goes to show that manufacturing enterprises may succeed in Seattle with judicious management and careful supervision.

WILLIS B. HERR.

Willis B. Herr has been a successful practicing attorney of Seattle during the past fifteen years and has won merited recognition as an able and learned member of the legal fraternity. His birth occurred in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of August, 1863, his parents being Theodore W. and Annie (Musser) Herr. His great-grandfather, Rev. John Herr, was the founder of the Reformed Mennonite church in eastern Pennsylvania. Theodore W. Herr, the father of our subject, is a lawyer by profession. In 1873 he removed with his family from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Denver, Colorado, where he engaged in the real-estate business and made his home until a few years ago. He is now residing with his son, Edwin M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Following his graduation from the East Denver high school, Willis B. Herr entered Yale University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1886. Subsequently he pursued a course in law in Columbia University, now the George Washington University, and in 1887 was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL.B. Two years later he began the practice of his chosen profession in Denver, Colorado, and there continued until 1899, when he came to Seattle. Here he has remained throughout the intervening sixteen years. His practice is largely confined to real-estate and corporation interests and he enjoys a most gratifying and extensive clientage. He is likewise a stockholder and trustee in the Title Trust Company and a stockholder in the National City Bank.

On the 6th of July, 1904, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Herr was united in marriage to Miss Jean Elizabeth Holmes. In his political views he is a republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. He is connected with several college societies, is a life member of the Arctic Club and also belongs to the University Club. Mr. Herr has attained a creditable position in professional circles, and the salient characteristics of his manhood are such as have brought him the warm regard of those with whom he has been associated.

JOHN WILSON.

John Wilson, owner of Wilson's Boat and Shipyard in Seattle, demonstrates in his life record the fact that industry and determination are substantial qualities to serve as the foundation upon which to build the superstructure of prosperity. No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the cause of success, careful analysis of the life records of those who have won legitimate success will show that their advancement has been gained through persistency of purpose and effort intelligently directed. Such has been the record of John Wilson, a native son of Connecticut, who was born November 15, 1879, his parents being Robert and Sarah Wilson, natives of Ireland, whence they came to America in 1871. They removed with their family to New York and John Wilson was



William H. H. H.



educated in the public schools of that state. His father had been a shipbuilder in Belfast and the son followed in the same line of business, devoting his entire life to shipbuilding. Making steady advance in the line of his trade, he became superintendent for the Stamford Yacht & Engine Company of Stamford, Connecticut, which position of responsibility he occupied for six years, or until 1907, at which time he came to Seattle and organized the Pacific Yacht & Engine Company, taking over the plant of the old glass works at Smith's Cove, where he remained for two years. He then formed a partnership with C. H. Markey and bought the plant, continuing operations there for two years under the firm style of Markey & Wilson. In 1912 Mr. Wilson erected his present large and thoroughly equipped plant which he has since operated. It is supplied with all necessary machinery and every facility to promote the work, and he is now making a specialty of building fishing boats, halibut schooners and cannery tenders. He also engages in building fishing dories. He thus meets the demands of the trade in supplying the kind of boats used in connection with different industries that feature on the Pacific coast. His plant was the first upon the coast to make a specialty of the small fishing dories. Hitherto all of the boats used in connection with the vast fishing industry of the northwest had been manufactured in the east and shipped to Pacific waters. Mr. Wilson is a most thorough shipbuilder, knowing every phase of the work from the practical standpoint of broad personal experience, and thus he is well qualified to superintend the efforts of those whom he employs and turn out boats of the most substantial workmanship. Moreover, he is thoroughly acquainted with the fishing industry and its needs on account of his constant contact with men engaged in that business.

Mr. Wilson is deeply interested in the city's upbuilding and progress, to which end he holds membership in the Commercial Club and supports all of its plans and projects for the public good. He belongs also to the Seattle Yacht Club and to the Seattle Athletic Club. He brought to the west the thorough training of the east and in conditions in this part of the country found a stimulus for indefatigable industry and enterprise which have led to his present business success.

DONNELL GEORGE FISHER.

Donnell George Fisher, division manager at Seattle for the Shell Company of California, controls in this connection a most important industry, furnishing employment to two hundred and fifty people. He carefully manages the interests of the business under his direction, displaying keen sagacity, unflinching enterprise and a ready discrimination in deciding upon essential elements and discarding all the nonessential features of the business.

Mr. Fisher was born in Maryville, Missouri, March 27, 1879, and pursued his education in successive grades of the public and high schools and the Manual Training School of Chicago. He afterward entered the Armour School of Technology at Chicago and was thus well trained for important duties and responsibilities. His field of business activity has always been the Pacific coast. Removing to Los Angeles, California, he there engaged in railroading and afterward became salesman for a large oil company in San Francisco, in which connection he steadily won advancement. In 1911 when the Shell interests organized on the Pacific coast he associated himself with that company and in February, 1912, was transferred to Seattle as division manager of the northwestern territory, which position he now holds. His territory covers Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Idaho and he employs two hundred and fifty people, who are connected with thirteen branch houses in the territory over which he has supervision. The company has its headquarters in San Francisco, with their oil properties at Coalinga, California and a large refinery in Martinez, California, on Upper San Francisco Bay. They are producers, refiners and marketers of petroleum and its products. The company operates pipe lines from their producing properties in Coalinga to their refinery in Martinez, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles and upon this pipe line they have eleven pumping stations, each designed to handle twenty-five thousand barrels of crude oil per day. At Coalinga the company has a tank farm with a storage capacity of one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand barrels and a

Vol. III—26

tank farm at Martinez with a storage capacity of one million, one hundred thousand barrels. This with the storage of the company's stations gives them a total capacity of three million two hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels. The company is capitalized for thirty-five million dollars and is closely connected with the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company of London, England, and the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company of Holland, having oil fields, refineries and marketing facilities all over the world. They have had fields in the Dutch East Indies and from their refineries various products are transported, in the company's tank ships to various parts of the world.

The Shell Company of California has during the past season established various service stations in cities and towns along the Pacific coast, where gasoline and lubricating oils are sold to automobilists. The wonderful increase in motor transportation has naturally necessitated a great increase in manufacturing, in transportation and distributing facilities on the part of the oil companies. Mr. Fisher most carefully directs the interests under his control and is one of the prominent representatives of the business.

On the 7th of October, 1908, in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Molly Boggs, and they have one child, Donnell G., Jr., born in Seattle, July 18, 1913. While living in Los Angeles Mr. Fisher was interested in military affairs, becoming a captain in command of a company of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, California National Guard. He belongs to the Elks Lodge and in Masonry has attained high rank, being now a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the California Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, his ancestors having come from England and Scotland and settled in Rhode Island in 1654. He is a member of the Arctic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Seattle Automobile Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Plans and projects for the development of his city receive his earnest attention and hearty indorsement and his efforts for the city's benefit are not without substantial effect. He is a most busy man, at all times alert and enterprising. His course has never been prompted by any vaulting ambition to attain something especially great and famous, yet he has never feared to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way and his steady advancement has brought him to a place of business prominence.

JOHN E. RYAN.

John E. Ryan has made his residence in Seattle, in connection with the King County Bar Association, since 1901. He is a native of North Andover, Grant county, Wisconsin, and a son of John and Kate Lewis Ryan. His father was also born in Grant county and came of Irish lineage. His mother was born in Delaware county, New York, and is of Scotch parentage. John Ryan became a man of prominence and influence in Grant county, Wisconsin, and was called upon to represent his district in the state legislature. Broad educational opportunities were accorded his son, John E. Ryan, who, after mastering the preliminary branches of learning, entered the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895, winning the degree of Bachelor of Letters, in the civic historical course. During his course at the university, he was very prominent in athletics, where he was familiarly known as "Patsy," playing right guard on the famous 1894 football team. Later he attended the Chicago College of Law through the school year of 1895-96, afterwards accepting the position of principal of the public schools of La Crosse, Wisconsin, in which connection he remained until 1901. On the 27th of March, 1899, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Alice Berry, a daughter of Charles and Clara West Berry, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have become the parents of three sons, John Charles, Burns Sinclair and William Kirkland, aged, respectively, fifteen, seven and two. At the time of the Spanish-American war, Mr. Ryan volunteered for active duty and served with the Third Wisconsin Regiment, at Porto Rico. In the year 1901, Mr. Ryan and family moved to the coast, establishing their residence in Seattle, and entered upon the practice of law in this city. Here he has since remained in active connection with the legal profession. Advancement at the bar is never secured save through individual merit and ability, and that Mr. Ryan possesses such is indicated by the fact of his progress since

establishing his home here. In politics he has always been a republican. He now maintains social relations with the society known as the Spanish-American War Veterans, and also with the Rainier, Arctic and College Clubs of Seattle. With him opportunity has always spelled success, and he has wisely used the advantages which have come to him, and his work has lead him constantly forward and upward.

ROYALTON S. PHILLIPS.

Royalton S. Phillips, operating in the real-estate field in Seattle, is one of the younger representatives of business interests here, but already has made for himself a creditable position as an enterprising and aggressive business man who is constantly seeking out the opportunities that lead to legitimate success. He was born in Minnesota, January 22, 1885, a son of Cory M. Phillips, who was also a native of that state and a representative of an old family connected with Iowa and Minnesota during the pioneer epochs of those states. He became a successful merchant at Duluth, Minnesota, where for a long period he carried on business. His wife, Mrs. Rettie Phillips, is now deceased.

Royalton S. Phillips, who was the eldest of their three children, at the usual age began a public-school education, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high-school pupil in Duluth. Starting out in the business world, he was first connected with life insurance and for five years was identified with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He next entered the field of journalism, in which he continued for six years. He began as assistant circulation manager and was afterward circulation manager of the Duluth Daily Star. Later he was similarly connected with the Boise (Idaho) Capital News and with the Vancouver (B. C.) Sun. He came to Seattle in November, 1914, and here opened a real-estate office, since which time he has successfully carried on the business. He has made it his purpose to thoroughly acquaint himself with the property that is upon the market and in the period which has elapsed since he arrived in Seattle he has already built up a good business and now has a gratifying clientage.

In December, 1913, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Sadie E. Wright, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Mrs. Helen Wright, one of the pioneer women of Portland. They now reside in the McKay apartments and Mr. Phillips has his office in the Empire building. In politics he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than party. He was formerly a member of the American Club of Vancouver, British Columbia. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is interested in all those things which seek the betterment of Seattle along any of the lines that lead to the uplift of mankind and to the adoption of higher standards of citizenship.

F. CLAUDE OUTLAND.

F. Claude Outland, manager of the Seattle Safe Deposit Vaults and also engaged in the insurance, investment and bond business, has resided in Seattle since 1904, and the spirit of western enterprise finds expression in his life. He was born in Woodland, North Carolina, August 21, 1879, and was the second in order of birth in a family of nine children, whose parents were L. A. and Mary J. (Wintermote) Outland. The father, a native of North Carolina, represents one of the prominent old families of the state, his original American ancestors coming from Holland. He became a successful planter and prominent citizen of his community and for many years served as sheriff of Northampton county. He is now living retired, making his home at Norfolk, Virginia. His religious faith is that of the Society of Friends, while his political belief is that of the republican party. He wedded Mary J. Wintermote, who was born in Monrovia, Indiana. Her father, who was of German descent, became one of the early residents of that state.

F. Claude Outland pursued his education in the public schools of his native city, continuing his high school course to the age of eighteen years. His early life was spent

upon the home farm and his people were in comfortable circumstances. When a youth of eighteen he started out in the business world on his own account, leaving home and going to New York, after which he spent two years as clerk in the Columbia Springs Hotel at Stottsville, New York. He was next employed in the wholesale jewelry house of W. H. Gammon & Company of New York city, there remaining for about four years, during which time he took up the study of pharmacy in Brooklyn, pursuing his course at Pratt Institute. He afterward removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed by the Evan Smith Drug Company, wholesale dealers in drugs, for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Chicago and was with the Fuller & Fuller Drug Company for about two years. But the opportunities of the west attracted him and in 1904 he made his way to the coast, settling at Seattle. Here he secured a position with the Pacific Drug Company as clerk, and in 1905 entered the employ of the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, with which he continued until 1909. On leaving that position he was appointed manager of the Seattle Safe Deposit Vaults, in which connection he has since continued. He is most capable and trustworthy and is well known in this and other business connections, for he is also engaged in the insurance, investment and bond business and has gained a good clientage along those lines.

In March, 1905, Mr. Outland was married in Seattle to Miss Ida Evans, a native of Kansas, and a daughter of J. B. Evans, now residing at Toppenish, Washington. They have become parents of a daughter, Willa Evelyn, who was born in Seattle in July, 1908. Mr. Outland is a republican but has never sought nor desired office, preferring that his public service should be done as a private citizen. He holds membership with the Loyal Order of Moose, is a member of the Seattle Commercial Club and of the Congregational church—associations that indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. He is actuated by a progressive spirit that accomplishes for him whatever he undertakes and obstacles and difficulties in his path seem but to serve as a further impetus for renewed effort.

THOMAS P. REVELLE.

Three brothers constitute the law firm of Revelle, Revelle & Revelle, now prominently known in connection with the practice of law in Seattle. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Hugh De Revelle, one of the famous French Christians who in the twelfth century led a pilgrimage to Palestine. The Revelles were later driven from France during the Huguenot persecutions and settled in England, whence representatives of the name crossed the Atlantic to Maryland with Lord Baltimore. Through various generations the Revelles have generally been active in efforts for reform and because of this have suffered persecution and opposition. They were among those who resisted the established church in France. They fought in the American Revolution, in the Civil war and other military contests of the country, always loyally defending their honest convictions. From Lord Baltimore the Revelles received a grant of land of several thousand acres.

Thomas P. Revelle, son of George Henry and Mary Elizabeth Revelle, was born at Fairmount, Somerset county, Maryland, May 16, 1868. He attended the Western Maryland College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1893. He afterward attended the University of Washington, in which he won his LL. B. degree in 1903, and in the same year he received the Master of Arts degree from Western Maryland College. He then entered upon the active work of the ministry, in which he continued until 1906 and since then he has followed the profession of the law, being a member of the firm of Revelle, Revelle & Revelle, which is composed of three brothers, George H., W. Roger and Thomas P. Revelle. They are now accorded a good clientage and the thoroughness with which they have ever prepared their law work has been one of the elements in their growing success.

On the 2d of June, 1898, in Dover, Delaware, Mr. Revelle was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jefferson Boggs, a daughter of James Denny and Letitia (Jefferson) Boggs. In the maternal line she is a direct descendant of the old Jefferson stock made famous by the

illustrious Thomas Jefferson. Our subject and his wife have four children, namely: Paul, Mary, Helen and Thomas, Jr.

In religious faith the family are Congregationalists. Mr. Revelle gave his political allegiance to the republican party until 1912, when with four others he signed the first call for the progressive party, which was soon afterward organized in Washington and of which he has since been a stalwart advocate. In June, 1906, he became a member of the Seattle city council, whereon he served until 1911, exercising his official prerogatives in support of various plans and measures for the general good. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the United Workmen, the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World and in a number of these has held various offices in both the local and general lodges. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

LEE JOHNSTON.

Lee Johnston, a member of the Seattle bar, was born January 12, 1884, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a son of William George and Jane Johnston. The father was born in Buffalo, New York, of Scotch and English parentage, while the mother was a native of Leeds, England.

In the grammar and high schools of his native city Lee Johnston acquired his preliminary education and afterward attended the University of Washington. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. William H. Hunt, United States judge for the district of Montana, at Helena while employed from 1905 until 1909 as court reporter in the United States court and as private secretary to Judge Hunt, who was formerly governor of Porto Rico and later one of the judges of the court of commerce and judge of the United States circuit court of appeals. In June, 1909, Mr. Johnston was admitted to practice law in the state of Montana and in 1911 was admitted to practice at the Washington bar. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the territory of Alaska and for the past six years he has given his attention largely to professional duties. He acted as special assistant United States district attorney in Seattle in 1912 and was special assistant deputy prosecuting attorney of King county during the graft investigations and prosecutions in the city of Seattle in 1911. In 1914 he organized the Law Reporting Company, of which he is the principal owner and manager.

Mr. Johnston married Miss Elva P. Wright, a daughter of J. Townsend and Ida Wright, and they occupy a pleasant home in Seattle, where they are rearing their little son, Lee Forrest, now two and a half years of age. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle.

In his political views Mr. Johnston is a republican, well informed on the questions and issues of the day, and he belongs to the Municipal League of Seattle. His activities have closely touched the general interests of society and in his chosen profession he has made steady progress.

FRANK ALBERT PAUL.

Frank Albert Paul has devoted his life to professional activity in the field of journalism, in educational circles and in law practice. He is now devoting his attention largely to corporation law, representing several banks and industrial concerns. He was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1886, a son of George M. and Margaret (McConnell) Paul, both of whom were of Canadian birth and are descended from families of Scotch-Irish origin that were transplanted to Ontario, Canada, early in the nineteenth century. The mother is a direct lineal descendant of the Andrew Campbells of Glasgow, Scotland. The father was associated from 1891 until 1909 with the house of Drexel & Company of Philadelphia and since 1909 has been with Brown Brothers & Company of Philadelphia.

Frank Albert Paul was a pupil in the Central high school of Philadelphia from 1900 until 1904 and attended the University of Pennsylvania through the succeeding four years and the College of Law from 1907 until 1910, winning the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Law and Master of Arts. He also became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa during his college days. In early manhood he took up newspaper work and was connected with the reportorial departments of Philadelphia and Seattle newspapers for six years. He taught history in the college department of the University of Pennsylvania from 1907 until 1910, while working his way through the law department, and since the latter date has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was associated with James B. Murphy, attorney, for one year and afterward with the law firm of Hastings & Stedman for three years. He is now practicing alone and is concentrating his efforts more and more largely upon partnership and receivership law. He is a director in several small mercantile companies.

On the 29th of June, 1912, in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle, Mr. Paul was united in marriage to Miss Effie Watson Ferris, a daughter of James D. and Katherine (Dungan) Ferris. Both the Ferris and Dungan families date back to Colonial days and the mother is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Paul hold membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church and he is identified also with the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he is an independent republican who is a warm admirer and a believer in the policies of LaFollette. Since 1907 he has been a member of the Delta Chi fraternity, was elected a member of its national governing board in 1910 and in 1911 was chosen national recorder, which position he still fills. He belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M., Seattle Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. S., Madrona Council of the Royal Arcanum, the College Club, Press Club, Seattle Athletic Club, Canadian Society and is president of the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Club. He had charge of the Pennsylvania state headquarters of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909 and the management of the University of Pennsylvania Pacific Northwest Scholarship in 1913. His interests are broad and varied and have ever been of that uplifting character which develop the citizenship and promote the civilization of a community. He undertakes only those things which have significance in the world's work and along the lines of progress, reform and improvement he has been influential.

A. MARCELLUS BERRY.

A. Marcellus Berry is general superintendent of the Seattle house of Sears, Roebuck & Company of Chicago. He has been identified with this business during most of the time since he started in the world on his own account and sterling qualities have won him promotion to his present position of large responsibility. He was born in Chamois, Missouri, August 4, 1878, a son of T. P. and Eleanor Berry. He was eight years of age when his parents removed to Sedalia, Missouri, and there he continued his education, which had been begun in the schools of his native town, passing through consecutive grades until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he left the high school and started out to earn his living. For two years he occupied a position as clerk in a grocery store, after which he was employed as motorman on a street car for a similar period. He then went to Chicago, where he entered the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Company, his time being given to trucking freight for one year. His trustworthiness won him recognition, however, and at the end of that time he was placed in charge of a warehouse. Two years later he was given entire charge of the receiving department and occupied that position for two years. Again promotion awaited him, bringing him to the position of assistant manager of the merchandise department under Henry Bowers, manager.

In 1910, when the company opened a branch in Seattle, Mr. Berry came west with Mr. Bowers, the general manager for the entire Pacific coast, Mr. Berry being made general superintendent of the Seattle branch. Business was begun here with twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space. Today their plant occupies an entire block and some



A. MARCELLUS BERRY



of the buildings are nine stories in height, including one which has recently been built and which alone contains eight hundred thousand square feet. The success of this undertaking is attributable in no small measure to the efforts of Mr. Berry, whose long connection with the business has made him thoroughly familiar with the plans and methods of the Chicago house, which has long set a standard for the mail order business of the country. Mr. Berry studied the situation in the west, has brought system into the trade relations of the Seattle house and is continually seeking out new ways of enlarging the trade and developing the enterprise.

In February, 1910, Mr. Berry was married, in Chicago, to Miss Hope Crissinger, and they have one child, Ruth Marcella. Mr. Berry votes with the republican party and his concern in the most serious things of life is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. He finds needed recreation through his connection with the Seattle Golf Club and, in a word, his is a well balanced nature, in which the duties, responsibilities and interests of life are given their proportionate value. He is indeed a dynamic force in business circles and his enthusiasm and interest are contagious.

HENRY BRODERICK.

Henry Broderick, who is conducting an extensive and profitable real estate business under the name of Henry Broderick, Incorporated, with offices in the Hoge building of Seattle, was born October 12, 1880, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a son of Lawrence and Mary (Collins) Broderick of that city. The father survives but the mother has passed away. In the public schools of Minneapolis, the son pursued his education and at sixteen years of age entered the employ of the telephone company there, remaining in that connection for five years but he heard and heeded the call of the west, arriving in Seattle in 1901, at which time he engaged in a general real-estate, rental and insurance business, under the name of Henry Broderick, Incorporated. In the intervening period of fourteen years he has built up a big business, acquiring a large clientele that places him among the foremost real-estate men of the city. He knows values, is familiar with property upon the market and carefully studies every phase of the business from every possible standpoint.

Mr. Broderick was married in Spokane, Washington, October 4, 1900, to Miss May Barclay. He is a member of the Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Golf and Country and the Seattle Athletic Clubs. In politics he is independent, nor has he ever held office. He is first and foremost a business man and to the development of his real-estate interests bends the greater part of his energies.

DAVID A. BAKER.

David A. Baker, whose reliability in business was well attested by the fact that his record covered periods of long connection with different firms which he represented, was for many years foreman for the Jacobs & Trenholme Warehouse & Storage Company of Seattle. He was born in Cumberland county, West Virginia, January 25, 1855, and pursued his education in the schools of that state. He afterward removed to the middle west, settling in Stillwater, Minnesota, whence, in 1886, he came to the Puget Sound country, arriving in Seattle on the 8th of August. A little later he made his way to Alaska, where he remained for a year, after which he returned to Seattle and assisted in opening up the Queen Anne addition to the city, now one of the most beautiful sections of Seattle. He afterward engaged in the wood and coal business, but his yard was destroyed during the great fire of 1889. He next purchased a lot of D. T. Denny in his third addition to the city and there resumed connection with the coal and wood business, but in 1893 traded this business for a farm in Whatcom county, to which he removed. After a brief period devoted to general agricultural pursuits he returned to Seattle and became connected with the Gordon Hardware Company, with which he remained until they went out of business. He

then accepted the responsible position of foreman with the Jacobs & Trenholme Warehouse & Storage Company, with which he continued until the business was sold to Daniel Bekins, and he remained with Mr. Bekins until his death.

In Minnesota, October 22, 1881, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Whelan, and to them were born three children: George Francis, Mary Belle and Margaret Grace. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when, on the 24th of November, 1908, David A. Baker was called to his final rest. He had become well known in the city and was an enthusiastic supporter of Seattle and its possibilities, never losing faith in its future. He believed that the future, however, depended upon the wise use of the present and felt that every citizen should do his full duty in supporting the plans and projects for the general good. He never failed in any obligation in that connection and his work brought good returns.

DANIEL JOHANSON.

Daniel Johanson, wholesale dealer in fish conducting business under the name of the National Independent Fish Company, was born in Sweden, March 4, 1877, a son of J. Peterson Johanson, who was a farmer of Sweden and continued in business up to the time of his death in 1893. There were four children in the family, of whom Daniel is the youngest. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native country, where his steady advancement brought him to the completion of a course in the School of Mines in 1900, at which time the degree of Mining Engineer was conferred upon him. He had graduated from a course in civil engineering in 1899 and thus well equipped for a professional career he came to the new world.

It was in February, 1901, that he crossed the Atlantic and passed over the country, making his way to the Klondike, where he devoted a year and a half to mining. In the fall of 1902 he came to Seattle, where he entered upon practice as a civil and mining engineer. In 1905 he was employed by the United States Smelting & Refining Company and did engineering at Kennett, California, remaining with that company for two years. He afterward went to the gold fields of Nevada and had charge of the interests of the Goldfield Merger Mines Company up to and including the year 1909. He afterward took a trip to Europe, spending twelve months abroad, but in 1910 returned to America and again settled in Seattle, where he has since remained. He followed his profession of mining and civil engineering until 1912 and was a consulting engineer, traveling in Alaska, British Columbia and Montana. In 1913 he took charge of the Weiding & Independent Fisheries Company, now operating under the name of the National Independent Fishing Company. This company handles all kinds of fish, selling to the wholesale dealers, and the trade extends throughout the entire United States and also into parts of Europe. The business is one of growing proportions, developing under the management and business acumen of Mr. Johanson, whose enterprise and keen sagacity are factors in the growth and prosperity of the undertaking.

In November, 1913, in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Johanson was united in marriage to Mrs. Tekla Nelson. He is prominent in club circles as a member of the University, Athletic and Swedish Clubs of Seattle. He has a wide acquaintance in the city and much influence among his friends, who esteem him highly because of his ability and sterling worth.

CHARLES BAKER.

Death called Charles Baker on the 19th of December, 1906, and thus was terminated a long residence in Seattle covering almost forty-four years, during which he had seen the city emerge from villagehood and take on the conditions and opportunities of a great and growing western metropolis. He was well known to its citizens and all who were acquainted with him spoke of him in terms of high regard. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of November, 1840, he came of English ancestry, his parents being John O. and Char-

lotte Helen (Hopewell) Baker, the former a native of Portsmouth and the latter of London, England. In early life they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, becoming residents of Cleveland, Ohio, where their marriage was celebrated. The father was a physician and surgeon and devoted his life to practicing medicine. He lived for a time at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, and afterward at Collis, at Robbinston and at East Machias, Maine, while in 1875 he came to the northwest, establishing his home in Seattle, where for twelve years he continued as an able, active, honored and successful member of the medical profession, his life's labors being terminated in death in October, 1887, when he was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Of him a contemporary writer has said: "He was very devoted to his profession and attained eminence in his chosen calling, both because of his remarkable ability in the diagnosing of diseases and also because of his skill in applying correct remedies and in the use of surgical implements. He was a gentleman of broad humanitarian principles and his deep human sympathy made it a pleasure to him to carry on his professional work and alleviate the suffering of his fellowmen. He never stopped to consider whether his patients were poor or rich but gave his services to the former as to the latter and many a family had reason to bless him for his helpfulness in the hour of need." His wife departed this life some time previous to the death of her husband, being forty-three years of age when called to her final rest. Both were members of the Episcopal church and their Christian faith was exemplified in their noble and helpful lives. They were the parents of a son and daughter.

All of this family have now passed away, Charles Baker having been the last survivor. He was christened Charles John Frederick Beverly Baker in honor of friends who bore those names, but always said that he could not find time to write that lengthy name and dropped all of it save Charles. In early life he attended the Washington Academy of Marine and when fourteen years of age went to sea, spending seven years as a sailor before the mast, during which time he visited many of the ports of the civilized world and gained broad and interesting knowledge concerning foreign lands and the manners and customs of various peoples. In December, 1862, he reached Seattle, which was then little more than a hamlet, but had possibilities for development because of its advantageous position on the coast. He became engaged in the lumber business, getting out logs for various saw-mills, and at the time of the mining excitement at Cariboo, British Columbia, he made his way to that district. However, after a brief period he returned to the Puget Sound country and for a number of years was proprietor of a grocery store at Lowell in Snohomish county, building up a good trade and carrying on the business successfully until 1880. He then disposed of his interests there and opened a grocery store in north Seattle, where he was not long in building up a profitable business, which he conducted with growing success for fourteen years, or until 1894. He then retired and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest, having acquired a competence sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He erected an attractive residence at No. 2344 East Lake avenue and was the owner of other city property which returned him a good rental.

Mr. Baker was most pleasantly situated in his home life. He was married on the 8th of February, 1871, to Miss Emma Seavey, of East Machias, Maine, a daughter of Sylvanus and Cynthia Seavey, both of whom were of English lineage, although both families have been represented on this side of the Atlantic through many generations, while at the time of the Revolutionary war members of the family aided in winning American independence. The father of Mrs. Baker was eighty-five years of age at the time of his demise, while his widow reached the notable old age of ninety-one years. They were honest and industrious farming people and guided their lives according to the teachings of a Christian faith. Mr. and Mrs. Baker became the parents of six children: Edward H., who is engaged in the coffee trade in Seattle; Charlotte H., who was born in Snohomish but lives in Seattle; Cynthia Elma, who became the wife of R. G. McCausland and has passed away; Julia, the wife of W. S. Riggs; Charles, who was born February 8, 1873, and died March 25, 1877; and Albert, who died December 9, 1879. The family attend the Congregational church.

In his political views Mr. Baker was an earnest republican and in 1902 his party named him as its candidate for supervisor of King county. He was elected and at the time of

his demise was serving for a second term, making a most creditable record in office. He was an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated into the order in Warren Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at East Machias, Maine. In 1871 he joined Eureka Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Seattle, and continued one of its valued representatives until his demise. His life record will not be of interest to one in search of a sensational chapter, but his entire career showed forth those traits of character which are substantial and worthy of emulation, he being recognized as a reliable business man and a progressive citizen.

BERNARD D. VORIS.

Bernard D. Voris, making steady advancement in his business career, eventually became the head of the Pioneer Sewing Machine Company, in which connection he built up a large and profitable business, in which he continued until his death on the 19th of October, 1914. He had then passed the sixty-second milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in New York city, May 3, 1852. His education was pursued in the east, after which he made his way westward to California and thence proceeded northward to Seattle. In this city he entered the employ of the firm of Lohman & Hanford, dealers in sewing machines, and later, having carefully saved his earnings until his capital was sufficient, he bought out the business of his employers and for twenty-three years continued in that line under the name of the Pioneer Sewing Machine Company, being accorded a very liberal patronage.

It was in Seattle, in 1892, that Mr. Voris was united in marriage to Mrs. Betsy Ann McMillin, a daughter of Godard Keller, who came to the west in 1859, making his way from Maine to Port Gamble. He was a sea captain, but after long connection with marine interests turned his attention to the logging business and afterward purchased a farm on the White river, on which he lived until his death. In early womanhood Miss Betsy Ann Keller gave her hand in marriage to Louis McMillin, the wedding being celebrated on the 6th of September, 1863. He was born in Peoria county, Illinois, and in the year 1852 accompanied his parents on the long journey across the plains with ox teams to Marion county, Oregon. In 1862 removal was made to Kent, Washington, and Louis McMillin came to Seattle with the Denny family. For some time he was engaged in the cattle business on the White river. He followed butchering there and then brought the meat to Seattle in canoes. He was also interested in farming at Kent, cultivating land on which the town now stands. His fraternal relations were with the Masons and he was an exemplary representative of the craft. He died in the year 1887. After a widowhood of five years Mrs. McMillin became the wife of Bernard D. Voris and she still makes her home in Seattle.

Mr. Voris was a most public-spirited citizen and manifested his faith in Seattle by investing in city property. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and fraternally he was connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belonged to the Pioneer Association, for he was numbered among those who in the early days came to the west and bore an active and helpful part in bringing about the advancement and progress of this section of the country.

JAMES F. HILL, M. D.

Dr. James F. Hill, an alumnus of Columbia University of New York, completed his preparation for medical and surgical practice by graduating from that institution in 1911. He has since had broad experience and during the period of his residence in Seattle, although it covers little more than a year, he has won a substantial and gratifying professional position. He was born in Montgomery, Alabama, January 26, 1889, a son of Walton W. Hill, a native of the same state and a representative of one of its early families of English



BERNARD D. VORIS

lineage. The first representatives of the name in America settled in Massachusetts and members of the family served with the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, aiding in winning independence for the nation. Walton W. Hill, now deceased, became a prominent figure in public life in Alabama, serving as a member of the state legislature, while for three terms he was a member of the state senate and largely aided in molding public thought and action there. He married Alice Fitts, a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and a daughter of James H. Fitts, one of the early settlers of that state, who was also of English lineage, tracing his ancestry back to Robert Fitts, who came to the new world in 1622, settling in Virginia. James Harris Fitts, the grandfather of Dr. Hill, was a veteran of the Civil war, serving with the Confederate army throughout the period of hostilities. He was a lawyer by profession and also engaged in the banking business, establishing and conducting the oldest bank in Alabama, in 1850. He figured very prominently in business and social circles and also in connection with public affairs in his state. For a period of forty years he was treasurer of the bishop's fund of the Episcopal church and was also treasurer of the University of Alabama. In the family of Walton W. Hill were two sons, the elder being Walton H. Hill, a lawyer now residing in Montgomery, Alabama.

The younger son, Dr. James F. Hill, was provided with good educational opportunities, attending private schools in Alabama and St. Mary's College at Belmont, North Carolina. He did preparatory work in Sewanee, Tennessee, as a student in the University of the South, and afterward entered Columbia University at New York city, in connection with the department known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. For two years thereafter he was connected with the Roosevelt Hospital and attended many clinics in New York city, thus gaining broad and practical experience upon which has been built his later success. He located for practice in Seattle, in August, 1914, and has since here remained, giving his attention exclusively to surgery. All the male members of the Hill family for three generations have been professional men, largely figuring in connection with law and with medicine.

On the 21st of December, 1910, Dr. Hill was united in marriage at Montgomery, Alabama, to Miss Elizabeth M. Baldwin, who was born at that place, a daughter of Dr. B. J. Baldwin. They now reside at No. 3629 Harvard avenue, North. In politics Mr. Hill is independent and believes in supporting men rather than party. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Eiks at Seattle. He is a member of the Seattle Commercial Club, the Rainier Club and St. Paul's Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a vestryman. He is thoroughly satisfied with the change which he made in his residence, is enthusiastic concerning Seattle and has already become well established in professional circles here.

BURTON R. STARE.

In the period of eight years Burton R. Stare, in connection with his business associates, has built up a most extensive and important enterprise under the name of the Northwestern Supply Company, which is a Washington corporation, operating both in Seattle and Tacoma. Not by leaps and bounds but by steady progression has this business been developed and carried forward, and the life record of Mr. Stare has been in harmony therewith, for throughout his entire business career he has made steady advancement, winning his promotion at every point. A native of Decatur, Illinois, he was born October 3, 1873, of the marriage of Elias A. and Elizabeth H. Stare, the former born in York, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1844, and the latter in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1845. They are now residents of Waukesha, Wisconsin. During the boyhood of their son Burton they made their home at Sibley, Illinois, where he attended the public schools, and afterward pursued a course in the State University at Champaign, Illinois. During the period of his early manhood he was engaged in the canning business for a number of years at Webster City, Iowa. He afterward turned his attention to electrical engineering work, with which he was connected until 1896, when he removed to Bangor, Maine, to accept the position of general superintendent of the Penobscot Central Railroad. In 1897 he

superintended the building of that road and continued its operation until January 1, 1900, when he resigned to accept the position of general superintendent of the Peckham Manufacturing Company at Kingston, New York. He remained there until the fall of 1903, when he removed to Chicago, where he entered the electrical supply business on his own account, dividing his time between Chicago and New York, having business interests in both cities until the fall of 1907. The foregoing will indicate that every step in his career has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. Advancement has been his watchword from the beginning of his business career and laudable ambition has ever characterized his course.

On the 10th of October, 1907, Mr. Stare came to Seattle to visit his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Braymer, who were living at No. 10450 Waters avenue and who had been residents of the city for two and a half years. Pleased with Seattle and its prospects, Mr. Stare determined to remain and became a factor in the business activity of this city. At first he shared office room with Mr. Braymer in the Pacific block, but in the fall of 1908 removed to No. 113-115 Third avenue, South, where he organized the Northwestern Supply Company, a Washington corporation, of which he became the president with A. T. Rautenberg as secretary and treasurer. In 1910 a further removal was made to the Exchange building, No. 115 Prefontaine Place. In 1913 they removed to the Prefontaine building at No. 102-108 Prefontaine Place, where they now have eight thousand square feet of floor space. They carry a stock valued at about sixty-five thousand dollars and their trade amounts to about three hundred thousand dollars annually. Since 1912 they have also conducted a branch establishment at Tacoma and enjoy a good share of the electric business in that city. From the beginning the undertaking which Mr. Stare established has enjoyed a rapid but substantial growth and is now one of the foremost enterprises of the kind in Seattle and the northwest.

Mr. Stare has been married twice. At Bangor, Maine, on the 30th of April, 1900, he wedded Rosa B. Berry, a native of that city. He was married December 14, 1903, to Ruth Braymer, a native of Chicago, and they have two children: Rosa Elizabeth, born March 2, 1905; and Helen Louisa, born March 8, 1913. Mr. Stare belongs to the Seattle lodge of Elks, No. 92, and to all the Masonic bodies in the York and Scottish Rites and the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership in the Seattle Athletic Club and is a life member of the Arctic Club. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the northwest, a spirit that is accomplishing wonderful things in the upbuilding of a great empire in this section of the country where trade and business conditions have now been placed upon a most substantial and permanent basis and where the work of development and upbuilding has been carried steadily forward.

JAMES C. FORD.

James C. Ford, vice president and manager of The Pacific Coast Company, was born in Marshall county, Illinois, January 1, 1860, a son of Patrick and Mary (Gannon) Ford. The family removed to Chariton, Iowa, and he there attended the public schools. Later he took up the study of telegraphy and became an operator on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He devoted several years to work as a telegraph operator, station agent and train dispatcher on various railroads and was also employed as commercial telegrapher in the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Kansas City, Missouri, and Chicago. Leaving the latter city he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1884 and became identified with the Chicago Great Western Railroad as stock claim agent, while later he was advanced to the position of superintendent of telegraphy. For several years he filled the position of division superintendent at Kansas City, Missouri, and at Oelwein, Iowa, and was also assistant to the general superintendent in St. Paul.

In the spring of 1899 Mr. Ford left the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company and came to Seattle, since which time he has been connected with The Pacific Coast Company, first as superintendent of rail lines and now as vice president and general manager. He is president of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the Pacific Coast Coal Company,

which owns several mines in King county. He is also president of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Company and a director of the American Savings Bank & Trust Company of Seattle and his business connections are thus extensive and important.

In Osceola, Iowa, on the 24th of January, 1883, Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Houston, a daughter of John Houston. Mr. Ford has ever been an active political worker and has always made it his policy to support the candidates that he believes will best serve the interests of the people. He has held no public office save that of park commissioner for the city of Seattle during the year 1910-11. He holds membership with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Foresters. He has been chief ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters at Seattle and was first grand knight of the Knights of Columbus. His social nature finds expression in his connection with the Arctic Club, the Earlington Golf Club, the Rainier, the Seattle Athletic and the Seattle Golf Clubs. He is also a member of the Transportation Club, the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Commercial Club, the American Anti-Boycott Association and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. All these connections indicate how deeply interested he is in the questions affecting the business situation of the country as well as of his adopted city and that he is making a close and systematic study of those things which are an indication of trade and which point the way for retrenchment or expansion.

EDGAR K. WORTHINGTON.

Edgar K. Worthington, identified with important navigation and lumber interests at Seattle, was born October 24, 1868, in San Francisco, California, a son of William and Ellen J. Worthington. From boyhood days he has been a resident of Seattle and is indebted to the public-school system of the city for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. Starting upon his business career, he filled clerical positions for a time but, gradually extending his efforts and activities, has become actively engaged in navigation projects and the lumber business, being now president of the Washington Tug & Barge Company, secretary of the Sioux Timber Company and president of the Seaside Improvement Company. He holds a large amount of stock in all these corporations, as he does in the firm of Worthington Brothers. Each of his interests have constituted important elements in the growth and business development of the northwest and the utilization of the natural resources of the country.

On the 22d of July, 1908, in Seattle, Mr. Worthington was united in marriage to Miss Mabel L. Markette, a native of Fort Worth, Texas, and a daughter of Isaac N. Markette. To them has been born a daughter, Minnie. Mr. Worthington is a member of the Arctic Club and he and his wife hold membership in the First Christian church of Seattle. He cooperates in various plans for the moral progress of the community as well as its material development, and is neglectful of none of the duties of citizenship whereby the best interests of society and the community at large are fostered.

BRUCE C. SHORTS.

Bruce C. Shorts has been engaged in the active practice of law since 1904 and is now a partner in the firm of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts, recognized as one of the strongest combinations at the bar of the northwest. He specializes in corporation law and numbers among his clients many of the most prominent and representative corporations of his section of the country.

Mr. Shorts was born in Belleville, Ontario, January 15, 1878, and during his youthful days accompanied his parents to Michigan, the family home being established at Mount Pleasant, that state. There he continued his education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1895. He afterward engaged in teaching school for four years and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was

graduated in 1901, pursuing a post-graduate course the following year. In September, 1902, he came to Seattle and for two years was a teacher in the Broadway high school. He then went to Alaska, spending some time in Nome, but in 1904 entered upon the active practice of his profession in this city. He was appointed assistant corporation counsel for Seattle in 1906 and occupied the position for six years, making a most creditable record. During his incumbency in that office he had entire charge of the acquisition by the city of the Cedar river water shed, constituting approximately one hundred square miles of land in the Cascade mountains. In 1912 he resigned to enter upon the private practice of law in connection with R. A. Ballinger. At a later date other partners were admitted, organizing the present firm of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts. Wide study and research and careful preparation of cases makes Mr. Shorts qualified to meet the onerous demands that come in practice and he has advanced continuously until he occupies an enviable position at the Washington bar. For the past nine years he has had the supervision of the proceedings of the city of Seattle, of the county of King, of the port of Seattle and of various municipal corporations within the state relating to the issuance of bonds for said municipalities. He is recognized as an authority upon the question of municipal bonds and the law relating to their issuance and control. He is now examiner for many banks in Seattle and for many other corporations. His activities, too, have extended into other fields. He organized the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company, with a plant at South Seattle, and also organized the F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company, with a plant on First avenue in South Seattle. His sound judgment and sagacity constitute elements of his success.

In Seattle, in 1908, occurred the marriage of Mr. Shorts and Miss Carrie Atkinson, a daughter of J. M. E. Atkinson. She was born in Seattle, her people having been pioneer residents of the Puget Sound country. The two children of this marriage are Bruce and Calhoun, aged respectively six and four years.

The military history of Mr. Shorts covers service with the Naval Militia of Washington at Seattle when it was first organized. He has been a lifelong republican, giving stalwart support to the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is a Mason who adheres closely to the teachings of the craft and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. He is likewise connected with the Rainier Club, is popular among its representatives and highly esteemed wherever known. He has made the practice of law his real life work and, specializing in the field of corporation law, has gained a distinguished position at the bar in that connection, his opinions being largely recognized as authority by colleagues and contemporaries.

JENKINS MORGAN.

Jenkins Morgan, who has been called to the home beyond, became a resident of Seattle, November 21, 1888. He had previously been identified with the west in some measure as a citizen of Watertown, South Dakota, and previous to that time had lived in the east, making his home at Scranton, Pennsylvania. However, he was a native of South Wales and when twenty-one years of age left that country to enjoy the privileges and opportunities of the new world. He was thoroughly imbued with the American spirit and while living in Pennsylvania responded to the call of his adopted country for aid and enlisted for service in the Civil war in Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, participating in a number of hotly contested engagements. At the close of hostilities he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home, after which he was actively engaged in the Pennsylvania mines for some time. His first step toward the west was made when he removed to Watertown, South Dakota, in 1884, after which he was employed at farm labor in that vicinity for four years. He then came to Seattle and entered into active connection with its industrial interests as a stonemason, his first work being on the wall of the Denny home in Queen Anne addition. He continued to work at his trade for several years and later was made bailiff and engineer at the courthouse, remaining on active duty in that connection for an extended period.

On April 29, 1869, at Cairo, Illinois, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Helen Thomas, a native of New York, and they became the parents of four sons: Lawrence, of Seattle; David, who is now living in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and who is married and has a daughter, Ruth; George, of Seattle, who is married and has two daughters, Edith and Annie; and Fremont, also living in this city. There are three granddaughters.

Mr. Morgan was for over twenty years a resident of Seattle and for sixteen years lived in Queen Anne addition, one of the most beautiful and attractive residence properties of the city. He died November 18, 1911, at the age of seventy years. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, his membership in the last named order keeping him in close connection with the boys in blue with whom he had served on the tented fields of the south. He was also an active and devoted member of Plymouth church and his life was guided at all times by his Christian faith, which taught him the close observance of the golden rule. He never regretted coming to America and, in fact, felt it to be one of the most fortunate days in his life when he severed the ties that bound him to his native land and started for the land of liberty. He was always loyal to his adopted country and was public-spirited to an unusual degree, his interest in the welfare and upbuilding of his city being manifest in many tangible ways.

HORTON CAUMONT FORCE.

Horton Caumont Force was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 20, 1878. In the paternal line he is descended from French ancestors who settled in New Jersey. His father, Manning Ferguson Force, was a lawyer by profession and from 1867 until 1887 was on the bench, being for ten years judge of the common pleas court and for ten years judge of the superior court in Cincinnati. From 1888 until his death in 1899, when he was seventy-four years of age, he was commandant of the Ohio Soldiers Home at Sandusky. He entered the army as lieutenant colonel of the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861 and before the end of the Civil war had risen to the rank of brigadier general. He married Frances Dabney Horton, who was of English lineage and was a native of Pomeroy, Ohio. There were but two children in the family, the other son dying in infancy.

Horton C. Force received his early education in the public and high schools of Sandusky, Ohio, and continued at Harvard University, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1901 and that of LL. B. in 1903. He began his practice in the office of Carr & Preston, with whom he remained from October of that year—the time of his arrival in Seattle—until June, 1904. For four years thereafter he was with Fred H. Peterson in the active practice of law and since 1908 he has been associated with J. H. Ballinger.

Originally a republican, Mr. Force joined the progressive party in 1912 but has since returned to the progressive wing of the republican party. He belongs to St. Mark's Episcopal church of Seattle, in which he has served as vestryman, and he is a member of the University, College, Athletic, Golf and Tennis Clubs. Along strictly professional lines he is a member of the Seattle Bar Association, the Washington State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

FRANK A. FREDERICK.

Frank A. Frederick, who has been connected with marine insurance and shipping since 1902, his business interests centering in Seattle, was born at Belleville, Ontario, December 9, 1876, a son of Peter and Helen C. Frederick. He was a little lad of but six years when in the spring of 1883 his parents arrived in Seattle, where he has since made his home, and after attending the public schools of this city he continued his education in the University of the Pacific at San Jose, California, although he did not graduate there. Entering upon his business career, he became connected with fishing interests in Alaska and

as he advanced there constantly unfolded before him opportunities which he embraced and which made his business interests of greater and greater importance. By progressive steps he reached his present business associations, having since 1902 been connected with marine insurance and shipping interests of the northwest.

In Muskegon, Michigan, Mr. Frederick was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Waldron, a daughter of Albert Waldron of that place. They have two sons, Harold and Frank A., Jr., who are fifteen and nine years of age respectively. The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church and the political belief of Mr. Frederick coincides with the principles and purposes of the republican party. He belongs to the Rainier Club and is a life member of the Seattle Athletic Club. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance, winning him the regard and confidence of his business associates and colleagues and the respect and goodwill of those whom he meets in social connections.

PROFESSOR TREVOR KINCAID.

Professor Trevor Kincaid, biologist and entomologist, of Seattle, was born December 21, 1872, in Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, a son of Dr. Robert and Mary Margaret (Bell) Kincaid. He attended the public schools of his native city until his removal to Seattle, after which he continued his education in the University of Washington, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1899, winning the Master of Arts degree in 1901. He had specialized in the sciences of biology and entomology and along those lines his entire life work has been directed. He was instructor of biology in the University of Washington from 1895 until 1899 and in 1897 he was assistant to the American Fur Seal Commission. Through the years 1897-8 he was acting professor of entomology in the Oregon Agricultural College and in 1899 he was entomologist with the Harriman Alaska expedition. His ability in this line has won him more than local fame, gaining him prominence in his chosen field. He is now professor of biology at the University of Washington and the ability with which he imparts to others the knowledge that he has acquired makes his classes popular with the student body. He is a very able writer and a most interesting lecturer and his opinions are largely accepted as authority along the lines in which he has specialized. He is constantly busy with investigations of this character, doing valuable work in the oyster beds of the Pacific northwest. He founded the Puget Sound Marine Station, an adjunct of the University of Washington located at Friday Harbor and carried on investigations there for a number of years but has recently turned his attention from that work to lines having an immediate economic bearing. In 1913 the United States sent him from the east two carloads of lobsters, which he transplanted at Friday Harbor, where they have the necessary deep water and other favorable conditions and it is to be hoped that the people of the Pacific coast will have an abundant supply of lobsters as well as oysters. Dr. Kincaid was asked to make a trip to Australia for the purpose of securing collections of birds and insects but felt that other interests demanded all of his time. He was the associate of Dr. Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, Dr. D'Arcy Thompson representing Great Britain, and also Dr. Macoun of Canada, on the seal commission in Alaska. It was found that baby seals were being slaughtered extensively and this commission was appointed to put a stop to the destruction, thus conserving the interests of the different governments in the seal fishing industry. About 1909 the United States government sent him to Japan to secure the parasite that would destroy the gypsy moth, and the following year he was sent to Russia for the same purpose. In the first assignment he was accorded every possible aid by the Japanese government and the United States is now engaged in breeding this parasite and thus saving millions of dollars to the country, as the gypsy moth attacks all forms of vegetation. The expedition to Russia was not so successful owing to the difficulties of shipping packages out of the interior of Russia to America. For seven years Dr. Kincaid has delivered an annual course of lectures before the Medical Study Club of Seattle.

He is one of the valued contributors to the entomological journals and is widely known for his papers and reports relating to the entomology of the Pacific coast and to a large extent of Alaska. He was an Austin scholar at Harvard in 1905-6 and he is a member



PROFESSOR TREVOR KINCAID

of the American Society of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of Washington, D. C., and numerous other societies. He has contributed largely to science along the line of his specialty and is today accorded a foremost place among the scientists of the country.

JOHN ALBERT TAYLOR.

John Albert Taylor, secretary of The Charles H. Lilly Company, has been a resident of Seattle since 1902. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 9, 1875, and is a son of Horatio De Wolf and Anna Elizabeth Taylor. The usual amount of time was devoted to public and high school training until he reached the age of fourteen years, when his textbooks were put aside and he secured a situation as clerk in a hardware store. After two months he engaged as office boy with the Gun Milling Company and later became bookkeeper, filling that position until he reached the age of seventeen. He then became bookkeeper with the shipping firm of Musgrove & Company, with whom he continued for three years, when he went to Nome, Alaska, where he engaged in prospecting for a year. At the end of that time he became a resident of Vancouver, British Columbia, and entered the service of McKenzie & Mann, railroad contractors, with whom he continued until 1902. In the latter year he came to Seattle and entered the employ of The Charles H. Lilly Company as bookkeeper and collector. Advancement awaited him in recognition of his ability and trustworthiness and since 1905 he has been the secretary and one of the stockholders of the company.

Mr. Taylor was married in Seattle, March 11, 1908, to Miss Harriett Wendt, and by this union there are two sons: Arthur Rodney, five years old; and Edward Albert, in his second year. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he is identified with the Elks Lodge, No. 92, and with Court Excelsior, No. 17, of the Foresters of America. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, which he has supported since becoming a naturalized American citizen, but he does not seek office as a reward for party fealty. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible, advancing him from a humble clerkship to a place of considerable importance in the business circles of his adopted city.

REUBEN W. JONES.

Reuben W. Jones, now secretary of the board of education of Seattle, where he has resided since 1888, has taken an active part in public affairs and for two terms was a member of the lower house of the state legislature. He was born August 21, 1858, in Courtland, Columbia county, Wisconsin, a son of William O. and Ann J. Jones, both natives of Wales. They removed to Wisconsin in 1849 and had the usual experiences of settlers in a pioneer section. The father, who successfully followed agricultural pursuits, died in 1890, and the mother passed away in 1896.

Reuben W. Jones received his education in the public schools of Cambria, Wisconsin, in Downer College at Fox Lake, and in the State Normal School at Oshkosh. He taught school for four years in Wisconsin and in 1880, when twenty-one years of age, went to Dakota territory, where he secured three hundred and twenty acres of government land, all of which he brought under cultivation. He served for two terms from 1883 to 1886 inclusive as superintendent of schools of Brown county, South Dakota, and for a while was also at the head of a firm dealing in agricultural implements. In 1888, a year before the fire, he located in Seattle and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is a man of sound judgment and great energy and has met with gratifying success in his business undertakings. He is also a director in the Waverly Investment Company.

Mr. Jones has devoted a great deal of time to public service and, although very independent in all political matters, has been honored by election to a number of offices of

trust and responsibility. For many years he supported the republican party in the main but now can be rated as a progressive republican. In 1890 he was elected a member of the first city council under the freeholder's charter and was elected president of the house of delegates. From 1892 until 1895 he served in the offices of the county treasurer and county assessor of King county as an assistant and deputy. In 1901 he was elected as a representative from his district to the state legislature and was reelected in 1903. He was active in the legislation concerning revenue and taxation, educational matters, railroad regulation and the direct nomination movement. His service in the last named connection was so important that he has been called the father of the direct primary in Washington. His attitude upon any measure is determined by its effect upon the public welfare, and he was recognized as one of the ablest and most progressive of the members of the house during the two terms that he held a seat in that body.

In 1902 he was elected secretary of the board of education of Seattle and has since served continuously in that office. The fourteen intervening years have witnessed a great growth and development in the public-school system of the city and Mr. Jones has had no small share in bringing about this gratifying improvement in the public schools.

On the 28th of October, 1885, Mr. Jones was married in Aberdeen, South Dakota, to Miss Mallie M. C. Thompson, a daughter of Pierre J. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Thompson, of Albany, New York, and of English ancestry. Mr. Jones belongs to the Royal Arcanum and has not only held all of the offices in the subordinate lodge, but was first grand regent of Washington in 1902 and 1903 and supreme representative from Washington in 1904 and 1905. At different times he has belonged to various improvement clubs and local associations and for a time was active in the Chamber of Commerce. He has also been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and no movement seeking the advancement of Seattle along material or moral lines lacks his hearty cooperation. For over twenty years he has been a member of the Plymouth Congregational church and its work has profited much by his participation therein. His integrity and the sincerity of his devotion to the general good have never been questioned and all who have been brought in contact with him hold him in high respect and esteem.

FRANCIS PATRICK GOSS.

Francis Patrick Goss, city editor of the Post-Intelligencer and as such one of the best known newspaper men in the west, has throughout the long period of his career as a newspaper man, been actively identified with western interests and development. He was born at Blackrock, Ireland, July 21, 1879, a son of Bernard Joseph and Jane Caroline (Huil) Goss. The father resided at different periods at Dundalk, Ireland, and at Preston and Manchester, England, and the mother came also from Preston, Lancashire.

The educational opportunities of Francis P. Goss were very limited and his lessons were largely learned in the school of experience. When twelve years of age he began working for an English lawyer at Preston, with whom he remained from 1891 until 1895, when he came to the United States, crossing the Atlantic alone and making his way direct to Chicago. He was at that time a youth of sixteen years and he secured employment as a bellboy in the Sherman Hotel, in which connection he worked his way upward to the position of cashier. In 1901 he removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and became a reporter on the Grand Forks Daily Plaindealer. He won promotion on that paper, becoming its city editor, and he gained moreover broad and valuable practical experience in connection with newspaper publication. He afterward went to Anaconda, Montana, as assistant telegraph editor on The Anaconda Standard, of which he had charge for a year, and in 1903 he removed to Seattle, obtaining a position on the reportorial staff of the Post-Intelligencer. At Astoria, Oregon, he was afterward editor of The Morning Astorian but returned to Washington as political reporter on the Tacoma Ledger. On again coming to Seattle he was made reporter on the Post-Intelligencer, handling the commercial page, and in 1906 he was appointed city editor, which position he filled until 1910, when he resigned and became the republican candidate for the legislature in the

forty-fifth district. He was nominated and elected, serving during the session of 1911, and was renominated and again elected in 1912, serving during the session of 1913. He was the author of the Goss bill, which was passed in the latter year, abolishing the death penalty for first degree murder in Washington. He served as chairman of the committee on labor and labor statistics, also as a member of the committees on judiciary, appropriations, revenue and taxation, public morals, state granted school and tide lands, soldiers' homes and state penitentiary. He was the author of a resolution to investigate the National Guard of Washington and was made a member of the investigating committee in the session of 1911. He afterward became a member of the joint committee to investigate the method followed by the board of harbor line commissioners and the board of state land commissioners in establishing harbor lines in the port cities of Washington. For some time he owned and edited *The Saturday Review*, a political weekly newspaper published in Seattle, but returned to the *Post-Intelligencer* in 1913 and after serving for a time as night editor was made city editor, which position he now fills.

On the 14th of February, 1910, in San Francisco, California, Mr. Goss was united in marriage to Miss Marie Antoinette Lieber, daughter of the late E. E. Lieber, of Antioch, Illinois. Mrs. Goss' mother was Sofie Collier, of Buckinghamshire, England, a representative of one of the oldest families there. Mr. Goss was president of the Seattle Press Club from 1910 until 1911, was one of its trustees in 1914-15 and was made first vice president for the years 1915 and 1916. He is a member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E. In politics a prominent and influential republican, he is a member of the King county republican central committee for the years 1914 to 1916 and was a member of the campaign committee during the election of 1914. His activities have had not a little to do with shaping public thought and action throughout the west. He is imbued with the spirit of progress along all the lines which lead to advancement in relation to municipal and state affairs and to the improvement of social and civic conditions.

HON. RICHARD ACHILLES BALLINGER.

Honored and respected by all, there is no resident of Seattle who commands in greater measure the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens than Hon. Richard Achilles Ballinger, for through momentous and trying periods in the history of the city he has borne himself with signal dignity and honor, carefully safeguarding the interests under his control and in marking out his course has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future. His life has been so varied in its activities, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effect that it has become an integral part of the history of the northwest.

A native of Boonesboro, Boone county, Iowa, Mr. Ballinger was born on the 9th of July, 1858, and comes of Welsh ancestry, the family having been founded in America during the early settlement of Virginia, and from that state representatives of the name removed to Kentucky. His father, Richard H. Ballinger, was a Kentuckian by birth but in early life removed to Illinois and at the time of the Civil war served with the rank of captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry and afterward became colonel of the Fifty-third United States A. D. He took a firm stand in support of the cause of abolition long prior to the outbreak of the war and did everything in his power to arouse the people of the north to a realization of the conditions then existing in the south. In early manhood he was a law student in the office of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield and after the war he engaged in the cattle business in Kansas. He married Miss Mary E. Norton, a native of New York, and both are now deceased.

Richard A. Ballinger was in the saddle and on the range in Kansas in the early '70s, but the interests and duties of ranch life were not allowed to interfere with his education and after attending the State University of Lawrence, Kansas, and Washburn College at Topeka he completed his education in Williams College of Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1884. A quarter of a century later his alma mater conferred upon him the LL. D. degree. When his more specifically liter-

ary course was completed he entered upon the study of law in the office of S. Corning Judd, of Chicago, and following his admission to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, in 1886, he opened an office at Kankakee, that state, and soon afterward received the appointment to the position of city attorney. He afterward occupied the same position in Decatur, Alabama, and on leaving the south removed to Port Townsend, Washington, since which time he has been a resident of the northwest, but is a man of too large interests to be claimed only by one locality. In fact, his country has called upon him for important service and numbers him among her distinguished sons.

After becoming a resident of Port Townsend Mr. Ballinger formed a partnership with John N. Scott, a brother-in-law of President Benjamin Harrison, and from the beginning of his residence in the northwest took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1894 he was elected judge of the superior court and served upon the bench for four years. He then became identified with the Seattle bar, organizing the law firm of Ballinger, Ronald & Battle, while later changes in the personnel of the partnership led to the adoption of the firm style of Ballinger, Ronald, Battle & Tennant. He is today at the head of the firm of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts, and without invidious distinction may be termed the foremost lawyer of the northwest. He has been continuously in active practice since his admission to the bar in Illinois in 1886 except while serving as judge of the superior court and holding other public offices.

It would be impossible for a man of his ability and public spirit to remain in the background. His fellow citizens have again and again demanded his services in connection with the control of public affairs. In 1904 he was elected on the republican ticket to the office of mayor of Seattle for a two years' term and in that position conducted himself with signal dignity and honor in controlling interests and matters of public concern, resulting from the rapid growth of the city following the discovery of gold in the Klondike. He found a ready and correct solution for intricate municipal problems and his course had the indorsement of the general public. In March, 1907, President Roosevelt tendered him the appointment to the position of commissioner of the general land office in Washington. A contemporary biographer has said in this connection: "He accepted under what was regarded as the administrative necessity of reorganizing the personnel and methods of business. His intimate knowledge of the public domain enabled him to work out several valuable reforms in land-office methods. His most important recommendation related to the manner of acquiring coal lands from the United States. He declared that simply separating the right to mine from the title to the soil above the coal deposits would prevent the fraudulent acquisition of coal lands. Other recommendations relating to the stone and timber act, pasture and timber lands, etc., were equally simple and effective. At the end of a year of fruitful work in the land office he resumed the practice of his profession but continued to contribute time and effort to the service of his party."

Mr. Ballinger was a delegate to the convention which nominated William H. Taft for the presidency and took an active part in the succeeding campaign as the western member of the advisory committee. In the national convention he served on the subcommittee of the committee on resolutions which reported the party platform. In 1900 he was chosen by President Taft for the office of secretary of the interior, for which position he was splendidly qualified because of his familiarity with public lands, timber, mining, territorial and irrigation affairs as well as with law and legal proceedings. He has made valuable contributions to the literature of the bar. In 1890 he compiled "Community Property," relating to the property rights of husband and wife, a work that is accepted as authority on the subject of which it treats. In 1897 he brought out "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes," a compilation of the code of Washington. While he is not without that ambition which is so great an incentive to able public service he has ever regarded the pursuits of private life as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and has ever considered the practice of law as his real life work, in which connection he has gained distinguished honors and an enviable reputation, his time being now given almost exclusively to his extensive law practice.

In Lee, Massachusetts, in 1886, Mr. Ballinger was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Bradley, a daughter of George Bradley. Mrs. Ballinger pursued her education in

Wellesley College and abroad. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children, Edward B. and Richard T., aged respectively twenty-three and sixteen years, the former now married.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger hold membership in the Congregational church and he is a prominent figure in various social organizations, including the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, University, Rainier, Golf and Country, and Arctic clubs and the Loyal Legion. He has also been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and he was the vice-president of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Ballinger has not escaped the criticism which comes to all men in public life, but those who have known him longest and best entertain for him the warmest regards. Every citizen of Seattle speaks of Richard A. Ballinger with pride and looks upon him not only as a most distinguished lawyer but as the foremost citizen of the northwest. His life has counted as a valuable asset for progress in community as well as national affairs and, moreover, he is regarded as a most able exponent of that profession which has ever been the stern conservator of justice and to which life and liberty, right and property must look for protection.

RICHARD WARD.

To the time of his death Richard Ward remained at the head of the well known shipbuilding firm of R. Ward & Sons, which was organized in Seattle in 1888. He was among the worthy citizens that England has furnished to the northwest. His birth occurred April 8, 1857, in Cornwall, and he came to America on attaining his majority, having in the meantime learned the shipbuilder's trade in his native country. He was a son of William and Eliza (Dennis) Ward, the father a shipbuilder of England, so that from early boyhood Richard Ward was more or less familiar with the trade. On coming to the new world he settled in Savannah, Georgia, where he worked as a shipbuilder for several years and then made his way to the Pacific coast, spending some time in San Francisco before coming to Seattle in 1888. Almost immediately after his arrival in this city he organized the R. Ward & Sons Shipbuilding Company, built the dry dock here and engaged in boat building throughout his remaining days. He also raised the steamer Kitsap when it was sunk some years ago. He was thoroughly familiar with every phase of shipbuilding and remained the active head of the business until his death, since which time it has been carried on by his sons under the style of Ward & Sons at No. 24 Colman dock. They do all kinds of shipbuilding, from small crafts to large boats, and are also builders of racing boats.

On the 16th of December, 1884, in Savannah, Georgia, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Martha Jane Moyle, who was born in Cornwall, England, and became a resident of Savannah when a young lady of twenty-four years. To this marriage were born the following children: Eugene Rollin, Montague R., Edith Irene, Mrs. Gertrude E. Marble, James H., Thomas Edward, and Dora E. and William Newton, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. Ward was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle and died in that faith on the 4th of April, 1914, when fifty-seven years of age. He possessed strong, sturdy qualities of manhood, manifest in loyalty in citizenship, reliability in business and honor in all his relations with his fellowmen.

JOHN GOODFELLOW.

John Goodfellow was for many years a prominent business man of Seattle and at the time of his demise was the head of the firm of John Goodfellow & Sons, financial agents. His birth occurred in Hedgeham, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and his parents were William and Isabel Goodfellow, of Hedgeham House. He received his education in Howick Academy, Scotland, and when nineteen years of age he entered the employ of

the Bank of British North America, becoming connected with their London branch. When twenty years of age he went to Montreal, Canada, in the employ of that bank and in 1867 was sent to their San Francisco branch by way of Panama. Later he was made manager of the branch at Caribou, British Columbia, and was there during the great mining excitement at that place. In 1872 he was manager of the Bank of British North America at Victoria, British Columbia, and continued to hold that responsible position until 1877, when he went to Portland, Oregon, and there established a branch of the bank. In the spring of 1884 he came to Seattle as cashier of the First National Bank and retained his connection with that institution until 1892. He then went into business for himself and established the firm which was afterwards known as John Goodfellow & Sons, financial agents. He had a wide acquaintance and a high standing in financial circles, was very successful in floating stocks and bonds, acted as financial agent for many important concerns and made John Goodfellow & Sons one of the leading firms in this field.

Mr. Goodfellow was married on the 27th of November, 1876, at Ferry Coombe House, Agassiz, British Columbia, to Miss Florence Eliza Agassiz, a daughter of Lewis Agassiz, an officer in the British army. He removed with his family from eastern Canada to British Columbia in 1862, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow were born nine sons and two daughters, namely: Hugh A., who is now conducting the business of John Goodfellow & Sons; Jack A., Aleck S., L. Arthur, Richard, Forrest, James B., George Herbert, H. Malcolm, Mary Florence, now Mrs. Charles H. Burnett, Jr., and Constance Maud.

Mr. Goodfellow gave his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious faith is indicated in the fact that he was a communicant of the Trinity Parish church, of which he served as vestryman throughout his entire residence in Seattle. His influence was always cast on the side of justice and moral advancement and in all relations of life he measured up to high standards of manhood. He was greatly interested in the development of Seattle and did all within his power to promote its growth and expansion. His demise occurred on the 28th of November, 1912, the city thus losing a citizen whom it could ill spare.

FRANK T. MAXSON, M. D.

Dr. Frank T. Maxson, numbered among the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania and classed since 1902 with the representative physicians of Seattle, was born in Washington, D. C., November 8, 1879, a son of Captain Frank O. and Evelyn (VanDoren) Maxson. The father, a native of Connecticut, became a civil engineer and entered the United States Navy with the rank of lieutenant in 1880. He served for about thirty-five years, was promoted to a captaincy and is now living retired at his old home in Washington, D. C. His wife is a native of Indiana and they became the parents of three children. In the maternal line the ancestry came from Holland in 1630, in which year the VanDorens settled in New Jersey.

Dr. Frank T. Maxson, the eldest of his father's family, was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the University of Washington, which he attended for a year before entering the University of Pennsylvania, in which he pursued his professional course, being graduated therefrom with the M. D. degree in 1902. Immediately afterward he came to the northwest, settling at Seattle, and for one year he served as resident physician at the General Hospital. Through the remainder of the time he has engaged in the private practice of medicine and surgery. He worked his own way through college without financial aid and by reason of his merit and ability has gained a position among Seattle's leading physicians. He has his office at No. 517 Cobb building, and his residence at No. 4036 Evanston.

On the 5th of January, 1904, Dr. Maxson was married in Seattle to Miss Anna C. Boyd, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Boyd. They have become parents of four children: Ruth, Frank T., Margaret and Frances Evelyn, all born in this city. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church. Dr. Maxson is connected with various



Frank J. Maxson Ind.

fraternal organizations, belonging to Doric Lodge, No. 92, A. F. & A. M., and to the various branches of the Scottish Rite. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Commercial Club, the Washington Art Association and the Seattle Auto Club. In politics he is a republican but has never been a party worker, his time being fully occupied with his professional duties, which are of constantly growing importance. The public and the profession both recognize the fact that his ability places him among the distinguished representatives of the medical fraternity of the northwest.

HENRY E. DOMINY.

Henry E. Dominy, operating in the field of real estate in Seattle, in which line he has been active for eight years, was born in Hilliard, Ohio, August 19, 1877, a son of Ezra and Anna M. Dominy. His education was acquired in the schools of Columbus, Ohio, and early in his business career became connected with a furniture manufacturing enterprise at Urbana, Ohio, which experience gave him intimate and accurate knowledge of the business and led in logical sequence to his engaging in the retail furniture business at a later period. He opened a store of that character at Denver, Colorado, but after some years there passed the lure of the west was upon him and he came to Seattle, where for eight years he has engaged in the real estate business, handling city property and eastern Washington farm lands and orchards. He is one of the most active, energetic and enterprising business men in the real estate field in Seattle and it is said that, while others in his line are experiencing a dull season, he is always busy. He has negotiated some very important and extensive realty transactions and during the period of his residence in Seattle has advanced step by step until he stands in a foremost position among the city's real estate dealers and progressive, resourceful business men. He holds to the old line of republican principles, but is not an active political worker, concentrating his efforts upon his business affairs, which, wisely directed, have gained for him a most creditable position. There is Scotch, Welsh and Irish ancestry back of him and the fusion has brought forth a strong American character and seems to have taken the best in each and brought forth a new type that is ready to cope with new world conditions where competition is rife but where opportunity is open to all.

CLAUDE A. PHILBRICK.

Claude A. Philbrick, who since 1913 has been cashier of the First National Bank of Seattle, was born at Lone Pine, Ivy county, California, August 12, 1879. He is therefore but thirty-seven years of age and is occupying a position of notable responsibility for one of his years. His parents were G. T. and Addie F. Philbrick, who in 1880 came to Seattle, where for a considerable period the father engaged in the sawmill business. Eventually, however, he sold out and was afterward connected with the Stetson-Post Mill Company until 1894, since which time he has been employed by the city in the department of police.

While a native of California, Claude A. Philbrick has practically spent his entire life in Seattle, where he became a public-school pupil at the usual age, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1897. He then started in business life as clerk with the Postal Telegraph Company, with which he remained for two years. He afterward pursued a stenographic course in Acme Business College, being graduated after six months. He then engaged as messenger and stenographer in the First National Bank and his ability and trustworthiness won him promotion two years later to the position of general clerk and bookkeeper. He served in that capacity for two years and was then promoted to receiving teller, thus serving for three years. His next promotion advanced him to the position of paying teller and four years later he became assistant cashier, so continuing until 1914, which year brought him ad-

vancement to his present position and he now occupies a prominent place in financial circles of Seattle as the cashier of the First National Bank.

On the 27th of February, 1906, in Seattle, Mr. Philbrick was married to Miss Edith Harrah, and to this union have been born two children: Harold C., who is eight years of age and is a public school student; and Margaret E., four years of age.

Mr. Philbrick is a republican, with firm belief in the principles of the party but without desire for office as a reward for party fealty. He holds membership in the Episcopal church and along social lines is connected with the Rainier and Seattle Athletic Clubs, in which organizations his attractive qualities have won him wide popularity.

HERBERT H. CANFIELD, M. D.

Dr. Herbert H. Canfield, an able and successful member of the medical profession in Seattle, was born near Parma, in Jackson county, Michigan, July 4, 1869. His paternal ancestors came from England and the family was founded in Milford, Connecticut. The ancestral line is traced back to James De Philo, a French Huguenot, who fled from Normany to England in 1350 and in return for service to the crown was given a land grant on the Cam river. To distinguish him, he became known as the Cam De Philo, the name of De Philo being retained until the last of the seventeenth century. In Milford and in Norwalk, Connecticut, in the church and court records, the name appears with the "de" dropped, and further change in 1760 led to the present style of Canfield. In the maternal line Dr. Canfield is descended from English ancestry and later generations of the family became early residents of Michigan. His father, Edward F. Canfield, a native of New York, removed to Michigan about 1865 and there conducted a profitable business as an architect and builder. He became one of the supporters of the republican party at its organization, attended the Pittsburgh convention and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. After living for a long period in Michigan he removed to Kansas in 1883 and settled in Republic county. He homesteaded in Sheridan county, Kansas, at the age of sixty-five years and died in Republic county when seventy-five years old. In his passing the community in which he lived lost one of its representative and valued citizen. After removing to Michigan he had married Caroline O. Howe, a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, who died July 4, 1887, at the age of forty-six years—on the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Canfield.

In the family were four children, of whom Dr. Canfield was the second. He attended the public schools of his native town, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high-school pupil, and later he continued his studies in Republic county, Kansas. His early training was that of the farm and when still in his youthful days he worked for neighboring farmers. As a young man he was employed at railroad construction work on the Rock Island line. When but seventeen years of age he began teaching in the schools of Republic county, Kansas, following the profession from 1886 until the fall of 1888, when he became a student in the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kansas, pursuing a special scientific course, from which he was graduated in 1889. He then went with Professor William Stryker, the president of the college, to the Hodgeman County Teachers Normal Institute as an instructor and served on the board of examiners at the Teachers' Normal. Subsequently he organized a graded school and served as principal for a term of two years at Jetmore, Hodgeman county, Kansas. During his college days he entered upon the study of medicine, together with S. J. Steinmetz and H. N. Gaines, their reading being directed by the professor of physiology. He had early formed the desire to become a member of the medical profession and in fact had held to that ambition from boyhood. While pursuing his preliminary professional reading he became acquainted with Dr. J. K. Miller, under whose direction he took up the study of anatomy and microscopy, to which he devoted three years before he entered a medical college. As a result of this thorough preparation he was admitted to the second year's work on examination. Through his college days he was associated with H. N. Gaines, who later became state superintendent of education in Kansas. After pursuing the reg-

ular course in the Kansas City Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Kansas, at Kansas City, Missouri, Dr. Canfield was graduated with the class of 1893. He had previously spent nine months, covering the previous summer and fall, in the Municipal Hospital of Kansas City, thus putting his theoretical knowledge to the practical test and gaining much broad and valuable experience.

In May, 1893, Dr. Canfield located for practice at Van Buren, Arkansas, where he remained for six months, after which he removed to Siloam Springs in the same state, practicing at that point for fourteen years. Later he removed to Seattle, where he arrived in January, 1908, and has since successfully followed his profession. He has taken post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic and in the hospitals of New York and Boston and he now devotes his attention to the general practice of medicine and surgery. He belongs to the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. During his residence in Arkansas he served as president of the county organization and as vice president of the state organization. He is now physician for the House of the Good Shepherd, in which connection he has remained for the past five years. He was also founder and owner of the Fountain City Hospital at Siloam Springs during his residence there.

On the 19th of November, 1889, Dr. Canfield was married at Foster, Missouri, to Miss Ada Laughlin, a native of Iowa and a daughter of David W. Laughlin, a stockman and farmer of Bates county, Missouri. To the Doctor and his wife have been born eight children, as follows: Clearice, who was a teacher in the public schools of Centerville and Argyle, Washington, and is now pursuing a university course; Virgil David, who wedded Miss Emma Meyer, daughter of George Meyer, of Seattle; Herbert Florian, who is a senior in the electrical engineering department of the University of Washington; Damon R., who is now in his second year in that institution; Iris Fern, a student in the Lincoln high school; Charles, who passed away in October, 1914, when about thirteen years of age; Ruby R., and Evelyn E.

The family residence is at No. 1804 East Fiftieth street, where the Doctor owns a commodious and very beautiful home, and his office is at No. 606 in the Joshua Green building. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is independent and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the University Methodist Episcopal church. He is a life member of the Commercial Club and also a member of the Mountaineers. He finds his principal diversion in hunting and fishing and turns to those sports when the duties of professional life become too pressing. His is a most creditable record. He displayed the elemental strength of his character in working his own way through college and then, prompted by laudable ambition, entered upon his professional career, wherein conscientious service and ability have won him notable success.

ALVIN HEMRICH.

Alvin Hemrich, of Seattle, is a prominent and successful representative of brewing interests as president of the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company, the Aberdeen Brewing Company of Aberdeen, Washington, and the Claussen Brewing Association of Seattle. His birth occurred at Alma, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, on the 14th of February, 1870, his parents being John and Katherine (Koeppel) Hemrich, both natives of Germany, the former born in Neffingen, Karlsruhe, Baden, and the latter at Schwarzenbach-am-Wald, Bavaria.

In the acquirement of an education Alvin Hemrich attended the common schools of Alma, Wisconsin, and also pursued a commercial course in the evenings. Brewing interests have claimed his attention throughout his entire business career. He was born and reared in a brewery owned by his father and has been familiar with the business from his earliest youth. As the years have passed he has steadily prospered and at the present time acts as president of the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company, the Aberdeen Brewing Company of Aberdeen, Washington, and the Claussen Brewing Association of Seattle. He is

likewise a stockholder in the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company and the Supply Laundry Company. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concerns with which he is connected a large degree of success.

On the 8th of May, 1889, at Alma, Wisconsin, Mr. Hemrich was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Rutschow, a daughter of Charles and Wilhelmina Rutschow. She was born in Ganchendorf, Germany, was brought to the United States when ten years of age and settled in Alma, Wisconsin, where she acquired a common school education. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children, namely: Elmer E., Andrew L. and Walter A.

In politics Mr. Hemrich has always been a democrat, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the German Lutheran Zion's church, in which he serves as a trustee. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is a life member, the Loyal Order of Moose, the American Masonic Federation, the Sons of Herman, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He likewise belongs to the Seattle Liederkrantz and Seattle Arion, Ladies Aid Society. In his business dealings he has been ever straightforward and reliable, enjoying the full confidence of those with whom he is associated, and has ever manifested those qualities which stand for honorable and desirable citizenship.

CAPTAIN HARRY W. CROSBY:

Captain Harry W. Crosby has lived on the Pacific coast from the age of nine years and at the time when most boys are enjoying the protection of sheltered homes and the advantages of educational training he was the owner of a two-masted schooner and since that time has commanded vessels plying in the Pacific waters. He was born May 24, 1878, in Stearns county, Minnesota, a son of Clarence E. and Jennie M. (Woolhart) Crosby. The father, a native of Maine, is now residing in Port Orchard, Washington, but the mother, who was born in New York, now lives at Mount Baker Park.

After attending the public schools of his native state to the age of nine years Harry W. Crosby ran away to the west. The water always seemed to possess for him an irresistible attraction and from the age of eleven years he has been connected in one phase or another with the tug-boat business. After working in the employ of others until he had saved sufficient capital he purchased his first boat, a two-masted schooner, Harry, and since that time he has been master of a vessel. He bought a larger boat when he was but fifteen years of age. In 1896 he went to Alaska in the schooner Sea Light and his life on the sea has brought him many varied and oftentimes exciting and dangerous experiences. On one occasion he was blown off the fishing banks in an open dory in a blinding snowstorm and was out four days and nights before he could reach land. At length he made a little island, where he secured a handful of raw mussels when the tide went out. He tied his boat to a tree and when he awakened from the heavy sleep of which he was so much in need the pounding of the surf had worn the rope by which the boat was fastened to a single strand. He took the tree along as a drag and finally found a channel between two islands near where the California was wrecked. There he came upon Indians who were making a portage and they gave him food and shelter. One of the nights that he was out he crawled under a canvas that he had had in the dory. It froze tight to him and he heard the wolves howling around him all night. He stayed with the Indians for two months and assisted them in logging. He was then caught by a tree which he was felling and his leg was broken in four places. It was seven days and nights before he could reach a hospital and the result of his injury has been a stiff knee. For six months and eight days he remained in the hospital, blood poisoning setting in, until it seemed that his life could not be prolonged, but the untiring efforts of Dr. Simpson, combined with his strong constitution, at length saved him.

In 1902 Captain Crosby went to Nome, Alaska, in the smallest steamer that has ever



CAPTAIN HARRY W. CROSBY



made the trip from Seattle, called the King Hurst. On the long trip to Alaska the boat in which he was sailing was frozen in the ice for eight days. In the summer of 1914 he took his family with him in a tug boat to Alaska, finding it a much more pleasant journey than many others which he had experienced. In 1907 he went to California, built The Sentinel and ran her on the Sacramento river for two years but at the end of that time returned to Seattle. He had sold out his business, which had been conducted under the name of the Crosby Tug Boat Company when he left and he is now manager of the Washington Tug & Barge Company and is a heavy stockholder in the Independent Towing Company and is president of the Swift, Arthur, Crosby Company, owning a salmon cannery in Alaska which has been in operation for three years. It is a splendidly equipped establishment. There is a cold storage plant, the factory is equipped with iron chink machines and the output is about thirty thousand cases per year. This business alone is a profitable venture which might well claim his time and attention, but he is a resourceful man and has conducted important and profitable undertakings along other lines. His company, with Captain Crosby in charge, raised the Curaco, which was sunk in seventy-four feet of water at Heceeta island in 1914. The vessel, which weighed fifteen hundred tons, is now in Vancouver being repaired. In twenty years Captain Crosby has owned forty-four steamers and he was the first man to tow barges tandem, having taken as high as five barges from Seattle to Vancouver, British Columbia. In addition to his other interests he is vice president of the Nordby Fisheries Supply Company. Captain Crosby obtained his master's license when twenty-one years of age. Efficiency would have given it to him when he was fifteen had it not been for the law which placed the age limit at twenty-one. During the early period of his residence in Seattle he saw the smuggler, the San Juan, which he said he would own some day. Eleven years later he realized his ambition by obtaining the boat for eight hundred dollars. He brought her to Seattle and after her boilers blew up sold her for twelve hundred dollars. There is no phase of seafaring life with which Captain Crosby is not familiar. He loves the open sea and has made his natural predilection and tendency a source of his business success.

On the 11th of January, 1898, Captain Crosby was married in Wayne county, Illinois, to Miss Bertha L. McDaniel, a daughter of Mrs. Lydia L. McDaniel, who now resides with them. They have two sons: Harold, aged fifteen; and Forrest, aged thirteen. Captain Crosby has built a fine tug boat for each of his sons and both of his boys show all of their father's fondness for boats and the water.

The life history of Captain Crosby if written in detail would present many a chapter more thrilling than that of any tale of fiction. He has lived to see wonderful changes in navigation methods and there is no phase of marine transportation with which he is not acquainted. He has the spirit of independence which such a life engenders and the refreshing quality of the salt breeze is in his conversation. Seafaring life relieves one of many of the conventionalities which so largely seem to bind the spirit and keep the individual in a groove where others have been. It is indeed a pleasure to spend an hour or two in conversation with Captain Crosby, particularly when one can find him in a reminiscent mood, ready to relate the tales of his experiences.

CHARLES E. CONGLETON.

Charles E. Congleton, attorney at law, of Seattle, was born September 15, 1874, in Du Page county, Illinois, his parents being James A. and Elma L. Congleton. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, went to Illinois in his boyhood days and was there reared upon a farm. After the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Union army, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, with which he participated in many hotly contested engagements, remaining with that command until the close of hostilities. He was with Sherman on the march to the sea, and although he was often in the thickest of the fight, he escaped without harm and was honorably discharged after the surrender of General Lee. At present he is retired from active business and is living at Holland, Michigan, with his son Frank, who is vice president of the Bush & Lane Piano

Company. His wife passed away about 1910. In the family were but three children, those besides our subject being the son already mentioned and Mrs. Harlan Hicks, whose husband is a salesman residing in Chicago.

Charles E. Congleton pursued his early education in the public school of Wheaton, Illinois, and afterward attended Wheaton College, from which he graduated in 1897. He did clerical work in a law office in Chicago for two years, after which he entered the Chicago Kent College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1901. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Illinois and for twelve months thereafter remained in Chicago, having charge of the legal interests and collections for the Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company. In the fall of 1902 he arrived in Seattle, where he has since remained in active practice and is now accorded a liberal clientage. He prepares his cases carefully and the strength of his argument is based upon a thorough understanding of the law and correct application of legal principles to the points at issue.

On the 25th of September, 1901, in Wheaton, Illinois, Mr. Congleton was united in marriage with Miss Susan Wyckoff, a daughter of the late Rev. J. D. Wyckoff, who was a minister of the Congregational church and well known throughout the Prairie state for his good work and noble life. Mr. and Mrs. Congleton hold membership in the Prospect Congregational church and they are widely and favorably known in this city.

THOMAS HUNTINGTON KOLDERUP.

Thomas Huntington Kolderup is vice consul for Norway at Seattle, where he figures prominently in financial circles as the vice president and cashier of the Guardian Savings Bank. He was born in Bergen, Norway, July 17, 1868. His father, P. M. Kolderup, now deceased, was a very prominent and successful importer of Bergen, where he remained to the time of his death. He married Rikke Behrens, also a native of Norway and now deceased. They had a family of ten children, of whom Thomas Huntington was the eighth in order of birth and the only one to come to America.

After studying in the public schools of Bergen, Thomas H. Kolderup continued his education in the university at Christiania, Norway, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1888. The lure of the new world was upon him and the following year he crossed the Atlantic, settling in Chicago. He immediately secured employment in the office of the Columbia Rubber Company, later the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company. His position was a most humble one, but gradually merit and ability enabled him to work his way upward until he became assistant manager, remaining with that company as one of its most trusted representatives from 1889 until 1906, when he resigned his position and came to Seattle. For a short period he engaged in the real estate business in this city and later he became assistant cashier of the Scandinavian American Bank, which position he filled until 1914. On the 11th of August, 1915, he became cashier and vice president of one of Seattle's latest financial institutions, the Guardian Savings Bank, located at No. 801 First avenue. He had aided in organizing this institution, which took over the investment banking business of Joseph E. Thomas & Company, Incorporated, which had been operating in Seattle for fourteen years. The president of the new institution is Joseph E. Thomas, who during his connection with the firm of Joseph E. Thomas & Company had built up a reputable business, with a clientele of over seven hundred individual and institutional investors in thirty-three states and three foreign countries. During this time his firm placed approximately four million five hundred thousand dollars in Seattle bonds and mortgages. The new banking institution is operating along the same lines and the men who are associated therewith as officers and heads of departments are all young men of experience. The officers have chosen two words as their motto, "personal service," and believe that upon that basis they can establish a successful banking business. Already they have gained recognition from the public and have obtained a liberal patronage.

Mr. Kolderup also fills the important position of vice consul to Norway, having in 1906

become successor of Andrew Chilberg, who has the distinction of being the oldest vice consul in point of service in the northwest.

On the 4th of August, 1897, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Kolderup was united in marriage to Miss Dina G. Behr, a native of Flekkefjord, Norway, and a daughter of Consul Anders Behr. Mr. and Mrs. Kolderup reside at No. 3702 East Union street, where they own a beautiful residence in which the spirit of hospitality reigns supreme. Mr. Kolderup is a member of the Commercial Club but is identified with no secret or other social organizations. He came to America a comparatively poor boy save that he had as the basis for success a good education which had included instruction in the English language. He has made good from the start, although he has had to meet the usual difficulties of the foreign-born in their struggle for ascendancy. He has worked his way steadily upward, however, and is today one of the forceful and resourceful business men of Seattle, ready for any emergency, capable, farsighted and discriminating. His attachment for the city of his adoption precludes all possibility of a permanent return to his native land.

JAMES EUSTACE BLACKWELL.

James Eustace Blackwell, an architect and civil engineer whose professional ability has been called into play in connection with the construction of many important public works of Seattle and the northwest, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 9th of September, 1855. His father, Moore Carter Blackwell, traces the family ancestry back to Joseph Blackwell, an Englishman by birth, who was sent to the new world by King Charles I. as king's surveyor in 1636 and settled at "The Poplars," in Northumberland county, Virginia. The line is traced down through Samuel Blackwell, who was born in 1680 and married Margery Hudnall, née Downman. Their son, Joseph Blackwell, born in 1715, wedded Lucy Steptoe and their son, Major Joseph Blackwell, born in 1750, married Anne Eustace, widow of Captain Hall. The direct ancestor in the fifth generation was James Blackwell, who was born July 4, 1805, and married Elizabeth Carter. They became the parents of Moore Carter Blackwell, who was born in April, 1833. He wedded Sarah Alexander Foote, who was of Scotch and English descent. Moore C. Blackwell served in the Confederate army with the rank of captain.

His son, James E. Blackwell, was educated in the Bethel Military Academy, in Fauquier county, Virginia, and took up the profession of civil engineering, engaging in land surveying and engineering on the James river and Kanawha canal, Virginia. After finishing the survey of the canal he entered the office of the government supervising architect at Washington, D. C., gaining broad and valuable experience there. Later he began contracting in the line of his profession at Rochester, New York. In 1890 he became identified with the northwest and continued in the practice of architecture at Tacoma until 1892. During the succeeding four years he was engaged in building the United States dry dock at Port Orchard and in 1897 he came to Seattle, where he has since made his home and where he has won a creditable position in the practice of his profession. He has done considerable public work. He now owns his own home and other property in Seattle, also property in Charleston, Washington, and mining interests in Okanogan county.

His military experience came to him through training in the Bethel Military Academy, from which he was graduated as first lieutenant. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, but he is more impressed with the necessity for honesty, efficiency and economy in government than in the preponderance of party. While at Charleston, Washington, he filled the offices of councilman and of mayor and while he has never sought nor desired office he has always been unanimously elected whenever he has consented to become a candidate, his fellow townsmen recognizing his ability and his public spirit.

On the 24th of June, 1879, at Alexandria, Virginia, Mr. Blackwell was married to Miss Lucretia Virginia McLean, of the Old Dominion, a daughter of Major McLean, who was the owner of the house at Appomattox in which General Lee surrendered to General Grant. On the 8th of April, 1891, Mr. Blackwell was married, in Washington, D. C., to Eleanor Semmes Riggs, of that city. His children are: Wilmer Carter, who married Pauline Black-

well, of Hot Springs, Virginia; Frances Grayson, the wife of F. B. Talbott, of Chaneyville, Maryland; and Lenore Riggs, at home. The family are communicants of St. Mark's Episcopal church.

Mr. Blackwell is connected with the Woodmen of the World, a benevolent insurance organization, and he belongs to the Rainier Club and also to the Municipal League of Seattle. He was formerly a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Commercial Club and he is now identified with the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers. He is interested in all that tends to raise the standards of his profession and promote the efficiency of its representatives, and he keeps in close touch with the progress that has been made along architectural lines in the new world.

J. DURAND HUNT.

J. Durand Hunt is the secretary of the Drummond Lighterage Company, in which connection he is now actively associated in one of the important business enterprises of this character on the Sound. A son of A. B. and Sarah J. Hunt, he was born at Petrolia, Ontario, Canada, in July, 1881, and pursued his education in the public schools there until 1890, when the family removed to Seattle and he continued his education in the public schools of this city, completing his course by graduation from the high school as a member of the class of 1899. At the beginning of his business career he was employed as shipping clerk by the Chloveck Fish Company, acting in that capacity for two years, when in 1901 he was transferred to their San Francisco branch to act as cashier. He remained in that position at the Golden Gate until 1902, when he returned to Seattle and engaged in the fish business on his own account. After a year, however, he sold out and entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as weigh master and later became chief clerk to the terminal superintendent, remaining with the company for a decade, or until 1913, when he became secretary, trustee and one of the stockholders of the Drummond Lighterage Company.

In October, 1900, Mr. Hunt was married in Seattle to Miss Alma Leighton, and they have many friends in the city where they reside and where Mr. Hunt has spent the greater part of his life. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum, and is likewise a member of the Transportation Club.

JOHN W. EFAW.

John W. Efaw is secretary of the Seattle Mattress & Upholstery Company, in which connection he has built up a large and important manufacturing plant that contributes to the material development of the city. He is likewise interested in municipal progress and cooperates actively in plans and measures for the general good. A native of Illinois, he was born in Monmouth, on the 18th of December, 1860, his parents being Jesse and Mary J. Efaw, who at an early day removed from Indiana to Illinois and eventually came to the northwest, establishing their home in Seattle, where the father passed away in January, 1893. His wife survived him for two decades, her death occurring in January, 1913.

John W. Efaw attended the graded schools of Illinois and of Kansas and in the latter state took up the profession of teaching, which he followed from 1880 until 1890. In October of the latter year he brought his family to Washington and was a resident of Tacoma until August, 1891, since which time he has resided in Seattle. He was in the employ of the Pacific Lounge & Mattress Company from 1890 until 1897, when he organized the Seattle Mattress & Upholstery Company, of which he has since been the secretary and manager. His energies are chiefly concentrated upon his business and he has been largely instrumental in developing an important manufacturing plant, in which he has been associated for the past eighteen years with T. S. Lippy and A. G. Foster, while in recent years his two older sons,

La Forrest and Rainier, have become connected with the enterprise. In addition to his connection with the mattress manufacturing and upholstering business he is interested to some extent in real estate in this city.

In Kansas in 1884 Mr. Efaw was married to Miss Martha Wood, a daughter of L. S. Wood. She was educated in the schools of Kansas and at the age of eighteen years was married, since which time she has been her husband's able adviser and companion in all the activities of his life. They have four children: Wilma, the wife of John E. Rieke, financial secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association; La Forrest; Rainier F.; and John.

The parents are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Efaw was a member of the board of control of the Epworth League from 1908 until 1912, this board of eighteen members having supervision of the membership of the organization, numbering one million, throughout the world. In politics Mr. Efaw is a republican with progressive views, and was chairman of the dry campaign committee during the successful contest for statewide prohibition in 1914. His influence has always been on the side of temperance and, in fact, he stands for progress and improvement in all matters of public welfare and for the betterment of the individual. He has been a member of the library board of Seattle since 1910, during which time, as chairman of the building and grounds committee, he has had much to do with the building of the Queen Anne, Yesler and Columbia branches. Since 1889 he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he belongs to the Rotary Club, to the Commercial Club and the Municipal League. Aside from his business, in which he has obtained honorable and well merited success, he has directed his activities in connection with and support of such organizations and agencies as look to make the city a healthy, happy place in which to live and rear children. He believes in surrounding the individual with such an environment as will produce his best development, and to this end he has supported the temperance movement and all moral agencies which look to the public uplift.

CHARLES H. MORFORD.

Charles H. Morford, secretary and one of the stockholders of the MacDougall & Southwick Company, has risen to his present enviable and creditable position in commercial circles from a most humble place, his close application and indefatigable energy gaining for him the advancement that now makes him a leading figure in connection with mercantile interests in this section of the country. When a man possesses determination, resolute purpose and unassailable integrity, obstacles and difficulties in the business world vanish before him as mists before the morning sun.

Mr. Morford is a native of Muscatine, Iowa, born March 24, 1868. His father, Remembrance Morford, was a native of Pennsylvania and removed to Iowa in 1835, when the state was still under territorial rule, in fact was a part of the territory of Wisconsin. He became a pioneer settler near Muscatine, which place was then known as Bloomington, and there he followed farming successfully for many years. In 1887 he removed to Seattle and during the intervening period has lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. For one term he served as a member of the city council of Seattle. In early manhood he wedded Katherine Rupp, a native of Ohio. Their marriage was celebrated in Muscatine and Mrs. Morford also survives.

Charles H. Morford was the third in a family of five children and in the country schools of Iowa he pursued his early education, while later he continued his studies in the city schools of Muscatine. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm until he reached the age of eighteen years, when, ambitious to earn his own living, he started out in life independently, turning his attention to the vocation of teaching. For a year he was connected with the schools in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, after which he removed to Seattle and immediately entered the employ of the Oregon Improvement Company, for which he did clerical work for two years. He was afterward with the Seattle & International Railway Company, now a part of the Northern Pacific system, for three years and afterward entered mercantile lines on his own account, being associated with W. E. Burgess in a bazaar busi-

ness for a year. He then disposed of his interest in that undertaking and became connected with the MacDougall & Southwick Company, which was organized in 1891. He began with the firm in a humble capacity but gradually worked his way upward, filling all kinds of positions, clerical and in connection with the buying force. Step by step he advanced until the recognition of his marked ability led to his election to the position of secretary of the company, of which he is also one of the stockholders. This company is a corporation, one of a chain of forty-two department stores located in different parts of the United States and Canada, one of the largest being the establishment in Seattle. They operate very extensively in the commercial field and their undertaking is one of immense value to the district. Mr. Morford has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen. In addition to his connection with the MacDougall & Southwick Company he is the president of the Seattle Retail Credit Bureau and is widely known and honored among leading business men of this city.

On the 4th of December, 1889, in Macedonia, Iowa, Mr. Morford was united in marriage to Miss Lola Cale, a native of Iowa and a daughter of A. M. Cale. They have one child, Naomi, born in Seattle. The family home is an attractive residence at No. 929 Nineteenth avenue, which Mr. Morford owns.

Fraternally Mr. Morford is connected with the Royal Arcanum and also has membership with the Rotary Club and the Commercial Club. He belongs to St. Mark's Episcopal church, in which he is serving as treasurer, and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. At the age of eighteen he was practically empty-handed, today he is a prominent and prosperous business man of the northwest; which leads one to reflect that it is the enterprise and character of the citizen that enrich and ennoble the commonwealth. From individual enterprise has sprung all the splendor and importance of this great west. The greatest merchants have developed from the humblest origins. From clerkships have emerged men who have built great enterprises. America is a self-made country and those who have created it are self-made men. No influence of birth or fortune has favored the architects of her glory. Among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked ability and substantial worth in Seattle, Charles H. Morford now occupies a notable position.

TIMOTHEUS JOSENHANS.

As senior member of the firm of Josenhans & Allan, Timotheus Josenhans has become well known as a leading architect of Seattle, with the business interests of which city he has been identified for twenty-eight years. Many of the substantial and beautiful structures of the city owe their existence to his efforts and ability. He was the architect of many of the early buildings destroyed in the fire of 1889 and has been the builder of many which have since been erected. He has back of him the ideals of old-world architecture and possesses resourcefulness which enables him to meet the demands of the new world.

Mr. Josenhans was born near Stuttgart, in the province of Wurtemberg, Germany, October 11, 1853, and in 1855 was brought by his parents to the new world. His father, Jonathan Josenhans, who had previously been engaged in merchandising in Germany, turned his attention to farming in Michigan on land now within the corporation limits of Ann Arbor. He married Charlotte Weigle and both reached a very advanced age.

In a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, Timotheus Josenhans was reared, and he supplemented his public-school training in Michigan by a course in the University at Ann Arbor, where he completed the study of civil engineering with the class of 1878. He also took up the study of architecture under W. L. B. Jenny, now of Chicago, and for a time he engaged in teaching German in the public schools of McGregor, Iowa. At the end of a year, however, he removed to New Mexico, where he became connected with the engineering corps in the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, but ill health obliged him to leave that district after a year and half and he removed to San Diego, California, where he became interested in the construction of the California Southern Railway between San Diego and San Bernardino. From California he made his way north-



G. J. Jensen



ward to Portland, Oregon, and took his initial step as an architect by entering the office of Mr. Sherwin, an Englishman who was a prominent representative of the profession and with whom he remained until Mr. Sherwin's death. Later he was employed in the office of W. H. Williams, the most prominent architect of the city, and since that time he has been engaged more largely in following the profession of architecture than of engineering save for the time when he had charge of the construction of the West Point lighthouse in King county.

Mr. Josenhans became a permanent resident of Seattle in the spring of 1888 and entered the employ of H. Steinman, whom he represented as foreman for three years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account and two years later he entered into partnership with James Stephen, a connection that was continued until the latter went to Alaska in 1895. During the following two years Mr. Josenhans was again alone in business but in 1897 was joined by Norris B. Allan in forming the present partnership. He was the builder of many of the early structures of the city and he designed many of the warehouses of Seattle, the power houses for the cable and electric railways and many blocks that are now standing. He erected the administration building and dormitory of the Agricultural College, also the gymnasium and armory and the chemistry building. He built two dormitories for the State University, the science hall and the power house, and among the fine residences which he has erected are the homes of Alden J. Blethen, Jr., at the corner of Highland Drive and Fifth avenue, West; that of Rev. Wallace Nutting, now owned by Mary M. Miller; the homes of A. M. Cadien and P. L. Runkle; a double house for A. Hancock and many others.

On the 15th of May, 1889, Mr. Josenhans was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Parsons, who was born in Sivas, Asia Minor, where her parents were missionaries at the time, but she was educated at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her father, Rev. Benjamin Parsons, was a native of New Jersey. His son, Henry Parsons, who was also born in Sivas, became a noted chemist and was connected with the agricultural department at Washington, D. C. Later he was a professor in the university at Ann Arbor. Charles Parsons, another son, is editor of the *Pharmaceutical Era* of New York, published by D. O. Haynes, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who was a classmate of our subject while in college. Mr. and Mrs. Josenhans have two children, Sarah Charlotte and Margaret Parsons.

Mr. Josenhans and his family hold membership in the Plymouth Congregational church and they have a wide acquaintance throughout the city. Theirs is a beautiful and attractive home which is the center of many pleasing social functions. In politics Mr. Josenhans is a republican, supporting the candidates best qualified for office at local elections, however. He was appointed by Mayor Cotterill in February, 1914, as superintendent of buildings and reappointed by Mayor Hiram C. Gill at the expiration of his term under Mayor Cotterill. The only other public position he has ever filled has been that of building inspector. In his career he has forged steadily to the front. He has not been actuated by the spirit of vaulting ambition, neither has he been afraid to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way. His native and acquired ability and the sterling traits of his character have brought him into prominent relations with a profession which has had much to do with making Seattle the beautiful coast city that it is today.

JAMES VAN ALLEN SMITH.

James Van Allen Smith, cashier for the Northwest Trust & Safe Deposit Company, doing a general banking, safe deposit and trust business in Seattle, was born July 11, 1872, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. His father, Eben Smith, was born at Penn Yan, New York, December 20, 1832, and was a graduate of Hamilton College of Clinton, New York, in which institution he studied law. On the 2d of April, 1861, he wedded Carrie Burr, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where they resided until October, 1882, when they removed to Seattle with their family, numbering five sons and a daughter. The father died April 6, 1906, after a residence of almost a quarter of a century in the northwest, and the mother passed away on the 15th of January, 1914.

In the public schools of his native city and of Seattle James Van Alen Smith pursued his education, being graduated from the Seattle high school with the class of 1889. In October of the same year he made his initial step in the business world as messenger in the Puget Sound National Bank and by industry and fidelity worked his way upward through the different clerical positions of the bank to that of paying teller. He resigned in 1902 to accept the position of cashier with the Northwest Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of which he has become one of the principal stockholders. In that position he has since worked untiringly for the interests of the institution, bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control. His obliging manner, his efforts to accommodate his patrons when it can be done without hazarding the interests of others, have made him a popular official and one whose labors have been of the utmost benefit to the company.

On the 2d of April, 1897, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Ellen B. Hubbard, a daughter of Fred W. Hubbard, formerly of Middletown, Connecticut. She was graduated with honors from the Washington State University in the class of 1895. Two children were born to them, Sherwood Hubbard and Gertrude Burwell, but the family circle was broken by the hand of death, the mother passing away as the result of tuberculosis April 26, 1902.

Mr. Smith is a member of Plymouth Congregational church, in which he is filling the office of treasurer, and in its work he takes an active and helpful interest. He is treasurer of the anti-tuberculosis league and chairman of the Red Cross Seal committee. He is thus taking a deep interest in one of the vital problems which confront the country today and he cooperates in various plans and measures which are of direct benefit to his city. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum. His political allegiance was given to the republican party until the organization of the progressive party, since which time he has been identified with the latter. He believes that an advance step should be taken in politics just as in other walks of life and feels that he is giving his allegiance where strenuous effort is being put forth to purify and improve political conditions and thus advance the interests of the nation.

PERRY POLSON.

Perry Polson, president of the Polson Implement Company of Seattle, was born at Halmstad, Sweden, on the 8th of July, 1854, a son of Olof and Gunilla (Mattison) Polson, both of whom were natives of the province of Halland, Sweden. There they were reared, educated and married and in 1867, with their family of seven children, they emigrated to the new world, settling in Iowa, where they lived for four years. In 1871 they became residents of Washington territory, bringing with them their family, then numbering eight children. Another child was born in this state, making in all five sons and four daughters.

Perry Polson acquired his education in the common and public schools of Sweden and of the United States. When attending school in his native land, between the ages of ten and thirteen years, one hour of each day was devoted to carrying a wooden gun for drill and gymnastic outdoor exercises. He was born and reared upon a farm, having the usual experiences that come to the farm-bred boy. At the age of twenty years he engaged in gold mining and in lumbering, devoting three years to that work for the firm of Meacham & Nason at Barkerville and in adjacent towns in British Columbia. In 1878 he turned to the Puget Sound country and engaged in farming near La Conner, where he continued until the fall of 1881, since which time he has been engaged in the hardware and farm machinery business. In 1886 he organized the present firm operating under the name of the Polson Implement Company of Seattle and the business has grown to extensive proportions, with branches in Portland, Oregon, and Spokane and La Conner, Washington. Its ramifying branches now cover a wide territory and it is one of the important commercial concerns of the northwest. In 1905 he organized the Polson Realty Company of Seattle and has always been president and manager of both corporations. In addition to his other interests he is a director and the vice president of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle.

On the 10th of March, 1881, in Seattle, Mr. Polson was married to Miss Kate H. Hinckley, a daughter of Jacob Carr and Margaret (Dunn) Hinckley, of Shasta City, Cali-

fornia. Her father was born in Belleville, Illinois, and was a brother of T. D. Hinckley, of Seattle. He became editor and proprietor of a newspaper in Shasta City, but was a lawyer by profession and at one time served as judge of the superior court of Shasta county. His wife was born in Dublin, Ireland. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Polson are: Olof Hinckley, now secretary of the Polson Implement Company; Minnie Elizabeth, secretary of the Polson Realty Company; Helen Gertrude, the wife of Royden J. Gibson, book-keeper for the Polson Implement Company; and Harold Leonard, who is attending the Queen Anne high school.

Mr. Polson is a republican and voted for William Howard Taft both in 1908 and in 1912. He is a protectionist and also a believer in liberal immigration laws. He has held minor offices, such as road supervisor and school director, and while in La Conner, Washington, was also a member of the city council and mayor. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the United Workmen and is also identified with the Rainier and Arctic Clubs. He is also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and president of the Seattle Merchants' Association, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a close student of business situations, is a farsighted and sagacious man, and in handling important public problems brings to bear sound judgment, combined with the deepest interest in those projects which are basic elements in a city's growth.

A. EDWARD GERHARDT, M. D.

Thorough preparatory training and hospital experience as an interne qualified Dr. A. Edward Gerhardt for the practice of his profession in Seattle, where he has made a specialty of surgery. He was born in Fayette county, Illinois, October 1, 1882, a son of Julius and Caroline (Berg) Gerhardt. The father was born in Germany and during his very early boyhood was brought by his parents to the United States, the family settling in Fayette county, Illinois, where, after arriving at years of maturity, Julius Gerhardt turned his attention to farming, which he followed throughout his remaining days, passing away in 1886.

His son, Dr. A. Edward Gerhardt, obtained his early education in private schools and in 1905, when a young man of twenty-two years, he went to Chicago, where he became a student in the medical department of Northwestern University. He completed the full four years' course and was graduated in 1909, his high standing in his class securing him appointment to the position of interne in St. Luke's Hospital at Chicago, with which he was thus associated for two years. On the expiration of that period, or in 1911, he arrived in Seattle, where he has practiced continuously since. He is particularly skillful in the field of surgery, having comprehensive knowledge of anatomy, the component parts of the human body and the onslaughts made upon it by disease.

On the 17th of July, 1912, Dr. Gerhardt was married in Kirkland, Washington, to Miss Elizabeth Walsh. He is a republican in his political views and his military experience came to him through service as a first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army. Along strictly professional lines his connection is with the King County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and he also belongs to the Seattle Surgical Club. His contemporaries recognize his skill in his profession and his ability is further attested by the liberal patronage accorded him.

JOHN C. REDWARD.

Many monuments to the skill and ability of John C. Redward as a builder are yet to be seen in Seattle and indicate that he stood in the foremost rank of those who are accorded important public contracts. He was a native of London, England, born in 1848, and in the world's metropolis learned the carpenter's trade. The year 1873 witnessed his arrival in Chicago and in 1875 he became a resident of San Francisco. He also lived at Portland, Oregon, for a time before removing to Seattle in 1882, after which as a contractor and

builder he was prominently identified with the business interests of this city. The excellence of his work, his thorough understanding of the scientific principles underlying construction and his reliability in carrying out all business transactions brought to him almost immediate success. He built the Bank of O'Connor at O'Connor, Washington, the marine barracks at Bremerton, did all of the work at Port Orchard and built the power houses at Snoqualmie Falls. In Seattle he erected the Arlington Hotel, the Snoqualmie Hotel, the Hussey building, the Schwabachen building and many other of the prominent structures of the city, including most of the large municipal buildings which were erected during his time. In a word, he was one of the foremost contractors of Seattle.

In Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Redward was married to Miss Emily Pryor, a native of that city, and they became the parents of four children: Mrs. Elizabeth Ahlers; Will Pryor, the famous violinist; and Nellie and Charles, both of Seattle. The family circle was severed by the hand of death on the 10th of January, 1915, when the husband and father passed away. His loss was deeply felt in many connections, for he had been a valued member of the Builders Association, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained high rank, becoming a Mystic Shriner. He also belonged to the Christian Science church. In his political belief he was a republican and for one term served as a member of the city council of Seattle, but always preferred that his public duties should be done as a private citizen. He had great faith in the city and cooperated in many ways in its upbuilding and development, both along the line of his chosen vocation and in other ways, standing at all times for progress, improvement and right.

WILLIAM J. CHISHOLM.

Throughout his entire life William J. Chisholm has been identified with the lumber industry and is now vice president and general manager of the Merrill & Ring Lumber Company of Seattle. Of Canadian birth, his natal day being March 30, 1857, he is a son of James and Harriet (Barnum) Chisholm, the former a native of Scotland. Their family numbered two sons, who were born in Toronto, Ontario. William J. Chisholm acquired his early education in the schools of Canada but in 1868, when he was eleven years of age, the family removed to Saginaw, Michigan, where he continued his education as a public-school student. When a youth of sixteen, however, he started out in the business world, securing employment in a shingle mill, and since that time he has been continuously identified with the lumber industry. Thirty-five years ago he began work for the Merrill Ring Company, Incorporated, then of Saginaw, Michigan, and as the years passed he did all kinds of work in the woods and in the mills. In fact he became acquainted with all branches of the business in the states of Minnesota, Michigan and Washington, where the company operated. In 1907 he arrived in Seattle, when the present office was established, and became general manager and vice president at this point and also one of the stockholders in the business. There is no phase of the lumber trade with which he is not thoroughly acquainted and he is thus able to carefully and wisely direct the interests of the house. His sagacity is keen, his judgment is sound and his enterprise unflinching, and because of the possession of these qualities he is winning substantial success.

In 1889, in Saginaw, Michigan, Mr. Chisholm was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary McPeak, a daughter of Richard McPeak and a representative of an old Saginaw family. To them have been born two daughters, Margaret and Blanche. The family residence is at No. 2712 Harvard avenue, north. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, while in political belief Mr. Chisholm is a republican. In Masonic circles he has attained high rank, having taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and become a Mystic Shriner in Seattle. He also has membership in the Elks lodge at Duluth, while in club relations he is identified with the Cascade Club of Everett, the Metropolitan and the Lumbermen's Clubs of Seattle. He is a man of broad and liberal views, unaffected and unassuming in manner but possessing many sterling traits of character, as his fellow citizens attest. He belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is

used not alone for their own benefit; he also advances the general good and promotes public prosperity by his ably managed individual interests, thus placing this section of the country on a par with the older east. He has excellent ability as an organizer, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. This enables him to conquer obstacles which deter many a man and has been one of the salient features in his success.

FRANK PRICE GARDNER, M. D.

Frank Price Gardner, engaged in the practice of medicine at Seattle, is a native of Pennsylvania, born November 7, 1868. His father, James H. Gardner, also born in the Keystone state, died in 1893, at the age of sixty-five years. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Kearns and was also a native of Pennsylvania, died in June, 1915, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, having survived her husband for more than two decades.

Dr. Gardner has been most liberally educated. He attended the schools of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York and is a graduate of the University of Western Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania and the Polyclinic University of New York, being thus most liberally prepared for onerous professional duties. He practiced at Clarion, Pennsylvania, for four years, making his initial step in the profession at that place, and later he engaged in the private practice of medicine in New York. For a time he was associated with John Wyeth and upon leaving the east in 1901 came direct to Seattle, opening an office in the Mutual Life building, where he remained until the Cobb building was completed. In the latter he now maintains well equipped and appointed offices and his practice has grown to substantial and gratifying proportions.

In Seattle Dr. Gardner was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Kahle, a native of Pennsylvania. She is a graduate of the Mount Union, Overland and Clarion normal schools. Dr. Gardner is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., of Seattle; Chapter No. 19, R. A. M.; Seattle Council, No. 6, R. & S. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and has taken all of the degrees of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second. He is likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine and is widely and favorably known in Masonic circles. He is loyal to the teachings of the craft and its purposes and he is, moreover, regarded most favorably in his profession by his colleagues and contemporaries as well as by those who give him their professional patronage.

JOHN FORTUNE.

John Fortune, successfully conducting business as the president of the Fortune Transfer Company, Incorporated, was born in Seaforth, Ontario, Canada, and in that place pursued his education while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Robert and Margaret (Tully) Fortune, the former a native of Ireland. His residence in Seattle dates from 1903. He established his present business during the wide-spread financial panic and with practically no capital, but from a humble beginning has worked his way steadily upward and in 1905 the Fortune Transfer Company, Incorporated, was organized. It was not incorporated, however, until 1913, at which time Mr. Fortune became the president, with A. J. McMahon secretary and treasurer. In 1915 the latter sold his interest to B. J. O'Reilly and these gentlemen are now members of the firm. They conduct a general transfer business, catering largely to eastern business, and are as well distributors to jobbers. When the business was started Mr. Fortune had but one horse and the rig was driven by his brother. They now utilize six teams and three auto trucks and employ from twenty to twenty-five men—a fact indicative of the steady growth and success of the business.

Mr. Fortune was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Shea, a native of Seattle, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Dan, whose natal day was May 11,

1908; Evelyn, whose birth occurred December 29, 1909; John, born March 7, 1911; and Donald, born June 25, 1913. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Fortune is also a member of the Knights of Columbus. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is a believer in its principles but does not seek nor desire office. He is interested, however, in Seattle's upbuilding and accordingly endorses many plans relative to the city's benefit and improvement. He has become widely known during the period of his residence here and is thoroughly satisfied with Seattle in that he had found here the opportunities which have led to substantial success.

B. J. O'REILLY.

B. J. O'Reilly, secretary and treasurer of the Fortune Transfer Company, Incorporated, was born in Ayton, Ontario, Canada, June 4, 1885, and pursued his education in La Salle University of Toronto, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. He devoted five years in early manhood to stenographic work and bookkeeping and upon removing to North Dakota followed court reporting for a year. He afterward became connected with the wholesale grocery business and later went upon the road as a traveling salesman for Nash Brothers of Grand Forks, North Dakota, whom he represented for two years. He afterward filled a position with the Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis, being thus connected with the flour trade, and in 1911 he came west to the coast with Seattle as his destination. Here he represented the Bozeman Milling Company of Bozeman, Montana, and is still connected with that business, traveling over Oregon and Washington, with Seattle as his headquarters, also making his home in this city. In 1915 he purchased the interest of A. J. McMahon in the Fortune Transfer Company and thus entered into partnership with John Fortune, who was the founder and promoter of the business. They do a large transfer business, utilizing six teams and three auto trucks and furnishing employment to from twenty to twenty-five men.

Mr. O'Reilly was married to Miss Anna E. Donahue, a native of Minnesota. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 92, of Seattle, and with the Knights of Columbus, a fact which indicates his connection with the Catholic church. In politics he is a Wilson democrat, greatly admiring the policy and attitude of the president and seeking to secure the success of the principles for which he stands.

JUDGE HIRAM ELWOOD HADLEY.

Judge Hiram Elwood Hadley, former chief justice of the Washington supreme court and now an active practitioner at the bar of Seattle, was born January 16, 1854, at Sylvania, Indiana, and is descended from Quaker ancestors who settled in Pennsylvania at an early period in the colonization of the new world. Later a removal was made to North Carolina, thence to Ohio and afterward to Indiana. The parents of Judge Hadley were Jonathan and Martha (McCoy) Hadley, both of whom were natives of Indiana, where the father followed the occupation of farming. He was also active in settling up estates and was a man in whom the public had marked confidence and one who never in the slightest degree betrayed a trust. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

Their son, Hiram Elwood Hadley, began his education in the Rush Creek school, a Quaker school situated just at the outskirts of his native town of Sylvania. He afterward attended the Bloomingdale Academy at Bloomingdale, Indiana, and later the Earlham College, also a Quaker institution, at Richmond, Indiana, remaining there to the junior year. In 1908 that institution conferred upon him the honorary LL. D. degree. He left Earlham to enter the Union College of Law in Chicago, which was then the law department of the old Chicago University and of the Northwestern University but is now the law department only of the latter. He was graduated therefrom with the class of 1877 and



Hiram E. Hadley



located for practice in the same year at Bloomington, Illinois, where he remained until 1881. He then removed to Rockville, in Parke county, Indiana, his native county, there continuing in active practice until 1889, which was the year of his arrival in the Sound country. He took up his abode at Bellingham Bay, Washington, where he engaged in active practice until January, 1897, when he entered upon his duties as judge of the superior court. In 1891 he became a partner in the firm of Dorr, Hadley & Hadley, his associates being Charles W. Dorr and Lin H. Hadley, the latter being his brother, with whom he had formerly been in partnership. This connection was maintained until Judge Hadley retired to go upon the superior court bench. The law firm was recognized as one of the strongest and ablest in northern Washington. During the course of the partnership Mr. Dorr was a member of the state senate during the sessions of 1895 and 1897. He was one of Washington's strong men, his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his ability to accurately apply its principles making him one of the foremost lawyers of the west. In 1900 he went to San Francisco as general counsel for the Alaska Packers Association and there remained until Judge Hadley retired from the bench, when he came to Seattle and the old partnership relation between them was resumed. The third member of the old firm, Lin H. Hadley, continued the practice of law at Bellingham until 1914, when he was elected to congress from the second district of Washington and still holds that position.

It was in 1896 that Hiram E. Hadley was elected superior judge for a term of four years and in 1900 he was reelected. At his first election, as the nominee of the republican party, he was opposed by one who was made the candidate of the democratic, populist and fusionist parties. There was a revulsion of opinion in his favor during his first term, so that in 1900 all those who opposed his nomination voted for him and he easily won the office. He served during his second term until March, 1901, when the supreme court was relieved of its work, the legislature passing a law giving the governor power to appoint two more judges from the dominant political parties, which he did. Judge White was appointed from the democratic party, while Judge Hadley was the republican appointee. In the fall of 1902 he was nominated by the republicans as the successor of Judge Reavis and entered upon a six years' term which began in January, 1903, and extended until January, 1909. In January, 1907, he became chief justice of the supreme court of the state and continued in that position of honor and responsibility to the close of his term. It is generally known by the bar of the state that Judge Hadley voluntarily retired, preferring to resume the private practice of law. He then came to Seattle, where he entered into partnership with his former Bellingham associate, Senator Charles W. Dorr, who is now deceased. At the time when Judge Hadley left the supreme court bench he was also joined by his son, Clyde M. Hadley, who had been graduated from the Washington Law School. A year later Frederick W. Dorr, son of Charles W. Dorr, also a graduate of the law school, was admitted to the firm after the death of his father.

On the 16th of January, 1879, at Bloomingdale, Indiana, Judge Hadley was married to Miss Martha Musgrave, a daughter of John and Catherine Musgrave, who was born at Hutsonville, Illinois. Her people resided in Indiana, where her father engaged in farming and was also an extensive dealer in live stock. Both parents, however, are now deceased. Judge and Mrs. Hadley have become parents of five children, to whom they have given liberal educational opportunities. The three sons are graduates of Stanford University and the daughters were educated in the University of Washington. The eldest son, Roy O., who was married in San Francisco to Miss Bertha Shaw of that city, resides on Queen Ann Hill of Seattle and has two children, Elsie Jane and William Hiram. Roy O. Hadley is assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle. Clyde M., as previously stated, his father's law partner, married Edna Trueblood, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they reside at the Palisades on Lake Washington in Seattle. They have one daughter, Katharine Trueblood. Earl J., who is now connected with the Evening Sun of New York, in which city he resides, was there married to Jean Disbrow and they have a daughter, Phyllis. Inez is well known in literary circles, devoting her time to writing. Katharine is the wife of Bruce M. Farris, a lumber merchant of Bellingham, Washington, and they have a daughter, Louise.

In politics Judge Hadley has been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He was secretary of the Young Men's Garfield Club back in Bloom-

ington, Illinois, in the old days and he has always been a stalwart champion of party principles. It was also while he was residing in Bloomington that he was made a Mason in 1881. It was because of his marked admiration for Garfield, who was a Mason, that he decided to join the order and also because he learned that the fraternity never solicited membership. He has proven an exemplary representative of the craft, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and he has held the position of presiding officer in all of the different bodies with which is affiliated. He is now president of the Seattle Bar Association. He belongs as well to the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle and to the Arctic Club, while his religious belief is evidenced in his membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as elder. His career reflects credit and honor upon the state which has honored him with election to its highest judicial office. He has remained continuously a resident of Washington for twenty-seven years, during which period he has upheld the legal and political status of the commonwealth and contributed to the advancement of the state along intellectual and moral lines. Never content to choose the second best in anything and actuated at all times by high purpose and creditable ambition, he has worked as earnestly for the benefit of his city and state as for his individual interests and, not seeking honor but simply endeavoring to do his duty, honors have yet been multiplied to him and prosperity has followed his undertakings.

DANIEL BERTRAND TREFETHEN.

Daniel Bertrand Trefethen, a member of the law firm of Trefethen, Grinstead & Laube of Seattle, was born December 28, 1878, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, his parents being Daniel H. and Annie (Walker) Trefethen, whose ancestors settled in Maine in 1720. He acquired a public-school education in his native city and afterward entered Amherst College, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a member of the class of 1898. Afterward he matriculated in the Harvard Law School and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon graduation with the class of 1901.

On the 1st of November, 1901, Mr. Trefethen arrived in Seattle and was admitted to practice before the Washington supreme court, the United States circuit courts and the United States circuit court of appeals in January, 1902. He became associated in law practice with Ira Bronson, the partnership continuing until 1908, after which he formed a law partnership with Loren Grinstead under the firm name of Trefethen & Grinstead, with offices at 314-319 Colman building. This relation was maintained until July, 1915, when William T. Laube was admitted to the partnership, and the firm occupies a prominent position at the Seattle bar. Mr. Trefethen enjoys the highest respect of the lawyers of Seattle because of his ability and his close conformity to the highest standard of professional ethics. He is a prominent and popular member of the Seattle Bar Association, has been a member of the board of trustees and chairman of its membership committee and at the present writing is chairman of the entertainment committee. Aside from his connection with the bar he has important business interests, being president of the Cannel Coal Company of Washington, president of the Loa Company and president of the Treken Investment Company.

He has had much to do with Seattle's improvement and progress along various lines and since 1908 has served as a member of the library board, filling that position under the administrations of Mayors Miller, Gill, Dilling and Cotterill. At the present time he is president of the library board and has done much to improve this public institution. His political allegiance is given the republican party, and he has served as president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle, while since 1901 he has been a participant in every state and King county republican convention.

On the 21st of September, 1906, in Waverly, Massachusetts, Mr. Trefethen was married to Miss Anna Gertrude Annable, whose family settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, early in the seventeenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Trefethen have two children: Daniel, six years of age; and Everett Annable, two years' old.

Fraternally Mr. Trefethen is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Arcana

Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M. He is also past commander-in-chief of Lawson Consistory No. 1, and knight commander of the court of honor, Scottish Rite Masons. He belongs to Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and is past illustrious potentate of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also most puissant sovereign of St. Alban's Conclave, No. 18, of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In club circles, too, he is prominent and popular, holding membership in the University, Rainier, College and Seattle Athletic Clubs.

O. B. WILLIAMS.

Industrial activity of Seattle finds a well known representative in O. B. Williams, who is today controlling a business of extensive proportions as a manufacturer of sash and doors. All days in his business experience have not been equally bright, but he has never allowed difficulties and failure to dishearten him, but with resolute spirit has recognized the fact that each day holds its opportunity and that advancement goes hand in hand with energy, enterprise and determination. He was born in Plymouth, Michigan, July 19, 1870, a son of Hopkins and Emogene (Bulis) Williams. The father, a native of Wales, came to America in early life and served as a private of the Union army in the Civil war. He died in October, 1914, at Plymouth, Michigan, where his widow still resides.

In the common schools of his native town O. B. Williams pursued his education and in his youthful days worked with his father on the farm, but at the age of fourteen years he ran away from home and spent sixteen months in the employ of another farmer. During that period he carefully saved his earnings and was thereby enabled to reach Tacoma in 1887. His life in his business experiences has been a strenuous one, but he early learned the eternal principle that industry wins and industry became his beacon light. After reaching Tacoma he shovelled sawdust under a mill and later engaged in piling lumber. He afterward spent a year and a half in the employ of a glazier, cutting glass and setting big windows. Subsequently he conducted business on his own account in setting large glass windows for the mills, in which way he made about ten dollars per day. In 1889 he established a store in Fairhaven and purchased a lot for forty-four hundred dollars, erecting thereon a store building. The west was then in a boom era and eleven years afterward the lot was sold for twelve dollars. In 1894-95 he engaged in placer mining in the Big Bend country north of Revelstoke, British Columbia, and made a very decent fortune, but traveled extensively in search of other profitable business ventures and lost much that he had. He sold his interest in his mining claim for one hundred and fifty dollars and in 1895 came to Seattle practically empty handed. Afterward he went to Rossland, British Columbia, and made a fortune in the contracting business, but afterward again suffered heavy losses. He returned to Seattle in 1902, at which time his capital consisted of one hundred and fifty dollars, which he invested in a stock of sash, doors and glass and opened a store. He feared that he had made a mistake in this venture, but put an advertisement in the newspaper, quoting honest prices, and the next day sold out his entire stock. He at once restocked his establishment and, continuing in the business of dealing in paints, glass, sash and doors, he prospered. The business has grown steadily and his holdings now amount to more than two hundred thousand dollars, clear of all indebtedness, and include a three-story cement building on his own ground on First Avenue, South, with more than one acre of floor space in the building. His property also includes a big sash and door factory in South Seattle, one of the largest in the city, covering an acre of ground. He moved into his present business quarters at No. 1943 First Avenue, South, in July, 1911. As the years have passed his business has grown along substantial lines and the results have been most gratifying.

Mr. Williams was married in Seattle to Miss Hannah Totten, a daughter of Benjamin Totten, a farmer of Ventura, California, and they have a son, Lloyd. In his political views Mr. Williams is a republican and has been somewhat active in party politics in city elections. He is a Mason, belonging to Arcana lodge, and in club circles he is well known, holding membership in the Arctic, the Erlington Golf and Country, the Automobile and the Seattle Yacht Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. He makes his business his chief interest, how-

ever, and, while he has met conditions that would have utterly discouraged a man of less resolute spirit, he has worked his way upward, nor has his path been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. Integrity and enterprise characterize him in all of his industrial and commercial undertakings and his success is the merited reward of his persistent, earnest labor.

LOVETT MORTIMER WOOD.

Lovett Mortimer Wood as editor of *The Trade Register* was the first man to impress upon the country the position of commercial supremacy which Seattle holds in relation to the Pacific northwest. He was widely and favorably known in business circles of the country and in 1911 his knowledge of commercial conditions, his power of recognizing business opportunities and his ability to deal with people gained him the appointment by the federal government as commercial agent with the duty of investigating trade conditions in eastern countries with a view of securing closer business relations between the United States and those nations. As the oriental trade is becoming more and more important to this country the value of his work in that connection is becoming increasingly apparent. Following his return from his trip as government agent he organized the Turner-Wood Company, an international trading and brokerage concern, and it was while he was in Shanghai, China, on business, that his demise occurred on the 10th of January, 1914.

Mr. Wood was born February 25, 1858, at Albert, Albert county, New Brunswick, Canada, and there grew to manhood. After attending the common schools at Albert he entered the Mount Allison Academy at Sackville, New Brunswick, where he further prepared for the practical and responsible duties of life. In early manhood he established *The Maple Leaf*, a weekly newspaper, published at Albert, but eight years later was compelled to dispose of that journal and come west on account of his health. In 1889 he located in Seattle, which city remained his home until his demise. For a few years he worked on the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and was later connected with the *Telegraph* but in January, 1893, he founded *The Trade Register* and in July, 1898, he established the printing business conducted in connection with that paper and controlled both properties until his demise, although during the last three years of his life other interests prevented his taking an active part in the management of those enterprises. It has been said of him that as an editor he was a fearless advocate of what he believed to be right and an equally fearless opponent of that which he believed to be wrong. He did not hesitate to condemn business practices and trade theories, however popular they might be and however powerful might be their advocates, when he was convinced that such practices or theories were contrary to the permanent interests of legitimate business or the public. He held that the fundamental interests of the public were of paramount importance at all times, and that the permanent interests of every legitimate business factor were identical with those of the public. He earnestly endeavored to solve trade problems on their merits as they arose in a manner that would be fair to every business factor concerned and the general public, and he worked for harmonious cooperation among all legitimate interests engaged in transacting the lawful business of the community.

Mr. Wood was at all times intensely interested in the commercial and industrial expansion of Seattle and it is recognized that *The Trade Register* under his editorship was the means of first gaining country-wide recognition of the importance of Seattle as a commercial center. He kept fully in touch with the various business and industrial concerns of this section and was thoroughly informed as to trade conditions. In 1911 the federal government appointed him a commercial agent and he was sent to the orient to determine what might be done to secure a larger trade between the eastern nations and the United States. He made a thorough study of conditions in their relation to the manufacturers and exporters of the United States and after his return to this country early in February, 1912, he visited the principal cities of the country and addressed many commercial bodies on the situation. He was so favorably impressed with the possibilities of trade development between the United States and the orient that he joined W. E. Turner in the organization of the



Lovett M. Wood



Turner-Wood Company, an international trading and brokerage concern. Mr. Turner assumed charge of the business in this country with headquarters in Seattle, and Mr. Wood went to Shanghai, China, to manage the affairs of the company in the east. He left Seattle on the 25th of February, 1913, and in less than a year thereafter, on the 10th of January, 1914, his demise occurred. Although he was not permitted to accomplish all that he might have done in bringing about closer commercial relations between the United States and the orient he did much along that line, and his work was especially important in that it impressed upon other business men of this country the great opportunities for increased trade with the east.

Mr. Wood was married in 1878 to Miss Ella E. Starrett, who survives him, as does their daughter, Mrs. William R. Saunders. Mr. Wood was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., had taken the Scottish Rite degrees and was identified with Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Seattle. He was also a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W.; and of Seattle Council, No. 82, U. C. T. He was president of the first Press Club established in Seattle and was one of its most loyal supporters when its members were but few and its meetings irregular. When the Seattle Press Club grew strong enough to have a home of its own he was made one of the first trustees of the club and continued in that office until he was called abroad. He was also a member of the Washington State Press Association. The breadth of his interests is further indicated by his membership in the National Geographic Society.

In all that Mr. Wood did his work was of a high order and his foresight and initiative enabled him to accomplish a great deal in promoting the business and industrial development of Seattle and the Puget Sound country. He was respected for what he achieved and those who knew him personally esteemed him as well for what he was, as in all relations of life he measured up to high standards of manhood.

ALFRED THURLOW.

Alfred Thurlow was well known as a shipbuilder of Seattle for many years. He cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of the city, arriving in 1872, when Seattle was yet a village of comparatively little industrial importance. He made his way to the northwest from Peoria, Illinois, in which state he had lived for more than two decades. He was, however, a native of England, his birth having occurred in London in 1828. There he remained to the age of about eighteen years, when about 1846 he crossed the Atlantic and made his way into the interior of the country, settling at Peoria, where he engaged in the confectionery and fancy goods business for several years. On leaving the middle west he traveled by rail to California and thence northward to Seattle, where he arrived on the 28th of May, 1872. He remained for two months, but as he found no business opportunities here he went to Whatcom. Later he returned but finally settled just across from Blaine, where he continued until 1880. He engaged in boat building in that district and also conducted a hotel. In the meantime incoming settlers were creating a change in business conditions at Seattle and he returned to this city, where he continued in the boat-building business on his own account for two or three years. He then formed a partnership with Walter Harmon and together they opened a shop on the water front, where they continued until the railroad interfered with their business. They then closed their shop, but Mr. Thurlow continued to do work along the same line. He built many metallic life boats, also tug boats and other craft, but at length an accident caused him to retire from active life. The last work that he did was at Bremerton, where he occupied a position for some time.

Ere leaving Peoria Mr. Thurlow was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah B. Whiffin, a native of England, and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter: Alfred Eugene, who is connected with the Enterprise Brass foundry of Seattle; Ernest M., of Seattle; Horace James, also of this city; and Mable V., the wife of Walter F. Clough, also of Seattle.

The death of Mr. Thurlow occurred August 4, 1910, when he had reached the ripe old age of eighty-two years. He attended the Congregational church and for fifty-five years was a loyal member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He lived to see great changes

in the northwest and he had much faith in Seattle and its future, realizing that its advantageous situation must eventually receive recognition and bring about an increase in trade relations. His life was one of industry and unfaltering enterprise and he became prominently known among those who for many years were connected with shipbuilding interests. He possessed sterling traits of character and his salient characteristics were such as gained for him the warm and enduring regard of those with whom he was associated.

ROWE FRANCE, M. E., M. D.

Dr. Rowe France, engaged in medical practice in Seattle, was born in Cobleskill, New York, July 11, 1875, a son of Augustus S. and Lurena (Rowe) France. The France family was established in America by Sebastian France (or Frantz), who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1732, and landed in New York in 1753, there passing away in 1805. He came to the United States with his wife, Anna Fritz, who was born in Wurtemberg in 1733, and died in New York in 1816. Sebastian Frantz and his son Jacob, born in New York, July 17, 1760, were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war and were leading and active men of their state, being prominently mentioned in the history of New York. The village of Frances Corners, now Mineral Springs, was named in their honor. Christopher France, son of Jacob France, was born in New York in 1798 and was the first inventor of implements and a process of gumming saws. Augustus S. France, possessing much of the inventive genius that has characterized different members of the family, became the inventor of the wire bale tie, now marketed by the American Steel & Wire Company and found on every bale of hay. This invention has superseded every other of like character in the world. His wife, Lurena Rowe, was descended from General Sackett, of Sackett's Harbor, New York, on Lake Ontario. Dr. France is of the sixth generation of the France family in America. There flows in his veins a strain of Scotch blood, being from the Hamiltons of Scotland, and another strain from the Huguenots—these on the maternal side.

After acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools of New York, Dr. France started out in the world at the age of fourteen and has since had no other home than that which he has provided through his own efforts. He earned the funds which enabled him to continue his education. He never borrowed money to aid him in work nor had any given to him, but ambition prompted his efforts and he secured an educational training that would well fit him for life's responsibilities and duties. In 1896 he was graduated from the Marine Institute with the degree of M. E. and later prepared for other professional activities as a student in the medical department of the University of Vermont, which conferred upon him his professional degree of M. D. in 1904. Upon examination he was awarded certificates allowing him to practice medicine and surgery in the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Washington and California. By service and examination he was awarded a certificate by the United States government as chief engineer of ocean steam vessels, unlimited; also another certificate as chief engineer, unlimited, of vessels of gas, electric, fluid, etc.; and a certificate as master and pilot, limited. His early life was devoted to marine engineering and he is now an honorary member of the Marine Engineers' Association, the Society of Marine Engineers and the Universal Craftsman Council of Engineers. His official service in connection with that profession covered duty as chief engineer in the United States army transport service, chief engineer of the United States submarine mine planter service, and engineer, officer and lieutenant in the preliminary organization of the Washington Naval Militia. Determining, however, to enter upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he qualified for that calling, which he now follows, being accorded an extensive practice which places him in a prominent position among the able representatives of the profession in Seattle. He belongs to the State Medical Society, the King County Medical Society and the North End Medical Society and he has taken post-graduate work in Canada and in New York. He is constantly striving to broaden his knowledge and promote his efficiency and broad reading, study and investigation are advancing him far to the front. He has been a member of the police pension medical board of Seattle since 1914. He had previously served from 1908 until 1911 as examining

physician of the royal Italian consular service and from 1911 until 1913, inclusive, as physician and surgeon for the United States federal prisoners of Seattle. He is also accorded a large private practice, to which his ability well entitles him. In addition to his professional interests he has real estate, mortgage and mining interests and his investments have been judiciously made.

Dr. France was married in Whitehall, New York, on the 14th of March, 1899, to Miss Katherine Agnes Mansfield, a daughter of John Mansfield, and a lineal descendant of the Mansfield family of England. Of this union there is one daughter, Georgia A., who was born in Seattle, February 22, 1912.

Dr. France gives his political allegiance to the republican party and belongs to the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle and also to the Municipal League. He is identified with the Delta Mu, one of the fraternities of the University of Vermont, and he is a life member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M., and Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., of Seattle; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; the United Artisans; and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the H. A. Club, of Burlington, Vermont, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. There is something stimulating in the history of such a man as Dr. France, who carved out for himself the path of opportunity—a path leading to success and distinction.

RAFAEL SARTORI.

Rafael Sartori, conducting an investment, mortgage and loan business and thus well known in financial circles of Seattle, was born in Switzerland in 1849. His father, James Sartori, was a contractor, who died several years ago. Rafael Sartori was the ninth in order of birth in a family of eleven children and, reared under the parental roof, he acquired a good education in Switzerland, pursuing a high school course there. In 1866 he arrived in California, then a youth of seventeen years, establishing his home in San Francisco, where he embarked in the milk business. In 1872 he removed to Nevada, where he became connected with mining interests, remaining in that state until 1878. In the latter year he returned to California, where he engaged in farming and dairying for more than a decade. In 1880, however, he came north to Seattle, where he turned his attention to merchandising and also engaged in dairy farming. Later, however, he sold out and has since figured in financial circles, conducting an investment, mortgage and loan business. He thoroughly understands the value of commercial paper and, in fact, has familiarized himself with every phase of the business, so that he is able to make judicious investments and place his loans where there is certainty of little risk.

In 1877 Mr. Sartori was married in Nevada to Miss Mary Scanlon. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and with the Knights of Pythias and he belongs also to the Arctic Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. In politics he is a republican, having voted the ticket since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has become well known in business circles of the city during the twenty-seven years of his residence here and at all times he has been found reliable, progressive and trustworthy. He has never regretted his determination to come to the new world to seek his fortune, for here opportunities have unfolded before him and with each forward step he has gained a broader outlook. He has wisely used his time and that he is now in a creditable business position is due entirely to his own efforts.

P. C. ELLSWORTH.

P. C. Ellsworth, banker and broker of Seattle, was born January 18, 1846, in the state of New York, and when he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools, he continued his education by an academic course in Auburn and in Moravia, New York. He then entered upon the study of law in the office and under the direction of Judge Bateman at Auburn and following a thorough course of preliminary reading he

was admitted to the bar in 1870. He afterward spent some time in mercantile pursuits, entering upon the active practice of his chosen profession in 1873 at Benton, Iowa, where he remained for about five years. In the fall of 1878 he removed to Nebraska, where he continued in the practice of law until April, 1879, when, on the occasion of the mining excitement at Leadville, Colorado, he removed to that place. He did not meet with the success that he anticipated there, however, and soon left Leadville for Buena Vista, where he resided for five years, being engaged in the private practice of law and also serving as city attorney and as county attorney at Buena Vista. He was likewise associate attorney of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad until it went into the hands of a receiver. In 1884 he left the middle west for the Pacific coast, removing to southern California. He there became an active factor in political circles and occupied the position of judge. In June, 1889, he arrived in Seattle and at once opened a law office in this city, where he continued to follow his profession until 1892, when he put aside his law practice to engage in business as a private banker and broker. He has since continued active in that field and his name is now an honored one in financial circles in the Sound country.

On the 8th of February, 1868, at Washington, D. C., Mr. Ellsworth was married to Miss Alice Gregory, and they became parents of two sons, one of whom, Gregory, died in 1892. The other son was for about ten years engaged in the publication of a paper called the Telegram at San Luis Obispo, California, and he now conducts an extensive job printing plant at that place. He lives in the old home which was occupied by the family there before their removal to Seattle.

Mr. Ellsworth has been a Mason since 1871 and has even been a loyal adherent of the teachings and tenets of the craft. He became identified with the Royal Arcanum in 1888, was connected with the Foresters for two years and with the Order of the Golden Shrine for a year. He is ever faithful to any cause which he espouses and has become widely recognized as a man of integrity, reliability and honor as well as of progressiveness and enterprise in business affairs.

CHARLES H. BAMBERG.

In a history of the building interests of Seattle the name of Charles H. Bamberg figures as one who was prominently and actively connected with the work of public building and improvement for a long period. He came to the northwest from Saginaw, Michigan, arriving in Seattle on the 6th of January, 1889. The family name, however, indicates his German nativity and ancestry, but he was only a year old when the family left the fatherland and sailed for the new world. Settlement was made in Michigan and his boyhood days were spent in that state. The opportunities of the growing west, however, attracted him and he arrived in Seattle a few months before the great fire which swept away the business section of the city. The excellence of his workmanship as a builder and his knowledge of methods of construction and the scientific principles which underlie the work won him almost immediate recognition in a growing patronage. He erected the first government building in the state of Washington, at Port Townsend, and in fact located that place. He also built the Masonic Temple there during the years 1900 and 1901. For three or four years he maintained his home at Port Townsend and then returned to Seattle. Throughout his entire life he engaged in the contracting business and he erected various office and store buildings in Seattle, including a number of the large structures of the city and also apartment buildings. He was a man of undaunted energy and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, allowing no obstacles or difficulties to bar his path. If he saw that one avenue of advancement was closed he sought out another path which would lead him to the desired goal.

On the 14th of August, 1892, at Saginaw, Michigan, Mr. Bamberg was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Dehmel, who was born in that state and continued her residence there until 1899. She then joined her husband in the west and is now well known in Seattle, her home being at No. 1515 East Republican street. There were two children born of that marriage, Lottie and Helen.

Mr. Bamberg passed away December 29, 1914, at the comparatively early age of fifty years, and deep regret was felt at his death, for he had many friends in the northwest. He was a prominent Mason, having taken the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He joined the order at Port Townsend and, advancing through its different branches, eventually became a Mystic Shriner, with membership in Nile Temple. He belonged also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while in trade relations he was connected with the Builders' Association and in religious faith with the German Lutheran church. He voted with the republican party and was ever well versed on the questions and issues of the day. To him it was just as much a duty to discharge the obligations of citizenship as to provide for his family. He believed in Seattle, was willing to link his interests with hers and at all times aided in the support of movements which would tend to promote her welfare. In his family he displayed the attractive qualities of a loving and devoted husband and father and in social relations was a most loyal and faithful friend.

O. CHARLES CHRISTMANN, M. D.

Dr. O. Charles Christmann, a practicing physician of Seattle, was born in Bay City, Michigan, September 2, 1882, his parents being J. and Emma Christmann. The father, a native of Germany, was born in 1856 and there pursued his education, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in the fatherland until 1874. In that year he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling in Ontario, where he engaged in blacksmithing for three years. He afterward removed to Bay City, Michigan, where he again worked at his trade in connection with a sawmill. He followed that pursuit until 1900, which year witnessed his removal to Seattle, and in the intervening period he has conducted blacksmithing in the employ of the Seattle, Renton & Southern Railroad, being an active representative of industrial interests here.

At the usual age Dr. Christmann became a pupil in the public schools of Bay City, Michigan, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school with the class of 1901. It was his desire to enter upon a professional career and he attended the University of Michigan, where he studied medicine, completing the course with the class of 1905. His high standing was indicated in his appointment to the position of interne in the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and during his year's service there he gained the broad, practical knowledge and experience which only hospital work can bring. In 1906 he made his way to Seattle, where he has since continued in general practice, making steady advance in a walk of life demanding strong intellectuality, keen sagacity, sound judgment and conscientious service.

In December, 1909, Dr. Christmann was united in marriage, in Seattle, to Mrs. Mary McAuley Gibson. They are Presbyterians in religious belief and Dr. Christmann is a republican in his political views. Fraternally he is connected with the Loyal Order of Moose. He prefers, however, to concentrate his attention largely upon his professional service and in addition to a large general practice he is now acting as examining surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad Company and as medical examiner and physician and surgeon for the Loyal Order of Moose.

LYMAN RALPH ANDREWS.

Lyman Ralph Andrews, the present assistant district engineer of Seattle, has been connected with the city engineering department since 1902 and his professional ability and the conscientious discharge of his duties have won him the confidence of his colleagues and superiors and of the general public. He is a native son of Seattle, his birth occurring on the corner of Fourth and Madison streets, the present site of the Lincoln Hotel, September 14, 1870, and his parents were Lyman Beach and Jane (Rowley) Andrews. The line of

ancestry is traced back to John and Mary Andrews, who emigrated from England to the new world, settling in Connecticut in 1640. The parents of our subject removed in 1859 from New York state to the Pacific coast and located in Napa, California. The following year the father came to Seattle and in 1861 the mother and children took up their residence in this city. The father discovered and located the Issaquah coal mines in 1863 and established the first real estate business in Seattle. He was well known and highly esteemed in the city during the early days of its history.

Lyman R. Andrews was educated in the Seattle public schools and in the State University of Washington. In 1892, upon leaving school, he began his engineering work and in 1893 and 1894 was deputy county surveyor of King county. He later went to San Francisco and was connected with a printing establishment there for about three years. In 1898 he took part in the great rush to the Klondike, but in 1899 returned to Seattle, where he has since resided continuously. In 1902 he entered the employ of the city engineering department and as his knowledge and ability have grown he has won promotion, being at present assistant district engineer. He understands thoroughly the principles underlying his work and is able to cope successfully with difficult engineering problems. He has invested heavily in Seattle real estate, especially in the Salmon Bay and Interbay districts, and has great faith in the future development of the city.

On the 8th of September, 1901, Mr. Andrews was married, in Seattle, to Henrietta E. Rehmke, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rehmke. Her father being accidentally killed in 1880, her mother afterward married Carl L. Beckman. Mrs. Andrews was born in this city, of which her parents were among the pioneer settlers, and the family is well known and highly respected. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have two children: Helen Henrietta, eleven years of age; and Winfield Rehmke, eight years old.

Mr. Andrews is independent in the exercise of his right of franchise and supports all movements calculated to advance the interests of good government and to aid in adapting our political machinery to the needs of the times. He is identified with the Pioneers Association and also with the Native Sons and Municipal League and does all in his power to further the development of Seattle along lines of material, moral and civic progress.

WATKINS P. LOCKWOOD.

Watkins P. Lockwood is general agent in the west for the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, known as the Soo Line, and is well known in railroad circles in the northwest. His residence in Seattle dates from February, 1906. He was born in Rome, Wisconsin, December 5, 1868, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Lockwood, who removed to Santa Maria, California, in 1873.

There Watkins P. Lockwood attended school through the succeeding decade, when in 1883 his parents took their family to Eugene, Oregon, where he continued his education in the public schools until 1886, when he left the high school to become a factor in business life. During the succeeding three years he devoted his energies to farming, after which he went to Spokane, where he engaged in the real estate business until 1890. That year witnessed his removal to Cottage Grove, Oregon, where he conducted a real estate business for a year. He was afterward one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Cottage Grove and was elected its cashier, in which capacity he largely directed the policy and activities of the bank until the fall of 1893, when he sold his interest and turned his attention to the real estate business and to merchandising, his time being devoted to those pursuits until 1897, when he disposed of his interests at Cottage Grove and went to Spokane. There he became cashier for the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad Company, which was absorbed by the Great Northern Railroad Company, and soon afterward he became agent for that company at Nelson, British Columbia, where he continued for three months. He was next appointed traveling freight and passenger agent for the same company, with headquarters at Vancouver, British Columbia, and filled that position until February 1, 1903, when he resigned, accepting a similar position with the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company at Tacoma, Washington. On the 1st of February, 1906, he was advanced to the posi-



WATKINS P. LOCKWOOD

Page 1

tion of commercial agent for the same road with headquarters in Seattle, and on the 1st of April, 1909, the Soo Line absorbed the Wisconsin Central and appointed Mr. Lockwood to the responsible position of general agent for the west. He is now acting in that capacity, making a splendid record as an official of marked executive ability, capable of a wise administration of the affairs of the road. The Soo Line has grown faster and extended its line more than any railroad in the United States in the last eight years, now operating nearly five thousand miles. Its lines extend from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc and Sault Ste. Marie through northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota and during the last two years the company has been engaged on the construction of a line west as far as Whitetail, Montana. Mr. Lockwood's position, therefore, is one of constantly growing responsibility, but he has been found equal to every occasion and to every demand made upon him.

On the 5th of June, 1910, in Seattle, was celebrated the marriage of W. P. Lockwood and Miss Frances A. Gillan and in this city they have many warm friends. Mr. Lockwood is a republican in his political views. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and is the supreme senior of the Hoo Hoo's. He is also a charter member of the Arctic Club, a member of the Metropolitan Lumbermen's Club and is past president of the Transportation Club. There are those who look to him for leadership along many lines, for he is farsighted, resourceful and public-spirited, and while he makes the interests of his position his chief concern, he yet finds time and opportunity to cooperate in movements relative to the welfare and progress of Seattle along material and social lines.

CALVIN CLARENCE SHAW.

Calvin Clarence Shaw is today the pioneer in his field of business in Seattle, where he located as the second manufacturer in his line, conducting a business that is now carried on under the name of the Shaw Show Case Company. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa, October 7, 1869. His paternal grandfather, who was the founder of the American branch of the family, was of Scotch birth and his wife was a German. His father, Nicholas Shaw, was a native of Indiana, but removed to the Hawkeye state about 1805, following the close of the Civil war. For many years he followed farming but is now living retired in Denver, Colorado. He married Eliza Yeamon, a native of Indiana, who passed away in 1884. In the family were five sons and two daughters.

Calvin Clarence Shaw, the third in order of birth, supplemented a public school education acquired in Polk county, Iowa, by a course in a business college at Des Moines. His youth to the age of sixteen years was spent upon the home farm with the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farm lad, and when he started out independently he began learning the carpenter's trade. Later he served an apprenticeship at cabinetmaking and afterward took up the study of architectural drawing and designing. He followed cabinetmaking and furniture manufacturing in Des Moines to the age of thirty years, during which period he saved his earnings and then came to the west to try his fortune in the Sound country. He arrived in Seattle on the 1st of January, 1901, and immediately established his present business, which he conducts under the name of the Shaw Show Case Company. There was only one undertaking of the kind in the city at that time and that house has now passed out of existence, leaving Mr. Shaw the pioneer in this field. Moreover, he is conducting the most enterprising business of the kind in Seattle and his trade extends to many neighboring cities and into Canada. One of the largest shipments of store fixtures and show cases which he has made was to Henry Birks & Son, jewelers, of Vancouver, this being one of the largest shipments of the kind ever produced in the Pacific northwest. The firm has the largest jewelry store in the northwest and one of the largest on the American continent. This store and its fixtures were designed by H. B. Pearce, the leading designer of fixtures of this kind in Seattle. The Shaw company also completed the equipment for the O. B. Allen Jewelry Company of Vancouver and for other leading stores in that section. The factory covers ten thousand square feet and employment is furnished to thirty men. The

business is now a large and growing one, constituting one of the chief industrial enterprises of the city.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Shaw is a Mason and has attained the Knights Templar degree, while he is also a Mystic Shriner of Seattle. In politics he gives his support to the republican party where national issues are involved, but casts an independent local ballot. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Mr. Shaw has not only been the architect and builder of his own fortune but for many years gave financial assistance to his people. Gradually, however, he has worked his way upward and has gained a creditable place among the resourceful business men, now financially strong, in this city. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the northwest and its opportunities and in all relations is actuated by a public spirited devotion to the general good.

HON. JOHN F. VAN DE VANTER.

Hon. John F. Van de Vanter became a resident of Washington in 1887. He was born in Penn township, Delaware county, Ohio, in May, 1819, and the family is recorded as among the settlers enumerated in the first census taken in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, in which year Peter Van Deventer (as the name was then written) was named as the head of a family of five sons and two daughters. He was the grandfather of John F. Van de Vanter and one of the early settlers on the Juniata river, having removed to that locality from New Jersey. Although too old to serve in the Revolutionary war he was an ardent patriot. He married Margaret Miller and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom the second, Jacob, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and followed farming throughout his life. In 1831 he removed to Indiana, at which time the state was largely inhabited by Indians. He became an influential factor in the public life of his community and was one of the commissioners who erected the courthouse of Lagrange county at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, his name being inscribed in that building. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Fee, was a daughter of John and Patience (Kelly) Fee, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. The former was a loyal soldier of the American army in the Revolutionary war and his widow was afterwards granted a pension. His name is also on the census report of Huntingdon county of 1790. After the death of his first wife he married Jane Jackson. His previous military service as a soldier of the Revolutionary war made him a valued fighter in the early Indian wars of his adopted state.

John F. Van de Vanter, the son of Jacob Van de Vanter, was educated in the district schools and in a branch of the University of Michigan. He devoted two or three years in early manhood to school teaching and afterward followed farming in both Indiana and Michigan, becoming a resident of the latter state in 1857. There he resided for twenty years and became prominent in political affairs, being called to serve in various public offices, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. He acted as justice of the peace and superintendent of the poor and his early political allegiance was given to the whig party but later he stanchly advocated the cause of abolition and when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery into the north he joined its ranks. In 1887 he came to the northwest, settling on a farm in the White River valley of Washington, but after two years he retired from active life and established his home in Kent.

It was at Greenfield Mills, in Lagrange county, Indiana, on the 25th of April, 1842, that John F. Van de Vanter married Elizabeth Dayton Thompson, a daughter of Aaron Thompson, a farmer of the Hoosier state. They became the parents of four children: William D., now of Chicago; Edward, who is engaged in the real estate business in Seattle; Aaron T., who passed away September 16, 1907; and Lizzie, the wife of W. W. Watson, of Kent. In 1892 the parents celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, on which occasion there were present three of their children and many friends and relatives. In February, 1898, Mrs. Van de Vanter was called to the home beyond and in her death the family lost a devoted wife and mother and the community an earnest

Christian woman. Mr. Van de Vanter belonged to the Masonic lodge at Kent and also took the Royal Arch degrees. He likewise held membership in the Presbyterian church there, served as one of its elders and represented the church of Puget Sound at the general assembly at Saratoga Springs in 1896. His life was ever the expression of high and honorable principles and won for him the goodwill and confidence of all to the day of his death, which occurred in 1908.

EDWARD VAN DE VANTER, M. D.

Dr. Edward Van de Vanter, engaged in the practice of medicine in the White River valley for many years but now retired from the profession, his attention being devoted to the real estate business in Seattle, was born in Union Mills, Lagrange county, Indiana, a son of John F. and Elizabeth D. Van de Vanter, mentioned elsewhere in this work. His father was a brother of Isaac Van de Vanter, the father of Willis Van de Vanter, associate justice of the United States supreme court.

Dr. Van de Vanter acquired his literary education in the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in the Michigan State University. His professional training was received in the University of Michigan and in the Atlanta Medical College at Atlanta, Georgia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882. He located for active practice at Three Oaks, Michigan, where he remained for eighteen months, and then came to the west, settling in White River valley, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He won prominence and success along that line, being accorded a very liberal practice. He was also an extensive grower of hops during the time that industry was at its height in the White River valley. He cleared and brought under cultivation over two hundred acres of rich valley land, most of which he has sold off in small tracts. He is also quite heavily interested in fruit raising in the Yakima valley. He opened a real estate office in Seattle in 1913 and is now devoting his attention to the management of his property interests and in the sale of real estate he is meeting with excellent success.

On the 16th of August, 1884, at White River, Dr. Van de Vanter was married to Miss Annie Adair Ockford, a daughter of Cornelius and Julia A. Ockford, and to them have been born five children, Louise, Rachel, Constance, Edward and Aaron T.

Dr. Van de Vanter is a republican in his political views and has always taken an active interest in politics since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He was justice of the peace in the White River precinct for twenty-five years, during which time he used his best efforts and with much success to persuade the contending parties who brought their cases before him to come to an amicable settlement of their differences without resorting to litigation. He has also done effective work for the upbuilding of the educational and material interests of the community in which he lives and his labors have been attended with far reaching and beneficial results.

AARON T. VAN DE VANTER.

Aaron T. Van de Vanter was one of the prominent and representative citizens of Seattle during his lifetime. Born and reared in the middle west, he attended the public schools and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, where he remained until 1883. Arriving in Washington in that year, he purchased land in the White River valley, establishing his home in Kent. He was very successful in farming and dairying and in raising fine horses and at the time of his demise was the owner of many valuable horses which had made notable records on the track. In 1901 he became one of the incorporators of the King County Fair Association, at the exhibits of which there were represented one hundred and ten classes of manufacturers beside the mineral and fishing industries and all of the various departments of agriculture and horticulture. His efforts in that respect certainly were productive of excellent results. Mr. Van de Vanter was a partner

of James F. McElroy in purchasing and subdividing three hundred acres of the old Page farm at Black River Junction into five acre tracts.

On the 24th of June, 1900, was celebrated his marriage, at Kent, to Miss Martha May Triplett, a daughter of F. A. Triplett, of that place. He was identified with various fraternal and social organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Royal Arcanum and Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., of which he was a life member. He was also prominent in Masonry as a Knight Templar and he held membership in Afri Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. Politically he was a stalwart republican, served as mayor of Kent and was elected by his party to the state senate, serving for two terms and acting as chairman of the committee on appropriations. Before the expiration of his term he was nominated for sheriff but was defeated. Later, however, he was elected to that office although only two republicans were victorious in that election and after an intervening period of two years he was reelected. He was the president of the first live-stock board of the state and in various ways he contributed to public progress and advancement.

STEPHEN BERG.

Stephen Berg has won distinction as a prominent factor in the mammoth building operations of Seattle during the past few years, a period marked by an entire revolution in the style of architecture. He entered upon his varied duties with admirable equipment, having learned the carpenter's trade in Norway and gaining broad practical experience ere starting business for himself in the northwest, where he has carried out his projects with such industry that within the last five years he is credited with the erection of one hundred and twenty-five buildings.

Mr. Berg is a native of Norway, his birth having occurred in Trondhjem, March 17, 1887. He was educated in public and private schools of his native country, while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. His father, Christian Berg, spent his entire life in the land of the midnight sun, there passing away at the age of forty years, while the mother died at the age of forty-three. The latter, Mrs. Anna Berg, was also a native of Norway.

Stephen Berg was a young man of eighteen years when in 1905 he arrived in Boston, Massachusetts. He had learned the building trade in his native country under the direction of his father, who devoted his life to the building business. He secured work at his trade in Boston but remained there only a brief period, after which he removed to Seattle in 1905 and here worked at his trade in the employ of others for some time. He entered business on his own account in 1909, since which time there have been constant demands upon his energy in the erection of the many homes that have come into existence through his efforts. He has built and sold over one hundred and twenty-five residences, among his purchasers being many government employes. He was also the builder of the residence of E. E. Davis, contractor for the steel construction of the L. C. Smith building, the residence of Fred Wagner, editor of the auto department of the Seattle Daily Times, and many other homes which form the principal ornaments of their respective neighborhoods, pleasing to the eye and constructed with a conscientious regard for real utility and the comfort and health of their inmates. He has not only been a large contributor to the wealth of the city through the erection of much valuable property, but aside from his personal activities has afforded public service of far-reaching and enduring value. His efforts have resulted in an advance in real estate in the different sections where he has operated, unsightly vacancies being occupied by attractive edifices. His work as a contractor has met with cordial and general appreciation.

In 1910 Mr. Berg was married to Miss Rachel Tjentland, who was born in Stavanger, Norway, and they have two children, a son and daughter: Arnold, born May 21, 1911; and Lillian, November 12, 1912. Mrs. Berg came to the United States in 1904.

In his political views Mr. Berg is a republican, supporting the party since receiving his naturalization papers in 1913. He belongs to the Lutheran church and also holds

membership in the Seattle Real Estate Association and Leif Erikson Lodge, No. 1. The success which has come to him has been won since his arrival in the new world and his holdings are principally improved and unimproved real estate. He believes that the city offers a field for profitable investment and as his operations in the field of contracting bring him success he adds to his property holdings. He is a typical young business man of the present age, alert and enterprising, and his career has been marked by steady progress.

HEMAN C. PETTIT.

Heman C. Pettit is a Seattle capitalist who has found that real estate is a safe investment for, with the continuous growth of the northwest, property values are gradually increasing. It is true that all days in his career have not been equally bright but with undaunted courage he has directed his efforts, which have been ultimately crowned with substantial success. He was born in Grand Isle county, Vermont, December 4, 1859, a son of Thomas and Jane A. (Brown) Pettit, who were also natives of the Green Mountain state. The father was a carpenter and farmer and also one of the earliest boat builders of his locality and he devoted the last years of his life to building racing boats. One of his sons, Thomas Pettit, enlisted for service as a soldier in the Union army and starved to death in Libby prison. In the paternal line the family comes of French ancestry. Mrs. Pettit was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, her ancestors being the first pilgrims.

Heman C. Pettit was educated in the common schools of Vermont and northeastern Iowa. He was a carriage maker by trade and after following that pursuit for four years in Iowa went to Nebraska, where he manufactured a patent plow. The year 1881 witnessed his arrival in Washington, at which time he took up his abode in Snohomish, where he conducted business in the manufacture of snatch blocks, peavies and other logging tools, which he sold to the loggers direct. He devoted seven years to that business and thirty-one years ago he also cleared a farm that is now on the edge of Everett, although there was no town there at the time.

Only a little while before the fire of 1889 Mr. Pettit came to Seattle and engaged in the real estate business. Since then he has become one of the foremost operators in Seattle real estate and fourteen years ago he admitted his son, Cassius M., to a partnership under the firm name of H. C. Pettit & Son. They quit business seven years ago, since which time Heman C. Pettit has been alone in handling his own property, continuously keeping two additions on the market. He has laid out and developed the Postoffice addition, H. C. Pettit's Broadway addition, Pettit's University addition, the Pettit-Brown addition to Mount Baker Park and the Mount Baker Park addition. In later years he has made a study of acreage property and has put on the market Pettit's Rolling Bay addition, Pettit's Lake Washington addition, a nineteen hundred acre addition to Lake Park on the northern and eastern sides of Lake Washington, Pettit's Alder Road addition and Pettit's Alder Park addition to Kirkland, all of which he is now operating.

In 1897 Mr. Pettit went with the rush to Alaska and was five weeks getting in over the Chilcoot Pass. He only had five dollars, which he paid for a padlock and this he sold for thirteen dollars. He claims that this was his start. He traded groceries for claims and in seven months accumulated between five and six thousand dollars, together with an interest in twenty-one claims. He came out with Ben Atwater, who carried the first mail, paying him one dollar per mile for packing his blankets and provisions, while Mr. Pettit himself walked the entire distance. It cost him just six hundred dollars to make the trip. He then went to London, England, and entered into a contract to sell his claims at a big figure but finally lost all his interests through litigation. He then returned to Seattle and resumed his real estate business. He now owns a large acreage in Oregon and it is his belief that any man who buys acreage near a growing city will become wealthy. His own record is an indication of this.

Mr. Pettit was married at Beaver City, Nebraska, to Miss Sarah A. Campbell, a daughter of Elizabeth Campbell, of Ohio, and they have one son, Cassius M., who is now

dealing in real estate in Seattle. In his political views Mr. Pettit is a republican but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Tribe of Ben Hur. He concentrates his efforts largely upon his business affairs and his keen sagacity has been manifest in his investments and his sound judgment has found expression in his success, which has placed him among the capitalists of Seattle.

O. C. TAYLOR.

O. C. Taylor, secretary-treasurer and manager of the Taylor-Edwards Company, an important transfer company of Seattle, was born in Fillmore county, Nebraska, in 1879, a son of Hulbert D. and Eliza R. Taylor. He received his education in his native county and in his early manhood engaged in the cattle business and also followed the carpenter's trade for about four years. In 1905 he came to Seattle and entered the employ of the United Warehouse Company, with which he remained for three years. At the end of that time he became associated with the Merryfield Transfer Company, which in 1913 was reincorporated as the Taylor-Edwards Company with C. F. Edwards as president and our subject as secretary-treasurer and manager. The concern does a general transfer and storage business and has gained a gratifying share of the public patronage, and their success is due to the excellent service which they give and to the integrity of their business methods. Mr. Edwards, the president of the company, was for fifteen years a traveling representative of the Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Taylor was married in Seattle to Miss Grace Edwards, who was born in Kennard, Nebraska, January 22, 1880, a daughter of C. F. Edwards, who removed to Seattle with his family on the 1st of January, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have two sons: Malcolm, five years of age; and Donald, who is three years old.

Mr. Taylor is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He owns a good residence at No. 1625 Madrona Drive and is recognized as one of the successful and progressive business men of Seattle. He not only gives the closest attention to his own business affairs but is also ready to cooperate in movements seeking the welfare of his city, in whose future he has the greatest faith.

DUDLEY GOODALL WOOTEN.

Dudley Goodall Wooten, who since 1903 has resided in Seattle, where he has engaged in general law practice, confining his attention somewhat largely at the present time to the field of civil law, was born in Greene county, Missouri, June 19, 1860, his parents being Thomas Dudley and Henrietta C. (Goodall) Wooten, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father was a practicing physician, who removed from Kentucky to Missouri in 1836. He served as medical director in the Confederate army on the staffs of Generals Price, Bragg, Van Dorn, Johnston and Magruder and in the year 1865 settled in Texas. He became a leading physician of Austin and for nineteen years was president of the board of regents of the University of Texas, his position as a man, a citizen and a physician being among the foremost of the state. He died in 1906. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Turner Goodall, of Tomkinsville, Kentucky, and both parents were descended from Virginian ancestors of Revolutionary times, distinguished in the early history of the Old Dominion, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Dudley G. Wooten is an alumnus of Princeton and from that university holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was a fellow in history there and a fellow in history and political science at the Johns Hopkins University. He pursued his law course in the University of Virginia, where he won the highest honors in oratory and literary production—the Jefferson medal for debate and the Magazine medal for writing. Having qualified for the bar, he began the practice of law at Austin, Texas, and has since pursued his profession together with certain political activities. He has always devoted much time to literary and



O. C. TAYLOR



historical study and production, writing and publishing several books on the history of Texas and Mexico, also delivering many addresses and writing articles and papers on political, literary and historical topics for the magazines and journals of the south and east. While residing at Austin he served as prosecuting attorney and following his removal to Dallas in 1888 there served upon the bench as district judge, remaining in this office in Texas from 1890 until 1892. He was also a member of the Texas legislature in 1898, was presidential elector at large in 1892, was member of congress from Texas from 1899 until 1903 and on several occasions served as special justice of the supreme court of that state.

Mr. Wooten first visited Seattle and the northwest in 1901, when he was a member of congress from Texas. The following year he went to Alaska as a member of a special committee of congress to investigate and report on the resources and needs of that territory. He was the only member of the committee who actually performed the duty assigned to them, as he spent several months there and visited every accessible portion of Alaska. On his return to Washington, D. C., in December, 1902, he induced President Roosevelt to make special recommendations for Alaskan development in his message to congress, and published many interviews in the newspapers and magazines in regard to the great future and possibilities of that northern country, which constituted the beginning of general and intelligent interest in the wealth and resources of Alaska, leading to special investigation by congress and public discussions on the subject.

Mr. Wooten took much interest in the Pacific northwest during the two visits mentioned and in 1903, when his term in congress expired, he removed to Seattle, where he has since made his home, devoting his attention exclusively to his profession. He has always continued in general practice and in his early career at the bar was notable as an advocate in criminal cases, while later he has confined his attention mainly to the practice of civil law. Since coming to the northwest he has been a member of the Washington Bar Association and is also a member of the Texas State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. In 1898 he organized the Texas State Historical Association, of which he was the second president. He has taken a keen interest in all public movements and enterprises, his influence being on the side of progress and improvement.

In politics Mr. Wooten has always been a democrat, taking an active interest in the campaigns, state and national, of his party since boyhood. Aside from his service in congress from 1899 until 1903 he did campaign work for the national democratic ticket in the east and middle west in 1892, 1896 and 1900 and in the west in 1908 and 1912, under the auspices of the democratic national committee. He has been a delegate to several national democratic conventions and was a delegate by appointment of the governor of Texas to the first national trust conference at Chicago in 1900 and to the national conference on taxation at Buffalo in 1901. He was one of the first executive council of the National Civic Federation at its organization in 1900, and of the executive committee of the American Antitrust League. In 1913 he was appointed by Governor Lister a delegate to the National Conservation Congress and the National Rivers and Harbors Congress from the state of Washington, attending and participating in both meetings, which were held in the city of Washington.

In the hours which he has devoted to literature he has brought forth much that has proven of widespread interest and value. He is the author of a "History of Texas," which is used in the high schools and colleges of that state as a textbook, and he was the editor of and an extensive contributor to "The Comprehensive History of Texas," in two volumes, issued from the press of the Lippincotts in 1898 and considered the most exhaustive and authoritative work on Texas history now extant. He is particularly well informed concerning Mexico, having traveled often and extensively in that country and written much concerning its institutions and political annals. He is personally acquainted with many events and features of its history since 1877. He has also written much on legal subjects for the law magazines and his speeches and articles published from time to time cover a wide range of thought and discussion.

Judge Wooten has been married twice. His first wife died two years after their marriage and their two children also passed away. In San Francisco he wedded Miss Carrie Zimmerman, who was an old acquaintance in Dallas, Texas, and who is a daughter of Joseph Zimmerman, a native German from the Tyrol, but for many years a wealthy and successful planter of Dallas, Texas. He came to the United States in 1861 and after living in Iowa

and Mississippi removed to Texas in 1873. He was a very active and enterprising business man and extensively engaged in farming. Both he and his wife were of the best type of German immigrants, devout Catholics, and patriotic Americans after their removal to the United States. The families of both Mr. and Mrs. Wooten represented the most conservative and cultured stock of the old south and of Germany. Mrs. Wooten was born in Mississippi and her education was acquired in Texas, in a Catholic convent of the highest standards. Judge and Mrs. Wooten have but one son living, Charles F., who is a practical electrician and operator and also owns a fine orchard tract in the Yakima valley.

Judge Wooten was reared a Baptist but of late has inclined to the Catholic church, of which his wife is a devout and active communicant. He has been well known in club circles both in the south and in the northwest and was president of the Princeton Club of Seattle in 1913. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing him to be a man of broad, scholarly attainments, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He is conversant with the grave and important political, sociological and economic problems which have affected and are affecting the welfare of the country and are leaving their impress upon its history. His study and research have enabled him to express enlightened views upon many of these vital and significant questions and his opinions have carried weight not only in local circles but among many of the statesmen and leaders of the nation.

GEORGE LADD MUNN.

George Ladd Munn, practicing at the bar of Seattle as senior partner of the law firm of Munn & Brackett, is a native of Freeport, Illinois, and a son of Loyal L. and Mary L. Munn. He completed his more specifically literary course in the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He afterwards prepared for a professional career in the University of Michigan and won his LL. B. degree.

In 1891 Mr. Munn located for practice in Tacoma, Washington, where he remained for nine years, or until 1900, when he came to Seattle and has since practiced in this city. In the year of his arrival here he became junior partner in the firm of Walker & Munn, an association that was maintained until 1909. He afterward practiced alone for about two years and in 1911 entered into his present partnership relation as the senior member of the firm of Munn & Brackett. He has conducted his law practice with ability, carefully preparing his cases and presenting them with clearness and force. The court records are proof of his power as a lawyer, indicating the fact that he has been connected with much important litigation.

Mr. Munn is also prominently known in club circles, being associated with the University Club, of which he has been president, and he also belongs to the Rainier and Golf Clubs of Seattle and with the Union Club of Tacoma. Attractive social qualities make for popularity in these organizations, while his laudable ambition and indefatigable energy are salient features in his growing success at the bar.

HOWARD HOLDEN LEWIS.

Seattle is indebted to Howard Holden Lewis for much of its great development brought about through real estate transactions, for he laid out several of the attractive subdivisions of the city, where he remained a highly respected and an honored business man and citizen until death called him on the 24th of May, 1912. He was then about fifty-three years of age, his birth having occurred in Washington, Iowa, on the 31st of October, 1859. He was a son of Judge Joseph R. Lewis, who was appointed to the bench of Idaho, who later came with his family to Washington and who was subsequently appointed judge of the supreme court of the territory. Extended mention is made of him on another page of this volume.

Howard H. Lewis supplemented his early educational privileges by study at Berkeley, California, and before reaching the age of twenty years was appointed by his father to the position of clerk of the court. He studied law for a few years under his father's direction and was admitted to the bar on attaining his majority but only practiced for a short time. He did not find the profession congenial and accordingly turned his attention to the real estate business, conducting large sales and securing an extensive clientage. He was instrumental in laying out many subdivisions in the city, in changing unsightly vacancies into beautiful residence districts and in furthering the welfare and improvement of Seattle in many ways. He advanced steadily until he occupied a position in the foremost ranks of the real estate men of Seattle and remained active in business until two years before his demise.

Mr. Lewis was married in this city in 1880 to Miss Betsey Jane Terry, and they became the parents of five children: Howard Terry, who married Anne Dabney, of Kentucky, and has a daughter, Betty Jane; Mrs. Mary-Besse La Farge, who is married and has two children, Margaret and John; Edward C. and Joseph R., both at home; and Phebe, deceased.

Mr. Lewis belonged to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also had membership with the Seattle Athletic Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club and the University Club. He was a broad-minded man, alert and energetic, and kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress. He had many substantial qualities, not the least of which were his attractive social attributes, which won for him warm friendship and good will.

WALTER SCOTT JOHNSON.

Walter Scott Johnson is the president of the Union Paper Box Manufacturing Company, which was the second enterprise of this kind established in Seattle. He became interested in the undertaking in 1909 and has since been a most active factor in its successful management. He comes to the Pacific coast from the middle west, his birth having occurred in Kendallville, Indiana, September 10, 1875. His father, John C. Johnson, a native of Denmark, came to America in 1867 and settled in Michigan, where he became one of the early railroad contractors. As the years passed he was very successful in business and at length acquired a handsome competence that now enables him to live retired, making his home in Seattle, where he arrived in 1868. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Frederickson, was a native of Denmark and came to the new world in 1870. They were married in Kansas City, Missouri, and became the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter, but Walter S. is the only one now living.

The family removed to Grayson county, Texas, where the father owned and conducted a large plantation and thus it was that Walter Scott Johnson was educated in the public and high schools of Denison, Texas, in which city was established the first public school of the state. He afterward continued his education in the National Commercial College at Denison, where he received his preliminary business training. His boyhood and youth were spent upon the plantation and at the age of twenty-three years he started out in life on his own account, becoming associated with his father. Making his way to the Pacific northwest, he accepted the position of purser on the Sound steamer Skagit Queen and was employed in a similar capacity on different boats covering a period of ten years, these boats running between Seattle and Alaskan ports. Prior to becoming purser he spent a year in Alaska, prospecting and mining in the vicinity of Nome and Cook's Inlet country but met with little success. Following his service as purser he became assistant manager of the Chesley Tow Boat Company, with which he remained for two years. He then resigned his position and purchased a half interest in the Union Paper Box Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1909 by E. P. Jones and later was incorporated. This was the second paper box manufactory of the city and has had a continuous and successful existence through the intervening years. The business is now incorporated with Mr. Johnson as the president and A. J. Schoephoester as secre-

tary. The factory and office are located at No. 2110 First avenue, where they have six thousand square feet of floor space and employ fourteen men. The business has proven a profitable undertaking from the beginning and has shown a steady growth since it was organized. The company is now planning for the erection of a new factory and office that will enable them to double their capacity. In connection with his interest in box manufacturing Mr. Johnson is the secretary and one of the stockholders of the Chesley Tug & Barge Company.

On the 8th of August, 1907, in Seattle, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Marie Van Cromphant, a native of France and a daughter of August Van Cromphant, a resident of Seattle. They make their home at No. 3259 McClintock street, owning their own residence. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Municipal League and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, save at local elections where no political issue is involved and then he casts an independent ballot. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and his personal characteristics are such as commend him to the confidence, good will and high regard of all who come within the circle of his acquaintance. He is yet a young man but has made steady progress in business and his salient characteristics are those that promise further advance.

ROBERT CORBET HILL.

Robert Corbet Hill, general manager of the Merchants Exchange at Seattle, was called to this position in 1911 and in the years which have since elapsed has done much to establish the work of the organization and extend its connections. His life has been somewhat eventful in many respects. He has traveled around the globe, making a study of harbor conditions and shipping interests and there are few more qualified to talk upon these subjects than he.

Mr. Hill was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 8, 1876. His father, Andrew Harper Hill, also a native of that country, came to America with his family in 1882, settling first in Winona, Minnesota. There he engaged in the lumber business and met with substantial success. He was also active in political circles and in connection with the civic life of city and state. He served for two terms as a member of the city council of Winona and twice represented his district in the state legislature. For a period of several years he was manager for the Winona Railway & Power Company and was also engaged in the realty and insurance business, winning prominence and success in his business connections. In 1900 he removed to Portland, Oregon, where he engaged in the lumber business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1910 when he had reached the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who was in her maidenhood Annie Corbet, was also a native of Scotland and a daughter of Robert Corbet, a very prominent building contractor of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were married in Glasgow on the 23d of June, 1875, and after the birth of two of their children came to the new world in 1882. Their daughter Mary is now the wife of George H. Blackman, a resident of Winton, California. The mother is still living and now makes her home with her son.

The youthful days of Robert C. Hill were spent in Winona, Minnesota, where he attended the public and high schools to the age of nineteen years. He was first employed in connection with journalistic interests on the Winona Republican, of which the editor was Daniel Sinclair, ex-postmaster and a power in politics for many years. He was also a widely known editor. Mr. Hill was connected with newspaper work there for about a year and afterward served as reporter on the Winona Herald for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Minneapolis and became a member of the staff of the Minneapolis Tribune, with which he was connected for seven years. He acted as night police reporter and while serving in that capacity wrote the first story of the Hamilton-Day murder case, a very noted and celebrated case in which he was called as the chief witness. He was also police reporter during the Ames administration, which produced the greatest upheaval in existing criminal conditions, and was instrumental in the conviction of the chief of police, Fred W. Ames, a brother of A. A. Ames, then mayor of Minneapolis. Prior to Mr. Hill's



Robert Corbet Hill

2

leaving Minneapolis the police and fire department held a celebration in his honor and presented him with a gold watch and chain in token of their appreciation of work which he did in behalf of both departments.

The year 1903 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Hill in Washington and for six months he was associated with his father in the lumber business. He then removed to Portland, Oregon, and on the Portland Journal served as police reporter for seven months, during which time he wrote up and was active in a number of prominent cases. In February, 1904, he became a resident of Tacoma and joined the staff of the Tacoma Ledger as sporting editor and police reporter. In December, 1906, he made a trip on the Blythwood, a sailing vessel, around Cape Horn as purser and arrived at Waterford, Ireland, in May, 1907. He spent the summer of that year on the continent and in England, Ireland and Scotland, making a study of all the great North Sea ports, studying marine facilities and similar questions at Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and all of the more important ports of Great Britain. He returned on the steamer Oanfa, coming home by way of the Suez canal and the orient and making similar investigations of ports and studying the inside working of freight and steamship lines and service. On returning to Tacoma Mr. Hill resumed his position on the Tacoma Ledger in December, 1907, and in August, 1908, took the position of marine editor on the Post-Intelligencer in Seattle, with which he was thus connected for a year. At the end of that time he became marine editor of Railway and Marine News published at Seattle, filling the office for two years. In the summer of 1911 the Merchants Exchange desired to secure a general manager for the Seattle Merchants Exchange and Mr. Hill was sought for the post, for which there were a great number of applicants. He accepted the proffered position, which he has since filled to the great satisfaction of all concerned, and he has built up the interests of the exchange to proportions never before attained. The shipping of grain during his connection with the exchange has increased to a notable degree and the membership and importance of the organization have developed fully one hundred per cent. He has his office at No. 99 Marion street, and he displays the utmost care and keenest insight in directing the affairs of the organization which he represents.

On the 1st of September, 1909, Mr. Hill was united in marriage in Victoria, B. C., to Miss Grace P. Gardner, a native of England, who was reared in Detroit, Michigan. Her father was a famous inventor and the family were among the best known and most prominent people socially of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have become parents of two sons: Robert Gardner, born in Seattle, November 12, 1910; and Frederick William, born in Seattle, March 17, 1914. The family reside at No. 1202 West Blaine street, where Mr. Hill owns a very attractive and comfortable residence on Queen Anne Hill overlooking the harbor.

In politics he is independent but has extensive fraternal connections. He is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry and also of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is connected with the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen at Seattle and is a member of the Seattle Press Club, of which he was formerly secretary and is now second vice president. He likewise belongs to the First Presbyterian church and his interests and activities are ever along those lines which tend to further public progress and to uphold political and moral standards. He has become enthusiastic in his advocacy of Seattle, believing that the city has a great future before it and intending to make it his permanent home.

PETER CONRAD LEONARD.

Various activities brought Peter Conrad Leonard recognition as one of the valued and representative citizens of Seattle. He was long prominently identified with the lumber trade and at the same time he wielded a wide influence in political circles as a supporter of the democratic party. His position in no relation of life was an equivocal one. He stood loyally by his honest convictions and worked untiringly to bring to a consummation a course which he believed commendable. He was only fifty-six years of age at the time of his demise and had been a resident of Seattle for more than a decade. However, for twenty years he had lived in the state, being connected with the lumber trade in various towns.

Mr. Leonard was a native of Ontario, Canada, where he remained to the age of fourteen

years. He then left Canada and crossed the border into the United States, where he found keener competition, but where advancement is more quickly secured. He became a resident of Michigan and operated in connection with the lumber industry in that state until his removal to the northwest about 1895. For a time he resided in South Bend, Washington, where he was also active in the lumber trade, and afterward he took up his abode in Seattle, where he organized the P. C. Leonard Lumber Company, of which he was the president. That company operated for some time, but eventually the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Leonard then became one of the organizers of the Alliance Lumber Company, of which he was made the manager. A few months prior to his death he organized the Leonard, Mathis Manufacturing Company.

In 1906, at Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Leonard wedded Mrs. Ella Lawrence, who by her former marriage had a daughter, Melva, who was adopted by Mr. Leonard as his own. Two sons were born of this union, Peter and Harmon, and the three children, together with the mother, survive.

Mr. Leonard belonged to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and was well known in club circles of the city, holding membership in the Commercial, Arctic and Press clubs. Outside of his business he was perhaps best known as a leader in democratic ranks. He became one of the organizers of the King County Democratic Club and in 1911 was elected its president. Later he resigned that position to organize the Harmon Presidential Club, of which he became the president. He exerted considerable influence in shaping party thought and action in the ranks of the democratic party until the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for president, when he virtually withdrew from participation in active politics. In the positions of leadership to which he attained men found him worthy of their trust and confidence and gave him their high regard. All who knew him entertained for him goodwill, and his death was deeply regretted by those who had been his close associates, when on the 13th of July, 1915, at the age of fifty-one years, he passed away.

RANSOM MOTT CALKINS.

Ransom Mott Calkins, general traffic manager for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with offices in Seattle, has been continuously in the service of that road for thirty-four years, his ability being manifest in his successive promotions. He was born in Plattsburg, New York, August 12, 1863, a son of James F. and Sarah A. Calkins, whose ancestors were among the early New England settlers. He is a descendant of Hugh Calkins, one of the Mayflower passengers and the first sheriff of the Massachusetts colony.

Ransom Mott Calkins pursued a public school education and during the period of his boyhood and early manhood was identified with farming interests in Iowa. He became connected with railroading as telegraph operator and agent, since which time he has been advanced through intermediate positions to that of general freight and passenger agent, while at the present writing he is general traffic manager for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, for the Tacoma & Eastern Railway and for the Bellingham & Northern Railway companies. Long experience has made him familiar with all the different phases of railroad operation and he figures most prominently in railway circles in the west. Aside from his interests in that connection he is a director of the First National Bank of Roundup and a director of the Seattle, Fort Angelus & Lake Crescent Railway. He likewise has important interests in lands and live stock and his business affairs are systematically and successfully managed.

On the 9th of September, 1882, Mr. Calkins was married to Miss Cora Bell, a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Bell, of Davenport, Iowa, who were early settlers of Scott county, that state. The children of this marriage are a son and daughter: Raymond Mott, twenty-seven years of age, who married Kathelene Bradley, of Chicago, a daughter of James Bradley, former vice president of the Chicago Board of Trade; and Imogene Lenore, eighteen years of age, at home.

Mr. Calkins belongs to the Chicago Athletic Association, to the Rainier, Arctic, Metropolitan, Seattle Golf and Country and the Town and Country clubs of Seattle, and to the

Silver Bow, Butte and Montana clubs of Helena. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish rites. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and, while not an active worker in party ranks, he does not neglect the duties and obligations of citizenship, but on the contrary gives loyal support to many measures for the general good. He is actuated in all that he does by a spirit of advancement that has enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties and steadily progress toward the desired goal.

WILLIAM D. MCCARTHY.

With the commercial interests of Seattle William D. McCarthy was associated for a number of years as the head of the McCarthy Dry Goods Company. He came to Seattle from San Francisco in 1895 and continued his residence in this city until called to his final rest. He was born in Ireland and spent the first nineteen years of his life on the Emerald isle, after which he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for America. He became connected with the Newhall Dry Goods Company of New York and advanced to a prominent position with that house, acting as manager for eighteen years. He went to California to close up their business, but saw a good chance to develop the enterprise and accordingly advised against closing. His advice was taken and he built up the business to large proportions and eventually bought out the Newhall interest and became proprietor of the establishment. Following his removal to Seattle in 1895 he organized the McCarthy Dry Goods Company, carrying on business at Second and Madison streets, and after his death his widow continued to conduct the store for two years. His business methods were unassailable and measured up to the highest commercial ethics. He was energetic and far sighted, thoroughly knew the conditions of the dry-goods trade and by his administrative direction and executive force placed his business upon a very substantial basis.

Mr. McCarthy was married in Seattle, June 21, 1899, to Miss Virginia Calligan, a daughter of Robert H. Calligan, who came to the Pacific coast from Maine. He survives and is living at No. 705 Shelby street. The two children of this marriage are William Dillon and Virginia, both with their mother. Mrs. McCarthy is a member of the Native Daughters of the Pioneers, which she joined at its organization. Her entire life has been passed on the western coast and she has many friends in Seattle. She resides at No. 4223 Twelfth street, Northeast, and her home is a most hospitable one.

Mr. McCarthy held membership in the Catholic Club of New York city, was a member of the Catholic church, of the Knights of Columbus and of the Seattle Athletic Club. In manner he was ever genial and courteous, was loyal to his friends and reliable in his business transactions, and his many sterling traits of character gained for him warm regard.

HORTON S. EMERSON.

Horton S. Emerson, a commission broker of Seattle, was born in Meddybemps, Maine, August 18, 1848, a son of Seth and Sarah (White) Emerson. The family is descended from English ancestry, three brothers of the name having come to America in 1700, one becoming the head of that branch of the family from which Ralph Waldo Emerson was descended. Seth Emerson died when his son, Horton S., was but three years of age and the mother passed away when he was fourteen. The father was a capitalist but his estate was so badly managed that there was practically nothing left for Horton S. Emerson, who was educated by an uncle.

Mr. Emerson of this review attended the common schools and at an early age engaged in the hotel business. The first hotel of importance with which he was connected was the Merchants Hotel of St. Paul, Minnesota, and later he was connected with the Sheridan Hotel at Bismarck, North Dakota, for nine years. On the expiration of that period he returned to St. Paul, where he conducted the Beck Hotel for several

years, at the end of which time the Northern Pacific Railroad Company engaged him to operate the huge Mammoth Hotel at Yellowstone Park. He continued there for two years, after which he went to Tacoma, Washington, where he embarked in the commission business in the fall of 1887. He was identified with that city for thirteen years, conducting a substantial and growing business until 1900, when he believed that he would have still better opportunities in Seattle, where he took up his abode. Here he again embarked in the commission business, with offices at No. 919 Western avenue. He continued at that location for a number of years and in August, 1910, leased offices at No. 1117 Western avenue, where he soon gained an increased clientage. His business grew to such proportions that in 1914 he retired from the local commission business and now confines his attention to the shipping and brokerage business. Every ship for Alaska is loaded with his orders and his interests have assumed mammoth proportions, Mr. Emerson being regarded as one of the most prominent and successful commission brokers of the northwest. In addition to his interests of that character he has a fine ranch not far from Seattle and a beautiful city residence.

Mr. Emerson's military experience came to him when he was but a young lad. He served in the Civil war as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was on the firing line when Lee surrendered. The troops were expecting the order to charge when an officer rode down the lines yelling, "Lee has surrendered!" at which hats were thrown in the air and hurrahs were heard. The Confederates were in the opposing line just a short distance away and appeared very sad.

In February, 1881, Mr. Emerson was united in marriage at Bismarck, North Dakota, to Miss Margaret Powers and they have a son, Theodore Emerson, who wedded Maude Rae, a daughter of George Rae, an Oregon pioneer. The son is now in Paris, France, where he is engaged in the commission and brokerage business.

Faternally Mr. Emerson is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Grand Army of the Republic and he greatly enjoys meeting with his comrades who wore the nation's blue uniform in the darkest hour of our country's history. He is a member of the Arctic Club and a life member of the Seattle Athletic Club. His business career has been marked by those qualities which are ever the indispensable elements of success. He possesses the spirit of initiative and, guided by sound judgment, has not feared to venture beyond the point that others have reached. Obstacles and difficulties have seemed but to serve as a stimulus for renewed effort and his enterprise and progressive methods have carried him into important relations.

HARRY BONNELL LEAR.

Harry Bonnell Lear has since 1906 been an active factor in financial circles of Seattle, where he is now secretary of the Green Lake State Bank and cashier of the University State Bank. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1881, a son of George W. and Louise Lear, the father being president of the two banks above mentioned.

The son pursued his education in the Scarritt Military school and in the University of Washington Law school and made his initial step in the business world in connection with the banking business, entering the employ of the State Banking & Trust Company at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in the year 1900. In 1906 he became one of the organizers of the Green Lake State Bank, with the active management of which he has since been closely identified as secretary of the institution. He is also connected with the University State Bank as its cashier and his close application and energy have constituted forceful factors in the successful management of these institutions.

At Seattle, on the 26th of November, 1911, Mr. Lear was united in marriage to Miss Maude E. Wells and they have a son, David. The parents are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Lear is identified with various societies and organizations which have to do with municipal welfare and improvement and with the business and social life of the city. He holds membership in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Commercial Club, the Municipal League, the Seattle Credit Men's Association, the Seattle

Golf and Country Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Mountaineers, the University Golf Club, the Seattle Tennis Club and the University Commercial Club. This indicates much of the nature of his interests and activities outside of his profession and shows that he is not unmindful of his obligations of citizenship and his opportunities to aid in furthering the progress of his adopted city.

RAYMOND DAVIS OGDEN.

Raymond Davis Ogden has been engaged in the practice of law in Seattle since 1901 and has built up an extensive and gratifying clientage. His birth occurred in Williamsburg, Iowa, on the 5th of March, 1876, his parents being Albert B. and Mary A. Ogden. He was reared on the home farm and received his more advanced education in the University of Iowa, from which institution he won the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1900 and that of LL. B. in the following year. Following his graduation he located for practice in Seattle and here he has remained throughout the intervening thirteen years, building up a liberal and lucrative clientage. As a lawyer he has shown marked ability and his industry, energy, courage and fidelity to principle are unquestioned by those who know him. He was formerly a director in the Broadway State Bank and has for many years been a director of the Charity Organization Society of Seattle, now serving as chairman of its executive committee.

In 1907, in Seattle, Mr. Ogden was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Lynch, a daughter of George P. and Mary A. Lynch, of Richmond, Virginia. They now have three children, namely: Virginia G., Raymond D., Jr., and Mary Ann.

Mr. Ogden gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Plymouth Congregational church of Seattle. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Seattle Bar Association, the Washington State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. In 1902 he joined the Masonic fraternity, becoming a member of Arcana Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., and he has now attained the 32d degree of the Scottish Rite in Seattle, being a member of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He likewise belongs to the Arctic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His influence is always found on the side of right, progress, reform and improvement, and in his chosen profession he has proven himself an able advocate in the temple of justice, who, while devoted to the interests of his clients, never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

MAY FONDA NADEAU, M. D.

Dr. May Fonda Nadeau, engaged in the practice of medicine in Seattle, with offices in the Cobb building, and widely recognized as a most able representative of the profession, was born in St. Joseph, Michigan, September 2, 1869. Her father, Lieutenant George T. Fonda, a native of New York, served with the Seventh Missouri in the Civil war and was one of three who was promoted to first lieutenant for gallantry on the field. After this, being possessed of excellent mechanical qualifications, he became commander of the Sappers and Miners in General Grant's army in the campaign to open the Mississippi river and thereby split the Confederacy. In the siege of Vicksburg he was appointed to the responsible and very important position of engineer in charge of all the building of bridges and pontoons across the streams behind that city, and in that capacity he did marvelous and invaluable work for the besieging army of Grant. One of his most distinguished achievements as a bridge builder in that service was that of the construction of a bridge across Black river, a pontoon bridge of cotton bales, which was accomplished in less than one day, so that the main body of Grant's army crossed that bridge the very next day to attack Vicksburg. That bridge was designated and known as Fonda bridge and indeed his general bridge building achievements gave him an illustrious name

and reputation in General Grant's besieging army at Vicksburg. He married C. Tillie Shultes, a native of New York, who is now living in Seattle at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, but Captain Fonda passed away July 13, 1913, at the age of eighty-four years.

Their daughter, Dr. Fonda Nadeau, was but nine months old when the family removed to Pueblo, Colorado, remaining there and at Canyon City for a period of four years. They were in Colorado during the Indian uprisings before the Custer massacre, and the season before that event Mrs. Fonda and her three children traveled for one hundred and sixty miles with a team of burros to reach a railroad free from Indian raids. Brought to Seattle in her girlhood days, our subject pursued a high school education here and afterward entered the University of Michigan as a student in the medical department. She completed a course with the class of 1898 and won her professional degree, since which time she has taken several post-graduate courses in New York and Michigan and also pursued a special course in hospitals at Vienna.

In 1888 Miss Fonda became the wife of W. E. Nadeau. Dr. Fonda Nadeau began practice in Seattle in 1900 and has continuously maintained an office in the Cobb building since its completion. She was the third person to sign for quarters in this beautiful building, which is largely utilized for physicians' offices. She is a member of the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Medical Woman's Club. She keeps in close touch with the advanced thought of the profession and with the latest scientific researches and investigations, and broad reading and study are continually promoting her knowledge and increasing her efficiency in practice.

Dr. Nadeau has traveled very extensively and is a most intellectual and highly interesting woman. She has visited many parts of the world, and being a keen observer and possessing a retentive memory, she has gained a wide knowledge of various lands and their peoples and relates many most interesting incidents in minute detail concerning her travels in New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, Australia and various other sections of the globe. She draws upon a rich fund of general information gained both from reading and travel and association with her means elevation and expansion. She is a prominent and popular member in the Woman's University Club and belongs also to the Commercial Club, while in politics she is a Roosevelt republican.

A. WARREN GOULD.

Augustus Warren Gould, of Seattle, architect, was born in Salem, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, January 15, 1872, a son of John and Miriam M. (Collett) Gould. His father, a general contractor, lumberman and farmer, and also his paternal grandfather, were natives of Nova Scotia. His mother was born in England, of an old family of that country.

Mr. Gould received a public school education in Nova Scotia and Boston, Massachusetts, also pursuing private studies in architecture under professors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His first employment was in connection with the enterprises of his elder brothers in the contracting and building business in Boston. At the age of twenty-two he embarked in that city independently in professional work. He continued there twelve years, gaining marked reputation and success. During that period he executed the designs for many public and private buildings, including the Women's Prison on Deer Island, Boston Harbor, the Phillips Brooks school, the Benjamin Cushing school and the city stables for the city of Boston; the Dudley Club at Roxbury, and the Women's Club at Dorchester, Boston, Massachusetts.

Removing to Seattle in 1904, Mr. Gould continued his individual practice here until 1909, designing, among other structures, the American Bank and Empire buildings, the Standard Furniture Company's store building, the Georgian Hotel, etc. From June 1, 1909, a partnership with E. Frere Champney under the firm style of Gould & Champney existed for two years, during which period the Young Women's Christian Association building, New Richmond Hotel and Seattle Electric Company's building were designed. Since dis-



A. WARREN GOULD

solving this partnership Mr. Gould has received many additional commissions, chief among which is the new King County courthouse. He originated and by his active and persevering efforts was chiefly instrumental in bringing to success the very notable measure of city policy known as the "Municipal Plans" idea, resulting in the adoption of the necessary charter amendment and the creation of the municipal plans commission. In a letter addressed to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce early in January, 1909, he made the first definite proposal on this subject. "I wish to bring to your attention," he wrote, "the desirability and the urgent need for a comprehensive plan for the development of our city. There have been petitions filed with the city council asking for franchises to construct tunnels and subways, which franchises should not be granted until a full and complete study by competent experts has been made and a plan prepared. And this gives rise to the many other questions of city planning that have for a number of years been agitated by our citizens, namely: playgrounds, civic center, harbor front improvement, boulevards, etc. Up-to-date and progressive cities all over our country, as well as cities of the old world, have been engaged in (and many have already succeeded in adopting) making complete and comprehensive plans for their future development. In many instances in old cities costly readjustment of improvements of the past have to be made to procure reasonable results, which would readily have been avoided had such a plan as I am advocating been adopted early in their upbuilding." The suggestion being favorably received by the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gould delivered an address at a meeting called by that body, in which he carefully outlined his idea, submitting diagrams and drawings which he had prepared bearing on certain phases of the matter. The movement was approved by the citizens generally, a charter amendment for the creation of a municipal plans commission of twenty-one members was passed by the council, and on the 8th of March, 1910, at the city election this amendment was ratified by the people. When the project for a new county building was under discussion in the fall of 1909, involving the proposal that a combination structure should be erected with offices to let, he opposed that plan, setting forth objections in an able communication to the Chamber of Commerce, and it was soon afterward abandoned. He served as one of the members appointed by the Chamber on the special committee on courthouse site.

Mr. Gould is a member of the Rainier Club, Seattle Golf and Country Club and Seattle Commercial Club. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He married, December 25, 1892, at Camden, Maine, Susie A. Arey.

IVAN LANSDALE HYLAND.

Ivan Lansdale Hyland, member of the firm of Tucker & Hyland, attorneys of Seattle, was born at Port Townsend, Washington, April 9, 1872, a son of the Rev. P. Edward and Mary A. (French) Hyland. The father was the first Episcopal clergyman in the Pacific northwest, arriving in Portland, Oregon, in 1858. After 1862 he was stationed at Olympia, his parish extending from there to Victoria, British Columbia. He remained in the work in this country until 1876, when he returned to the east, but again came to Washington in 1889, both he and his wife continuing residents of this state until called to their final rest. The death of the Rev. P. Edward Hyland occurred in October, 1909, while his wife passed away in 1906.

Ivan L. Hyland pursued his early education in the public schools of Ontario, Canada, and was graduated in 1891 from the Strathroy Leigh Institute at the head of his class. From there he went to the University of Toronto, where he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the final year he was president of his class in the University of Toronto and on the day of his graduation he left that city for Seattle. On the 23d of June of the same year he entered the office of Blaine & De Vries to study law and was admitted to practice on the 15th of October, 1896. He immediately entered upon the active work of the profession in this city and about January 1, 1908, entered into partnership with Wilmon Tucker, the association having since been continued under the firm style of Tucker & Hyland, covering a period of more than seven years. They are

accorded a liberal and distinctively representative clientage and are regarded as strong and able members of the bar.

At Seattle, on the 27th of June, 1900, Mr. Hyland was married to Miss Helen Holmes, a daughter of H. E. and Kate T. Holmes. Her father is a pioneer druggist of the northwest, a member of the firm of Stewart & Holmes, who in 1872 came to Washington, taking up his residence in Walla Walla. He carried on business there until about 1888, when he removed to Seattle. His daughter Helen was born at Walla Walla and by her marriage she has become the mother of three children, Edward Holmes, Marianne French and Kate Louise.

The parents are communicants of St. Mark's Episcopal church and Mr. Hyland is serving as a member of its vestry. In politics he has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and in 1899 he was city attorney of the city of Ballard, where he also served as president of the school board. He is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., and to Lawson Consistory of the Scottish Rite. At the present time he is senior warden of Washington Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, and is chancellor of the Council of Kadosh. He is also high priest and prophet of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Arctic Club, the Canadian Club and the Seattle Yacht Club and these different associations indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct in his relations with his fellow men.

FRANKLIN ROBERTS.

Franklin Roberts, a prominent painting contractor of Seattle, conducting business under the name of the Standard Paint Company, was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1854, a son of William Roberts, a native of England, who in 1842 came to America, first settling at Charleston, South Carolina. A decade later he removed to Chicago, taking up his abode there in 1852 and becoming a well known boot and shoe merchant of that city, successfully conducting his business enterprise. He was also an active figure in political circles there, served as one of the aldermen of the city and was a warm personal friend of Governor John L. Beveridge, John C. Haines, John Wentworth, Senator Charles B. Farwell and many other of the most distinguished and honored residents of that city. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Roberts joined the army as a member of an Illinois regiment and participated in the movement against Morgan's raids in Kentucky and in other engagements in that section. He died in Chicago in 1878, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Ann Finnigan, was born in Shropshire, England, and by her marriage became the mother of nine children, of whom Franklin Roberts was the sixth in order of birth. Three of the children were born in England ere the parents sailed from that land to the new world. Mrs. Roberts also passed away in Chicago, her death occurring in 1867 when she was forty-five years of age.

After attending the public schools of his native city to the age of fifteen years, Franklin Roberts started out to earn his own living and has since depended entirely upon his own efforts. He was early apprenticed to the painter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for a number of years. On the 11th of July, 1883, he arrived in Seattle and almost immediately secured a contract (his first) to paint the Bailey Gatzert residence at the corner of Third and Cherry streets. His second contract was for painting the Bells Hotel, then a very prominent hostelry. Since his arrival in the northwest he has continued successfully in the painting contracting business and he and C. H. Dalham are today the oldest contractors in their line in Seattle. In 1898 Mr. Roberts organized his business under the name of the Standard Paint Company, of which he is the sole proprietor. Under that style he has since continued in contracting work and employs from four to six skilled workmen throughout the year.

Mr. Roberts also has a brother who is one of the old residents of Seattle, A. Roberts, who is a skilled painter, and a sister, Mrs. T. S. Couch, whose husband is holding an official position in King county. They are very prominent people socially and otherwise.

Mrs. Couch has a married daughter, Mrs. T. A. Kurtz, whom her uncle, Franklin Roberts, regards with all the affection and love of a parent.

In his political views Mr. Roberts is an earnest republican but has never sought nor filled office, preferring that his public service shall be done as a private citizen. He took an active part in the Chinese riots and he has ever fearlessly stood for law and order and for all those measures and movements which he deems of benefit to the community. He was a member of Company D, National Guard of Washington, at the time the Chinese riots occurred and for three years was identified with that military organization. His religious belief is indicated in his membership in the Episcopal church and along business lines he has connection with the Master Painters Association. He was also a charter member of the Seattle Turnverein and he recalls with much pleasure the enjoyment of social affairs in which he participated in the good old days of yore. For almost a third of a century he has been a resident of Seattle, witnessing the greater part of its growth and progress and at all times maintains a position among its reliable business men and progressive citizens.

GEORGE W. SAMPSON.

For a considerable period George W. Sampson was engaged in the practice of law in Seattle. He was also one of the most active and helpful factors in all of those larger undertakings which have contributed to the present greatness and have made certain the continued supremacy of the city. His life was ever characterized by loyalty to duty and his public-spirited citizenship found expression in many movements for the public good. A native of Massachusetts, he was born March 25, 1864, at the historic old town of Lexington, where was fired the first shot of the Revolutionary war. There he pursued his education and was graduated from the high school when sixteen years of age, having displayed special aptitude in his studies. Starting out upon his business career, he spent nine years with the freight department of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Boston and while there residing his ability and public spirit led to his selection for public office. He was chosen for a number of posts of honor and trust and continued active in the public life of his city until coming to the west, having served as selectman, as library trustee, as overseer of the poor and as member of the school board.

It was the condition of his health that caused him to remove to the Pacific coast. Following his arrival he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar, after which he formed a partnership with Edward Judd under the firm style of Judd & Sampson and continued in the practice of the profession until his death. In this as in other relations of life he manifested the same thoroughness, preparing his cases most carefully and presenting his cause in a clear and forcible manner so that he won many verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients. His practice constantly grew in volume and in importance and his devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial.

On the 26th of December, 1892, Mr. Sampson was married, in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, to Miss Anna A. Kilburn, a daughter of David Nelson Kilburn, who came to Seattle from Lunenburg in 1892. He was born in that city and at the age of twenty-three years he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, with which he continued throughout the period of hostilities, taking part in many hotly contested engagements. He married Ellen Augusta Stahl and they became the parents of three children, of whom two are now living: Fred William Kilburn, a resident of Kirkland; and Mrs. Sampson. After removing to the west Mr. Kilburn lived retired save that he held the office of bailiff and did other work at the courthouse, passing away in 1907, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson became the parents of two children: Grace S., now the wife of George M. McDermott; and George K., who is on the boat Jefferson, running out of Seattle. Mr. Sampson had a very wide acquaintance in Seattle and was active in all things pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He stood at all times for progress and improvement, not only for the community but for the individual, and one of his

marked characteristics was that he saw good in all people. He believed that if the right chord were touched it would result in uplift and benefit and he was constantly extending a helping hand to someone traveling on life's journey.

SIMEON T. TOBY.

Simeon T. Toby is honored and respected by all as a successful man whose business advancement has been won by methods that neither seek nor require disguise and at the present time he occupies the position of president of the Rainier Valley State Bank. A son of Edward and Mattie Toby, he was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 29, 1857, and after attending a private school in the acquirement of the preliminary branches of learning he entered the Sewanee Military Institute at Sewanee, Tennessee, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years. He afterward went to Chicago and sold law books for six months, at the end of which time he made his way to New York city, where he was employed as a salesman in a stationery store for a year. Still later he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he took charge of a grocery store, conducting it for two years. At the end of that time he went to Georgetown, New Mexico, where he worked in the mines, and later drove cattle upon the range until 1880, when he opened a retail meat market and bakery. A year and a half later, however, he disposed of that business and went to San Francisco, where he engaged in the sale of sewing machines for a few months. Later at El Paso, Texas, he worked as a laborer on the Texas Pacific Railroad but was advanced to the engineering corps, with which he was associated until 1883, when he went to Fort Worth, Texas. He was connected with the drafting department of the same company for a few months and for two months was correspondent for the Louisiana Lottery. At Laredo, Mexico, he became connected with the engineering corps of the Gould Railroad system and also acted as assistant paymaster for a year, after which he operated a ferry on the Rio Grande river for six months.

Still later Mr. Toby was connected with the operating department of the International Railroad at Laredo, Texas, and also utilized a few teams for delivering freight to merchants. When another half year had passed in that connection he accepted the position of manager of the Sanders Brothers grain elevator, of which he had charge for two years, when he went to Butte, Montana, and engaged as cashier and bookkeeper with the Butte Daily Miner, a newspaper, with which he was associated for two years. As a representative of that paper he was sent to Alaska to write up the country and after a month there spent came to Seattle, where for nine months he was engaged in the grain and produce business on his own account. He then sold out and made his way to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and to Colville, Washington, where he spent a few months in prospecting and then entered the drafting department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Spokane. Later he was transferred to Tacoma, Washington, where his work was that of making maps in the land office of the Northern Pacific Railroad until 1888, when he traveled through Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and North Dakota, introducing a system for collecting accounts. In 1889, however, he returned to Seattle, where he became bookkeeper and salesman with the Northwestern Cracker Company, which he represented until 1895, when he resigned and accepted the position of bookkeeper and credit manager with the Schwabacher Hardware Company, of which he became a stockholder. On resigning that office he went to Alaska, where he prospected for three months. He afterward returned to Seattle and on the 10th of December, 1909, established the S. T. Toby Bank at Columbia, Washington, and in April, 1910, further continued his efforts in the banking field by opening the Valley State Bank at Georgetown. When Georgetown was annexed to Seattle in May, 1910, he transferred his charter to his private bank in Columbia and named it the Rainier Valley State Bank, of which he continues as the president. This institution is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and is building up a substantial business.

Mr. Toby married Miss Cora Carpenter, of Seattle. He has a son, Thomas S. Toby, who is associated with his father in business, holding the office of assistant cashier of the

Rainier Valley State Bank. He married Miss Elizabeth Anderson, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth.

Mr. Toby is connected with the Woodmen of the World, was identified with the United Workmen for twenty years and has also been affiliated with the Masonic blue lodge. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has seen much of the country as he has traveled from place to place and has had many interesting experiences which have enriched his life and brought to him a wide fund of interesting anecdotes. He is now concentrating his efforts upon his banking business, which is enjoying a substantial growth. He has been very active in the development of the Rainier valley district and is now president of the Rainier Valley Commercial Club.

EMANUEL MYER.

Emanuel Myer, a highly esteemed resident of Seattle who has been engaged in the hotel business for a number of years, has lived in the city since 1881 and has found much enjoyment in watching the continual growth of the city during the intervening years. He was born in Thalfang, Rhein Province, Germany, a son of Leopold and Clara Myer, and received his education in the common schools of Germany, remaining in his native land until July, 1865, when he emigrated to the new world, locating in New York. He resided there and in Canada for about three years, but on the 9th of August, 1868, sailed from New York, having determined to try his fortune in California. He went by way of the Isthmus and arrived at his destination on the 2d of September. He engaged in different lines of business and for about thirteen years resided in the Golden state, but in 1881 removed to Seattle, arriving here on the 28th of December. He has since resided here, with the exception of the time that he has spent in Alaska, to which place he has made several trips. When he first started out in business for himself he followed mercantile pursuits, dealing in men's furnishings and hats. Later he turned his attention to the restaurant business and for a number of years has been in the hotel business, in which he has met with gratifying success.

Mr. Myer is an ardent republican but has never aspired to public office, being content to perform his civic duties as a private citizen. Since about 1874 he has been identified with the Order of Bnai Brith. Although not one of the early pioneers who, through much hard toil and privations, laid the foundation for the present greatness of Seattle, Mr. Myer has witnessed a remarkable transformation in the city. When he arrived here in December, 1881, it was nothing but a village, a mere trading post upon the Sound, and today it is the commercial center of the northwest and is growing by leaps and bounds. Thirty-four years ago the chief means of illumination was lanterns, although there were better lights on a very few blocks. Almost all goods were delivered by wheelbarrow and the stores of that day were of the type usually seen in small country towns. The business at the postoffice was handled by a postmaster and one assistant. Mr. Myer has taken great pleasure in watching the growth and development of Seattle and has done all in his power to further the advancement of the city. He is generous in his praise of the work of the first settlers, realizing that all who have followed them owe much to their courage and unremitting labor. Although he is very unassuming, his genuine worth has made itself felt, and his ready appreciation of the good in others has gained him the warm friendship of many.

ARCHIBALD W. FRATER.

Prominent on the list of lawyers and jurists of Seattle, whose names add signal dignity and honor to the records of the state bar, is Archibald W. Frater, judge of the superior court. He is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and is of Scotch descent. Early representatives of the name in America settled in West Virginia near the Ohio line. On leaving Ohio,

Archibald W. Frater became a resident of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where he practiced law for five and a half years. He then made his way to Kansas, where he engaged in practice and where he was for nearly two years interested in the Bank of Webster, after which he came to Washington, May 1, 1888. He lived in Tacoma one year and then removed to Snohomish, where he continued in law practice for some time and in 1891 was elected to the state legislature from that district. He became a resident of Seattle on the 1st of April, 1898, and his ability in his profession led to his election for the office of judge of the superior court. He has been a prominent figure in both local and state political circles in Minnesota and in Washington, recognized as one of the leaders in republican ranks. He belongs to the University Congregational church of Seattle, in which he is serving as deacon and his influence is ever on the side of progress and uplift, his efforts being an effective force for the benefit of his community along material, intellectual, political and moral lines. He married Emma Brooks, a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Hannah Brooks, who became early settlers of that state. The father was a Civil war veteran and was a representative of an old New England family of English extraction.

The marriage of Judge and Mrs. Frater was celebrated near Mount Gilead, Ohio, on the 29th of June, 1881, and they became the parents of three children: Ralph P., who was born June 15, 1882, and is now deceased; John A., and Helen, who was born in Snohomish, January 20, 1890, and is the wife of Charles R. Lewis, superintendent of schools of Kent, Washington.

The family is one of prominence in Seattle, Judge Frater occupying a position of distinction at the bar and in other connections. He is one of the best known Masons of the state, is a Knight Templar, has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Washington and past grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Washington. Along more strictly recreative lines he is connected with the Arctic Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. A man of broad-minded, liberal culture, he is usually found in those circles where intelligent men are met in the discussion of problems vital to city, state and nation and his opinions carry weight.

John A. Frater, the only surviving son of the family, was born in Kansas, May 28, 1887. After attending the graded and high schools of Seattle he continued his education in the University of Washington, completing a course in the academic department, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910, while from the law department he was graduated in 1913 with the LL. B. degree. He at once entered the office of Charles H. Winders, general attorney for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and there remained until February, 1915, since which time he has been associated with Edwin H. Flick in the general practice of law, in which he is making steady progress. He closely studies every phase of every legal question which comes before him and prepares his cases with great thoroughness.

Mr. Frater belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, also to the Phi Delta Phi, an honorary legal fraternity. He finds recreation through his membership in the Seattle Athletic Club and his interest in moral progress finds expression in his membership in the Congregational church.

ARTHUR CHALMERS MARTIN, M. D.

Dr. Arthur Chalmers Martin, secretary-treasurer of the King County Medical Society for the year 1915 and an active practitioner in Seattle, was born at Shelter Island, New York, a son of William Allen and Caroline (Davis) Martin. The father, now deceased, was born in England but became a naturalized American citizen and was publisher and business manager of various weekly papers issued in New York city. His wife, a graduate of Vassar, also held the degree of M. D. from a foreign university, although she never actively engaged in the practice of medicine. She was also greatly interested in the study of zoology and botany and had broad scientific knowledge. She, too, has passed away.

Arthur Chalmers Martin won his professional degree on graduation from the Cornell University Medical College in the class of June, 1907, and has since actively practiced. He occupied an internship in the Boston City Hospital at Boston, Massachusetts, from 1907 until 1909, in the Boston Lying-In Hospital from 1909 until 1910 and was assistant



Arthur Chalmers Martin

visiting physician of the out-patient department of diseases of women for the Boston City Hospital in 1911. He also acted as assistant to Dr. Edward Reynolds of Boston in 1910 and in 1911 and since April, 1912, has been connected with the profession in Seattle, his practice being limited to gynecology and obstetrics.

On the 15th of December, 1910, in Tacoma, Washington, Dr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Lydia Laffin, a daughter of Captain A. H. and Eva (McKenna) Laffin. The father, who is deceased, was a master mariner, serving as master of the United States army transport and cableship "Burnside." To Dr. and Mrs. Martin was born December 6, 1915, a son, William Alfred.

Dr. Martin concentrates his efforts upon his professional duties and has won high standing among the practitioners of the northwest, enjoying the respect and good will of colleagues and contemporaries as well as of the general public. That he is prominent among his fellow practitioners in King county is indicated in the fact that he has been elected secretary-treasurer of the King County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Washington State Medical Society, the Washington Medical Library Association, the Seattle Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and the Seattle Surgical Club and he is a fellow of the American Medical Association.

MAJOR THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM.

Major Thomas J. Cunningham, conducting an insurance brokerage business at Seattle under the name of the Pacific Insurance Brokers Company, of which he is president and manager and also operating under the style of Thomas J. Cunningham & Company, of Portland, Oregon, has been a resident of Seattle since 1902. A native of San Francisco, his parents, John and Ann Cunningham, were California pioneers. His youthful days were devoted to the acquirement of a grammar and high school education in his native city and when it became time for him to make his initial step in the business world he chose the field of insurance, in which he has since labored, for he found that pursuit a congenial one. Coming to Seattle in 1902, he founded the above firms in 1908, in which connection he has since built up a fine business, writing a large amount of insurance in both states.

Mr. Cunningham is a republican and has taken an active part in politics but has never held nor sought public office. His military history covers service as major with the First California United States Volunteers. He was commissioned immediately after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war as captain of Company K and was in active service in the Philippines from the opening to the close of hostilities. He won promotion to the rank of major and was placed in command of the Third Battalion of his regiment. On the organization of the United American War Veterans he became a member and was honored with election to the position of department commander for Washington and Alaska for 1915 and 1916. His interest in matters vital to the welfare and upbuilding of Seattle is indicated in his membership connections with the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

REV. CARTER HELM JONES.

Rev. Carter Helm Jones, pastor of the First Baptist church of Seattle, is one of the widely known and distinguished representatives of that denomination and has three times been elected president of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. He is a native of Nelson county, Virginia, born on the 30th of November, 1861. His father was Rev. John William Jones, D. D., an eminent Baptist minister, historian, lecturer and author. He was chaplain to General Robert E. Lee and his first biographer. Dr. J. William Jones died March 17, 1909. The mother of Carter Helm Jones was Miss Judith Page Helm, of Nelson county, Virginia, a descendant of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Spending his youthful days in his parents' home, Carter H. Jones attended Richmond College, from which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree, and later pursued a special course of study in the University of Virginia. Having determined to follow in his father's footsteps and devote his life to the ministry, he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1885. Nine years later Washington and Lee University of Virginia conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he was also thus honored by Baylor University in 1909. In 1884 he was ordained to the ministry and accepted the pastorate of the churches of New Castle and Burke's branch in Kentucky in the same year. Since that time he has served successively as pastor of the Baptist church at Mechanicsville and Berea, Virginia, in 1885 and 1886; the First Baptist church at Elizabeth, New Jersey, from 1886 until 1889; the First Baptist church at Knoxville, Tennessee, from 1889 until 1893; the McFerran Memorial church at Louisville, Kentucky, from 1893 until 1897; the Broadway church at Louisville from the latter date until 1907; the First Baptist church at Lynchburg, Virginia, from 1907 until 1908; the First Baptist church in Oklahoma City through the succeeding four years; and as pastor of the First Baptist church in Seattle since 1912. He was formerly vice president of the Southern Baptist Convention and in the present year, 1915, has been elected for the third time as president of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, being chosen for the position at the annual Northern Baptist convention in Boston. Upon no other has been conferred the honor of a third election to that position. Dr. Jones also served as a trustee of Richmond College and of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

On the 7th of April, 1886, at Gordonsville, Virginia, was celebrated the marriage of Rev. Carter H. Jones and Miss Anne M. McCown, who passed away in January, 1906. He was again married August 20, 1908, his second union being with Mrs. Elizabeth D. H. Christian, of Lynchburg, Virginia. He has a son, Carter Brooke Jones, who is engaged in newspaper work in Seattle and lives with his father, and a daughter, Mrs. J. G. Low, who also resides in Seattle.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and in Masonry has attained the Knights Templar degree. He is widely known as a lecturer and commencement orator and his services as a public speaker on other occasions are in frequent demand. He has hardly yet reached the zenith of his powers, yet he stands today as one of the most eminent representatives of the Baptist ministry, and the far-reaching effects of his work are attested in every community in which he has lived and labored.

WILLIAM R. BALLARD.

The life records of some men are inseparably interwoven with the history of Seattle and its upbuilding and to this class belongs William R. Ballard. His entire career has been intelligently directed, has been actuated by honorable principles and crowned by success. He has never confined his efforts entirely to the purpose of advancing his own fortunes, but has given time and effort to advancing the public welfare and has left the impress of his individuality for good upon the industrial and commercial progress of the district.

Mr. Ballard is a native of Richland county, Ohio. He was born August 12, 1847, and is descended from English ancestry. The family was early established on American soil and for many years representatives of the name were respected and influential residents of New Hampshire. In that state Dr. Levi Ballard was born, the place of his nativity being Hillsboro county, while his natal day was December 21, 1815. In early manhood he went to New Jersey, where he began reading medicine and later completed his preparation for the profession by graduation from the Cleveland Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, with the class of 1844. The same year, in Richland county, Ohio, he wedded Miss Phoebe A. McConnell, and there they established their home, Dr. Ballard devoting his attention to medical practice. After a happy married life of about six years his wife passed away, leaving two sons, Irving and William Rankin. The former became an attorney of King county, Washington, and died in 1880. In 1852 Dr. Ballard made the trip across the hot stretches of sand and over the mountain passes to California, but after a few months spent

on the Pacific coast, returned by way of the Isthmus route to the east. He again crossed the plains in 1855, but in that year Oregon was his destination. He became a factor in the pioneer life of the state and served as surgeon of a regiment of volunteers during the Indian war. In 1857 he went to the east by way of the Isthmus of Panama and wedded Miss Mary E. Condit. He then brought his wife and two sons, born of his first marriage, to Oregon in 1858 and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Roseburg for seven years, removing in 1865 to Auburn, Washington, after which he lived retired. He passed the eighty-first milestone of life's journey and died January 12, 1897, leaving behind him an untarnished record for honor, integrity and usefulness. His life was in accord with his principles as a member of the Presbyterian church. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. In pioneer times he experienced all of the hardships and made the sacrifices necessary in connection with professional work upon the frontier. But in all his practice he was actuated by a spirit of broad humanitarianism and many there were who had reason to bless his memory for his timely and able assistance.

From the age of eleven years, William Rankin Ballard has resided in the northwest. He was a student in the academy at Wilbur, Oregon, and afterward in the Washington State University, and having given special attention to civil engineering, he entered upon the practice of that profession, being accorded various government contracts for surveying public lands, including the Yakima Indian reservation. This was the largest government surveying contract awarded in the state and three years were required for the completion of the work. As complications arose in regard to his pay he found it necessary in 1875 to go to Washington and attend to that and other business. In the summer of 1876 he became a mate on the steamer Zephyr, which was owned by his brother, and sailed between Olympia and Seattle. In 1877 he became its captain and in 1881 purchased an interest in the vessel, his partners being George Harris and John Leary. After five years he purchased the interest of his associates and continued in command until 1887, when he sold his ship. Under Captain Ballard's management she was very popular and made larger earnings than any other local steamer then plying on the Sound.

It was while making the Sound trips that Captain Ballard became convinced that large investments in Seattle property would prove profitable and in connection with Judge Thomas Burke and John Leary he purchased, in 1883, seven hundred acres of land on Salmon Bay, upon which now stands the prosperous city of Ballard, a suburb of Seattle. He subdivided the property and from time to time sold lots, realizing a handsome return on his investment, the property being purchased for a few dollars per acre, while today it is worth many thousands. Captain Ballard has managed and controlled the affairs of the company in handling the property and from his efforts has resulted the notable and gratifying success which has come to him and his associates.

Captain Ballard has also figured prominently in financial circles and in other business connections in Seattle. He became one of the organizers of the Seattle National Bank, which was opened for business in 1890, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was elected its vice president and his keen business judgment and enterprise proved important factors in the successful management of the institution. The company erected a six-story bank building, one of the finest of the kind in the northwest, and for three years Mr. Ballard remained manager of the bank. He was also one of the organizers of the Seattle Savings Bank and continued as its president until 1897. He was also president of the First National Bank of Waterville, Washington, and was one of the directors of the North End Bank of Seattle and the Fairhaven National Bank. In the organization of the West Street and North End Electric Railway Company he took a helpful part, purchasing much of the stock and became vice president of the company. He likewise held considerable stock in the Terminal Railway & Elevator Company, of which he was a director and his business activities have ever been of a nature that have contributed much to the city's improvement and upbuilding along material lines. He is now president of the Mutual Land Company and its interests are being actively fostered by him.

Captain Ballard was married in 1882, when Miss Estelle Thorndyke became his wife. She was born in Rockland, Maine, and they became parents of five children, but four died in infancy, the surviving son being Stanley who two years ago married Miss Ruth Gilmore, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Gilmore. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have an attractive social

position, for their friends are numbered among the best residents of Seattle. Mr. Ballard holds membership in the First Presbyterian church, of which he has served as an elder for many years. In 1871 he joined St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Seattle, and has guided his life in accordance with the basic principles of the fraternity. His interests have never centered along a single line but have reached out to those activities which have most to do with the material welfare of Seattle and with its intellectual, social and moral progress. His life is well balanced and his is a well rounded character. One to meet him is at once impressed with his power and resourcefulness, and yet he never boasts of his own accomplishments and is inclined more to modesty than self praise. His business and personal worth are acknowledged by all who know aught of his history.

DANIEL WEBSTER McMORRIS.

Daniel Webster McMorris, court engineer of the city of Seattle, occupies a position of importance in the city government and is discharging his duties with faithfulness and ability. He was born on the 18th of November, 1864, in Coles county, Illinois, a son of Elias James and Martha Ellen (McKenzie) McMorris. His ancestors on the paternal side emigrated from Scotland to America before the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia. Subsequently members of the family removed to Ohio, where the birth of Elias James McMorris occurred. His wife was also of Scotch descent, her ancestors coming to this country from the same section of Scotland as the McMorris family. The McKenzies also settled in Virginia, whence representatives of the family removed to Indiana, where Mrs. Martha Ellen McMorris was born. She died July 27, 1913, when seventy-one years of age, and Mr. McMorris died on the 27th of April of that year, when seventy-four years old. Both passed away on the Pacific coast, where they had resided for many years, as they emigrated to California in 1871, passing through Chicago during the great fire.

Daniel W. McMorris received his education in the grammar schools of California and in the high school at Dayton, Washington. In 1887 he was draftsman in the office of the chief engineer of the Oregon & Washington Territory Railroad Company, and during the two succeeding years was chief draftsman for that company. In 1890 he was engineer in charge of bridges and in January, 1891, he became connected with the engineering department of the city of Seattle. For two years he was draftsman but in 1893 became inspector, which office he held for the following two years. In 1895 he entered the employ of the engineering department of the federal government and was instrument man on topographical surveys at Forts Flagler, Worden and Casey. In 1896 he was made assistant city engineer of the city of Seattle and relocated the Cedar river pipe line from Swan lake to Beacon Hill. From 1898 to 1904 he was junior engineer in the United States engineering department and from 1905 to 1906 was United States assistant engineer in that department. While connected with the engineering work of the federal government he was engaged in the construction of fortifications at Forts Flagler and Ward, on Puget Sound, and in 1906 was in charge of fortification construction on Corregidor island in the Philippines. He was given leave of absence and returned to Seattle and on obtaining a position as district engineer in the city engineering department he resigned as United States assistant engineer. He was later appointed field engineer and superintendent of construction and in November, 1907, was made principal assistant city engineer. He was executive officer for the engineering department of the city during the years of greatest construction activity. In 1910 and 1911 he was principal assistant to V. G. Bogue, engineer of the municipal plans commission of Seattle, and in 1912 he was promoted court engineer of Seattle, which position he holds at the present time. He is not only an excellent engineer but he also has a detailed knowledge concerning the problems that confront the engineering department of this city and the needs of the city. The various promotions which he has gained have been the reward of proven ability and of sincere devotion to the public interest, and his record in his present position is one of which he has every reason to be proud.

Mr. McMorris was married January 4, 1888, at Dayton, Washington, to Miss Ella N.



DANIEL W. MCMORRIS



Edington, a daughter of James A. and Ellen (Scott) Edington. Mrs. McMorris is a native of Marshfield, Missouri. The Edingtons came from Tennessee and the Scotts from Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. McMorris have been born five children. Alfred William, twenty-four years of age, was born in Seattle and was graduated from the civil engineering department of Washington University with the class of 1915. In October, 1914, he became second lieutenant of Company F, Washington National Guard, and is now serving as first lieutenant and adjutant of the first battalion. Edith Adell, who is twenty years old, was married January 4, 1914, to Albert John Krekeler on the twenty-sixth anniversary of the marriage of her parents. Harold Edington is fifteen years old, James is five years of age and Daniel Webster Jr. is three years old.

Mr. McMorris has supported the republican party since shortly after reaching his majority although his father was a democrat. He is well known in Masonic circles and has been identified with the order since 1900, when he became a member of the blue lodge at Fort Blakely, Washington. He was successively senior deacon and master of Renton Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Seattle Council, No. 6, R. & S. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; Washington Council, Knights of Kadosh, No. 1; and Washington Chapter, No. 1, Rose Croix. He has taken a very active part in the work of the commandery and Shrine, being a member of the drill teams and having also held a number of subordinate offices in the commandery. He is also identified with the Arctic Club and the Municipal League of Seattle and along strictly professional lines is a charter member of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. McMorris has a wide acquaintance in this city and those who know him most intimately esteem him most highly not only for his ability but also for his uprightness and consideration for others.

ROBERT CHARLES MILLER.

Robert Charles Miller, who in 1910 established the Miller Transfer, Packing & Storage Company, of which he is the president and the principal stockholder, was born June 5, 1882, at Visby, Gotland, Sweden. His father, Charles A. Miller, also a native of Sweden, came to America prior to the Civil war and enlisted in the United States navy, being in active service for seven years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Sweden, was there married and in 1890 came again to the new world, settling in Seattle. For a number of years he was a sea captain, sailing on the Atlantic. He married Olivia Gotberg, also a native of Sweden, and now occupying the old home in Seattle. They became the parents of five children, three of whom are yet living. The father, however, passed away in 1907, at the age of sixty-five years.

Robert Charles Miller attended school in his native country to the age of seventeen years and then came with his mother and the other members of the family to the new world in 1899. They made their way direct to Seattle and almost immediately he secured employment with the Frederick & Nelson Dry Goods Company as a clerk in the shipping department, continuing with that firm until 1910, or for a period of eleven years, during which time he worked his way steadily upward. His ability and trustworthiness won him promotion and through his industry and economy he secured capital sufficient to enable him to embark in business on his own account. He then established the Miller Transfer, Packing & Storage Company, Incorporated, of which he is the president and principal stockholder. They do the principal packing and storage business of the city and also have a liberal patronage in the transfer business. The company has two fireproof storage houses, one being the John Erickson building at First and University streets, while under the name of the Diamond Ice & Storage Company business is conducted at the corner of Union street and Western avenue. From the beginning the business has steadily grown, showing marked increase month by month. An average of from ten to twelve men are employed throughout the year and the company utilizes three auto trucks. The office is located in the Cheasty building at 114 Spring street.

On the 28th of December, 1913, Mr. Miller was married in Seattle to Miss Heldur Branow, a native of Sweden. They reside at No. 741 Blewett street, where they own a pleasant residence. In politics Mr. Miller is independent and belongs to no clubs or social organizations. He has membership in the Lutheran church and he finds his greatest pleasure at his own fireside. He is a selfmade man, his advancement being entirely due to his own efforts and perseverance since he started out in life on his own account in 1899, then a youth of seventeen years. Earnest work has been the basis of his advancement and his diligence and determination have enabled him to surmount difficulties and obstacles and climb steadily to the plane of affluence.

JOHN CARLTON EVANS.

John Carlton Evans, president of the Seattle Press Club and a member of the Times staff of writers, was born in Macon, Georgia, March 26, 1876, and pursued his education in the schools of Chicago and Minneapolis. His father, Luke C. Evans, a native of Georgia, died in 1890 at the comparatively early age of thirty-six years, while the mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Clay, was born in Georgia and was a descendant of the old and prominent family of that name. His father, who was a physician, discovered the camphor and sugar treatment for cholera.

With the removal of the family to the north, John Carlton Evans took up his educational training in the cities of the north. He made his initial step in the business world in connection with theatrical enterprises and later with newspaper publication. At different times he has been identified with the Detroit Free Press, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Salt Lake Herald, the New Orleans Times-Democrat and the San Francisco Chronicle, and has been editor of papers in Bisbee, Arizona, and Goldfield, Nevada. Arriving in Seattle in February, 1912, he became associated with The Times as a writer on aviation and military affairs. He entered at once into the life of the city in its various public relations, becoming a member of the house committee of the Press Club. He was chairman of this committee at the time of the reorganization on June 30, 1914, and took an active part in the management of the club during the period when radical changes were introduced. He was elected to fill an unexpired term on the board of managers and was nominated by acclamation at the 1915 election for president of the Press Club, which position he now fills. Mr. Evans in his newspaper career became qualified to take up the duties of his present position and in carrying them forward is receiving the commendation and indorsement not only of the club, but also of the general public. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party.

On March 2, 1913, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Anita Fitzpatrick, a native of Kentucky. Their marriage was celebrated at Victoria.

COLONEL GEORGE G. LYON.

Colonel George G. Lyon, who figured prominently in political and newspaper circles in Seattle, and left the impress of his ability and individuality upon public thought and opinion, was born September 17, 1842. For some years he resided in Nevada, where he was well known as a political leader and for some time occupied the position of private secretary to the governor. Almost immediately after coming to Seattle he became an influential factor in political circles, his opinions carrying weight throughout Washington in the councils of the republican party. For several years he was chairman of the republican state central committee and thus directed the activities and largely shaped the destinies of the party in this state. His interest was never prompted by a love of office. On the contrary, he continually refused to become a candidate for any political position, although almost any office that he might have desired would have been given him. He studied with great thoroughness the questions and problems of the day and was ever ready to support his position by intelligent argument, well grounded in fact.

In 1883 Mr. Lyon formed a partnership with T. H. Dempsey in the newspaper business and they became sole owners of the *Seattle Times*, Colonel Lyon giving his attention to the editorial management and Mr. Dempsey to the business management of the paper, which they carefully and successfully conducted. Eventually, however, they sold the *Times*, which was later consolidated with the Press Publishing Company. Colonel Lyon's further connection with newspaper interests in Seattle was that of editorial writer for the *Post-Intelligencer*. After he withdrew from the newspaper field he became secretary for the Seattle Cataract Company, in which connection he continued to the time of his death.

On the 6th of July, 1871, Colonel Lyon was married, in Nevada, to Miss Lucy Kinkead, who still survives him and makes her home at No. 926 Second avenue West. The death of Colonel Lyon occurred July 17, 1902. He possessed many attractive social qualities as well as marked business ability and enterprise and he thus became firmly established in high regard, so that when death called him he left behind many friends—friends who still cherish his memory and feel a glow of the heart when they think of him.

JACOB L. GOTTSTEIN.

Jacob L. Gottstein is prominently known in Seattle as one of the organizers of the Greater Theatres Company, which is now erecting the six hundred thousand dollar Coliseum, which will be the finest moving picture house in the United States. The spirit of enterprise and progress characterizes him in all that he undertakes and in addition to his identification with the theatre company he is a partner in the firm of M. & K. Gottstein.

A native of Poland, Mr. Gottstein was born January 15, 1879, and is a son of Kassell and Rebecca Gottstein. The father was born in Poland, May 19, 1856, pursued his education there and in 1880 came to the United States, making his way to Deadwood in the Black Hills country of South Dakota. There he engaged in the grocery business until 1883 and for a period was a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1887 he arrived in Seattle, where he formed a partnership with M. Gottstein and engaged in the wholesale liquor business under the name of M. & K. Gottstein, which enterprise is still conducted under that name. He also contributed to the improvement of the city in a substantial way by erecting the first large building, known as the Gottstein block, at the corner of First and Columbia streets. He also purchased the first high-priced building of the city, paying fifty-five thousand dollars for a frame building. Later he erected other business blocks and also four double houses at Ninth and Washington streets and thus his building operations constituted an important element in the development and improvement of Seattle. Mr. Gottstein was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and took an active and helpful interest in all of its plans and projects for the improvement of the city. He belonged to the Jewish Club, the Concordia Club and the Athletic Club and he gave his political allegiance to the republican party. He was a very broad-minded man, looking at vital questions from no narrow nor contracted standpoint, and he was most charitable and benevolent, giving freely as his success increased for the aid of the poor and unfortunate. He passed away March 17, 1912.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kassell Gottstein were born six children, of whom five are living: Augusta, the wife of I. Brown; Sarah, the wife of A. Bastheim; Ida, the wife of F. V. Fisher; Jacob, of this review; and Rose, who is still at home. All are yet residents of Seattle.

Jacob L. Gottstein was the only son of the family and was a little child of a year when he was brought to the new world. After several years spent in South Dakota and Minnesota the family removed to Washington and he continued his education in the public schools of Seattle and in the University of Washington, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. Immediately afterward he entered business circles in connection with the firm of M. & K. Gottstein, thoroughly acquainting himself with every phase of the business, and in 1907 he was admitted to a partnership in the undertaking, in which he is still interested. His progressive and enterprising spirit is further demonstrated in the fact that he became one of the organizers and promoters of the Greater Theatres Company, which is now erecting the six hundred thousand dollar Coliseum in Seattle, an undertaking of which the

city has every reason to be proud, for it will be one of the finest moving picture houses in the United States. It will have equipments equal to if not superior to those found in any photo-play theatre of the country and it will furnish the finest attractions that have been placed on the films.

Mr. Gottstein, as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, indorses and cooperates in all movements for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He is an Elk and in his university days he became a member of the Sigma Nu. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is conversant with the leading questions and issues of the day, but does not seek office as a reward for party fealty. The name Gottstein has become a synonym for business enterprise and progressiveness in this city, where the work of father and son has constituted an important feature in general improvement along material lines.

DAVID J. MORRIS.

David J. Morris, geologist and mineralogist, was born October 8, 1851, in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, a son of D. D. and Rasamond (James) Morris. Both parents were natives of Wales and in the year 1851 came to the United States, settling in Niles, Ohio, where the father engaged both in milling and farming, having followed those pursuits from his boyhood. In 1879 he located in Macon county, Missouri, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He was also interested in coal and iron mining, operating in that way in Trumbull county, Ohio. He died upon his farm in Missouri, September 23, 1888, while his wife, long surviving him, passed away in McAlester, Oklahoma, in 1911. In their family were nine children, five sons and four daughters.

David J. Morris acquired his early education in the common schools of his native state and was graduated from the Iowa City College with the class of 1893. He pursued a law course and was admitted to the bar, receiving his initial experience in the practice of law when in the office of William A. Meese, of Moline, Illinois. He was also associated with Liston McMillen, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, but he did not study law for the purpose of practicing it as a means of livelihood, merely acquainting himself with legal principles in order that he might thereby capably manage his business affairs. From 1873 until the present time he has made a specialty of geology and mineralogy and has had broad experience along these lines through his professional operations in the western states. He located the Boulder oil fields of Boulder, Colorado, and also a number of coal mines in that state and he has had experience in prospecting for coal and oil and in the operation of mines. At the present writing he is superintending the oil business of the David J. Morris Developing Company, operating at Ballard, Washington. He has made notable discoveries, having in the operation of seventeen hundred feet passed through nine feet of oil sand containing paraffine oil. He is now operating to reach the next vein, which promises to be very rich, and the discovery of the vein is expected any day. The company is incorporated and maintains offices in the Loman building in Seattle. Professor Morris' wide scientific knowledge and broad practical experience well qualify him for the work which engages his attention. Further knowledge of his career and development is given in the writing of a contemporary biographer, who said:

"The life of Professor Morris has been an interesting one. Early in his childhood he developed a taste for investigation as to clays and minerals, and at the age of ten years spent his summer vacations under the tutorship of William Griffin, an expert in clays and a student of geology. Early in life he spent eight years under his father's direction in search of material best adapted for the iron trade, and when the Hayden expedition was formed, he fortunately had influence enough, through his father, with Congressman Garfield, afterwards President Garfield, so that he was given the privilege of going along with this expedition with a number of others, who accompanied Hayden, none of whom, excepting Hayden, was connected with the government. This privilege of accompanying Hayden was very valuable to Morris, and by reason of his energy, Hayden's charts and geological investigations became very valuable and a stimulant to Morris in his further research. His father used

his influence to gain him the privilege of going with the Hayden expedition and paid his expenses; and ever since then he has been an ardent student of all kinds of mineral and the constituent elements of the earth. In his early study of the earth and its productions, he reached the conclusion that oil seepages were only the arteries through which the oil assisted by the gas forced its way to the earth's surface, which was in reality knowledge he gathered from Professor Hayden and his expedition, and has followed this line of investigation in every well developed oil field in the United States. The knowledge acquired in the study and actually in the field of study of geology has enabled him to discover a composition for the making of artificial stone and marble for which he has been recently granted patents in the United States and Canada. He is a student of the conditions in the state of Washington as to oil and an enthusiast as to its future oil development."

In Jackson, Ohio, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Evans, her father being Evan F. Evans, an agriculturist by occupation. Professor and Mrs. Morris are the parents of four children, namely: Haydn D., who is thirty-two years of age and a fireman; T. S., thirty years of age, who is a machinist and chauffeur living in Seattle; I. E., a young man of twenty-six, who is on the stage as a comedian; and Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Schachleiter.

Fraternally Professor Morris is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He is a strong believer in the Christian religion, but believes as well in religious liberty and does not seek to force others to accept his opinions. In his political views, too, he is very liberal and votes rather for the man than the party, supporting the candidate whom he thinks best qualified for office. His professional duties have carried him over a wide territory. He has traveled greatly, not only in this, but in other states and in foreign countries, but he has found no place where he considers the climate more delightful nor the advantages better. He believes that there is an excellent outlook for the future and he is ready and willing to bear his part in developing the northwest. Already he is accorded marked professional prominence in this section of the country and his work is proving a vital force in the field of geologic and mineral discovery, operation and development.

JOSEPH BURTON CHAPMAN, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Burton Chapman, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Seattle since the fall of 1890, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his natal year was 1863. His father, William Chapman, was born in Tewkesbury, England, in 1837, but emigrated to America when a youth of eighteen years. He has resided successively in New York city; Philadelphia; Cresco, Iowa; Goldendale, Washington; and Seattle, which has remained his home since 1890. In all of the above named places he followed his two professions, that of medicine and of the Christian ministry. For two terms he was a member of the Seattle city council. He was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Susanna Newman, of Birmingham, England. She was born in 1837 and died in Seattle in 1913.

Dr. Joseph B. Chapman received a public school education and then entered the Washington Biochemic Medical College, from which he received his professional degree in 1880. Previous to taking his medical course, in 1884 and 1885, he taught in the government Indian school at Fort Simcoe, Washington. Immediately after his graduation in 1880 he located at North Yakima, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until the fall of the following year, when he removed to Seattle. He has made a creditable place for himself in the medical profession of this city and has gained a large and lucrative practice. He is careful in diagnosis and keeps in touch with the latest developments in medical science, as he desires to give his patients the benefit of all new methods of treatment which have proven of real value.

Dr. Chapman was married at Fort Simcoe, Washington, on the 26th of June, 1884, to Miss Etta Idollette Hedges, a daughter of Captain A. F. Hedges, who removed to Oregon territory in 1844. During the Civil war he served as recruiting officer, and he was at one time a member of the Oregon legislature. He owned and operated the first steamboats on

the upper Willamette river and was well known in his locality. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Barlow, the founder of the famous Barlow road from The Dalles to Oregon City, Oregon. His residence in that state dated from 1845. To Dr. and Mrs. Chapman have been born the following children: Burton Lee Waite, a resident of Seattle, who married Miss Maggie McCallister; Ouida Elizabeth, the wife of Earl C. Moulton, of Mabton, Washington; Gerald Dean, deceased; and Aleta Elva and Merna Louise, at home.

Dr. Chapman is a prohibitionist and does all in his power to bring about the abolition of the liquor traffic. His religious faith is that of the Advent Christian church and he has been honored by election to the office of president of the Advent Christian Conference of Western Washington and British Columbia. Along professional lines he is identified with the King County Homeopathic Medical Society, the State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. His professional ability has gained him the respect of those who know him, and his many admirable personal qualities have enabled him to make and retain a host of warm friends.

CAPTAIN JAMES S. GIBSON.

Seattle with its splendid harbor offers a profitable field for the successful conduct of important navigation interests and kindred lines of business. Captain James S. Gibson is now at the head of the International Stevedoring Company as president and general manager and has made his home in Seattle since 1905. For more than thirty years he has been connected with the coast country of the northwest. He was born in Mobile, Alabama, September 7, 1856, a son of James S. and Antoinette J. (Powers) Gibson, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of New York. The father is descended from Scotch ancestors who figured prominently in connection with the military history of the land of hills and heather. The mother is a direct descendant of Aneke Jans, a native of Holland, owner of the Trinity church property on Broadway in New York. For many years James S. Gibson was a southern planter and at the time of the Civil war he served in the Confederate army.

His son, Captain Gibson, one of a family of seven brothers now scattered in different parts of the world, completed his education in the University of Mississippi at Oxford with the class of 1874 and was engaged in the cotton classing business thereafter until 1879. He went to sea from Mobile in the Trans-Atlantic cotton trade, shipping before the mast, and in 1884 came to the Pacific coast, taking command of the ship Spartan, engaged in general trade. He afterward commanded the ships Belvidere and America and the barks J. D. Peters and Colorado. Retiring from the sea in 1896, he settled in British Columbia, at Chemainus, and was United States consul for that district from 1897 until 1905. He was also president of the Vancouver & Victoria Stevedoring Company and was surveyor for the San Francisco board of underwriters. His important business connections brought him into close association with the development and material upbuilding of the coast country. In 1905 he removed to Seattle, where he conducted business under the name of the Washington Stevedoring Company. In 1908 he bought out the firm of McCabe & Hamilton and consolidated the Washington Stevedoring Company with the newly acquired interests under the name of the International Stevedoring Company, of which he is now the president and general manager. He has other business interests, is the owner of valuable real estate in British Columbia and has important gold mining properties in Alaska. Captain Gibson has visited all parts of the world and possesses intimate and interesting knowledge concerning the history, manners and customs of various countries and people. His life has been fraught with many varied experiences. In 1886 he lost his ship Belvidere, which went ashore where the Valencia was lost on the west coast of Vancouver Island. In 1880 he was shipwrecked in the Bay of Fundy when on the ship City of Brooklyn, of which he was the third officer. He has had other minor experiences of like nature and there are few phases of life at sea with which he is not familiar. That he possesses marked executive ability and administrative power is indicated in the successful conduct of his present business interests.



CAPTAIN JAMES S. GIBSON



On the 26th of November, 1884, at East Orange, New Jersey, Captain Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Corrine M. Masson, her father being Captain Thomas L. Masson, of Essex, Connecticut, who passed away in 1893. The latter was one of the commanders of the Trans-Atlantic ships. Mrs. Gibson's brother is the editor of Life, and she comes of an old New England family of French descent that was represented in the Revolutionary war. Our subject and his wife have a son and daughter, namely: Thomas Masson, who is an architect of Boston; and Mildred, of Seattle.

In his political views Captain Gibson is a democrat but not an active party worker, although he has made a few trips east on public missions in connection with the port and shipping interests of the northwest. He is president of the Puget Sound Shipping Association, is a member of the Alaska Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of committees on insular and foreign commerce. He naturally takes the deepest interest in questions of this character and has done much to further a general knowledge of conditions relating to shipping and has promoted the welfare of the city through his wisely directed efforts for improvement along those lines.

Mr. Gibson is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Vancouver Consistory at Vancouver, British Columbia, to the Knight Templar commandery at Victoria, British Columbia, and to Gizeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Victoria. He is also a member of Port Townsend Lodge, No. 317, B. P. O. E., and the Independent Order of Foresters. In clubdom he is a well known figure, holding membership with Rainier, Seattle Golf and Country, Arctic, Transportation, Rotary, Press and the Seattle Yacht Clubs. He is also a member of the Automobile Club and the Pacific Highway Association and has a life membership in the Washington State Art Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle and is well known through business and social connections elsewhere, holding membership in the Union Club of Tacoma, the Union Club of Victoria, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and the Vancouver Club. In a word, Captain Gibson is a well known figure in the northwest because of the extent and importance of his business activities, because of the prominent part which he has taken in the development of navigation interests, because of his active association with important fraternal organizations and clubs. His varied experiences, teaching him the lessons of life, have made him a broad-minded man, liberal in his opinions. Progress has been his watchword and he is the advocate and champion of advancement not only along business lines but in those connections where the intellectual and aesthetic natures are fostered and where social amenities obtain.

OTTO EDWARD SAUTER.

Otto Edward Sauter, who since his admission to the bar in 1881 has continued in the practice of law and has followed his profession in Seattle since 1902, was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 17, 1861, his parents being Jacob and Anna (Smith) Sauter. The former was of German descent, his ancestors having come to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The mother was of French lineage. The grandfather served in the French army and after the Napoleonic wars came to the United States in the year 1818. Jacob Sauter, the father of our subject, removed from Connecticut to Chicago in 1837, the year in which the city was incorporated, and the mother removed from New York to Chicago in 1840. They were there married in 1841 and the father there passed away in March, 1865, at which time he was captain of a company in charge of Fort Douglas, a military prison in which Confederates were confined. His widow long survived him and passed away in Chicago in October, 1893.

O. E. Sauter attended the public schools of his native city and in preparation for a professional career entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he won his LL. B. degree as an alumnus of 1882. He was admitted to the practice of law in Iowa in 1881. Following his graduation he removed to North Dakota, where he entered upon active professional work, so continuing until 1894. In that year he was elected judge of the district court of the seventh judicial district of North Dakota and at the close of a four years' term was reelected, serving upon the bench for eight years, his record

Vol. III—31

being characterized by strict fairness and impartiality and a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. He retired from the bench with the high regard and confidence of the public and in July, 1902, removed to the northwest, establishing his home in Seattle, where he has since resided and engaged in the private practice of law. He has here won a good clientage and his name figures in connection with considerable important litigation. Aside from his professional interests he is the secretary-treasurer of the Thunder Creek Mining Company, operated developed placer property in the Yentna mining district of Alaska.

On the 10th of January, 1884, at St. Ansgar, Iowa, Judge Sauter was united in marriage to Miss Mame M. McCarthy, daughter of Colonel D. F. and B. J. McCarthy. Colonel D. F. McCarthy served as an officer in a Minnesota regiment during the Civil war, he and his wife at that time being residents of Faribault, Minnesota. After the cessation of hostilities he engaged in farming and milling at Faribault until his removal to St. Ansgar, Iowa, where his time was similarly occupied. Subsequently he served as state auditor of Iowa and also as state bank examiner. His demise occurred at Des Moines, Iowa, in the year 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Sauter have two daughters, namely: Ruth Marie, who was graduated from the University of Washington with the degree of A. B. and is now the wife of Clarence J. Dunlap, of Seattle; and Jean, a student in the University of Washington.

Judge Sauter votes with the republican party and was active as one of its leaders in North Dakota, serving as a member of the county and state central committees and as national delegate from 1883 until 1894. As a republican he was made judge of the seventh judicial district of North Dakota and was reelected on that ticket. He is a firm believer in the party principles and it is characteristic of Judge Sauter that he staunchly advocates any cause which he espouses.

EDWARD BAILEY DOWNING.

Edward Bailey Downing, secretary of the Greenwood Timber Company, was born October 19, 1861, in Wilmington, Delaware, and is descended from English ancestry. The family was established in America soon after William Penn founded the city of Philadelphia and, like him, they were representatives of the Society of Friends. They settled in the Chester valley, about thirty miles west of Philadelphia, at a place now known as Downington, on the Brandywine river. One of the ancestors, George Downing, was a colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment of the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. Samuel Spackman Downing, father of Edward B. Downing, became a leather manufacturer and conducted business in partnership with his father, George S. Downing, having tanneries at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and at Wilmington, Delaware. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary Stapler.

Edward Bailey Downing attended the orthodox Friends school at Ninth and Tatnall streets in Wilmington, Delaware, also was a student in Rugby Academy of Wilmington and later attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. He next entered the class of 1884 of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University but did not graduate. Putting aside his textbooks, he came to Washington in October, 1883, and after spending several months in Tacoma removed to Seattle in February, 1884. With the late Charles H. Kittinger he organized the firm of Edward B. Downing & Company for the conduct of a private banking and mortgage business. The undertaking prospered and the firm was the first one to make loans on the farms in the valleys on the west side of Puget sound and on the La Conner and Stanwood diked lands, which were sold to investors in the middle Atlantic states. This firm also purchased the first bonds issued by the city of Seattle and with the proceeds the first Grant street bridge was built to give the farmers of the Duwamish and White river valleys a permanent and good road at all seasons to Seattle. In 1887 the members of the firm, together with L. S. J. Hunt, George H. Heilboon and David N. Baxter, incorporated the Guarantee Loan & Trust Company, which took over the business. This bank was forced to close in May,

1896, from causes resulting from the panic of 1893. Mr. Downing is now the secretary of the Greenwood Timber Company.

On the 12th of May, 1909, in St. Mark's Episcopal church of Seattle, the Rev. J. P. D. Lloyd performed the wedding ceremony which united the destinies of Mr. Downing and Mrs. Clara Settemaier Adams, the widow of the late Albert I. Adams and a daughter of Florenz and Clara (Tamm) Settemaier, of St. Louis, Missouri. She comes of a prominent St. Louis family, her grandfather, Jacob Tamm, having been a leading merchant and banker of that city from 1850 until 1880. He founded the St. Louis Woodenware Works, with a branch at Memphis, Tennessee. He was a personal friend of General U. S. Grant and Samuel Clemens. By her former marriage Mrs. Downing had a son, James Otis Adams, and by her second marriage has a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Downing.

Mr. Downing has always been a supporter of the republican party at state and national elections but has never been active as a party worker. His military history covers service as a member of the Home Guards under Captain George Kinnear. This was formed in February, 1886, at the time of the Chinese riots, and he also served as special deputy sheriff under John H. McGraw from November, 1885, till February, 1886, when the Chinese troubles were on. Later he was a member of Company E of the First Regiment of the National Guard of the Territory of Washington, under Captain E. M. Carr, and so continued for several years, being present with his company at the inauguration of Elisha P. Ferry, the first governor of the state. He was also a member of the Hyack Hose Company of Seattle's volunteer fire department from its organization until the formation of a paid fire department after the Seattle fire. Mr. Downing was one of the early members of Rainier Club and served as trustee and also as treasurer for one term but has withdrawn from connection with the organization at the present time. He has been a member of the Seattle Golf Club since its formation, is also a charter member of the University Club of Seattle and his religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the Society of Orthodox Friends of Wilmington, Delaware, attached to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. His residence in Seattle dates from the period of early development, when the city was little more than a frontier town, but the rapid growth of the west seemed to promise much for the future and his sagacity prompted his identification with its interests. He is actuated in all that he does by the spirit that has made the west—employment of every available opportunity and faith in the future.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY.

Joseph W. Gregory, engaged in law practice in Seattle, was born at Winona, Minnesota, December 24, 1858, his parents being George and F. P. Gregory, the former of English birth and the latter a representative of an old New York family. The name was originally McGregor, but the paternal ancestors lived in Bristol, England, more than four hundred years ago and adopted the present orthography. The mother is a direct descendant of two Mayflower ancestors, and many of her people were prominent in connection with the Revolutionary war.

Joseph W. Gregory acquired his early education in the public schools of Adrian, Michigan, and afterward attended the Terre Haute Normal College. He then prepared for the bar and has since been engaged in the practice of law. In 1882 and 1883 he followed his profession in Indianapolis, Indiana, and for a short time in Tacoma, Washington. In the spring of 1884 he came to Seattle, but the following summer removed to Olympia, where he remained until August, 1887. He then returned to Seattle, moving the land office from Olympia to this city. He has devoted thirty years to law practice, mostly in land office and departmental work, and a large portion of the titles in Washington and Oregon have gone through his hands. He is an expert in these lines, having comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence applicable thereto. He has become the owner of timber lands in Western Washington and fruit lands in eastern Washington, and his property holdings contribute materially to his success.

On the 19th of January, 1888, at Olympia, Washington, Mr. Gregory was united in mar-

riage to Miss Annie C. Ellis, a daughter of I. C. and Martha Ellis. Mr. Gregory is a republican, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party, and in politics he takes an active interest, doing everything in his power to promote republican successes because of his belief in party principles. He is a member of Chamber of Commerce and a life member of the Arctic Club, and he attends the Methodist church.

GEORGE W. SCOTT.

George W. Scott, senior partner of the firm of George W. Scott & Son, owners of large greenhouses in Seattle, is a native of New York. He was born in Jefferson county, October 18, 1843, his parents being Asa A. and Irene (Rawls) Scott. The former was a son of Jonathan Scott, who served as a captain in the War of 1812. The same military spirit was manifest by George W. Scott during the Civil war. He was a young man in his teens at the outbreak of hostilities and was but twenty years of age when on the 23d of December, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company D, First Regiment of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, under Captain Joseph C. Herkner and Colonel William P. Innes, who was afterward succeeded by Colonel John Yates. He enlisted in Ottawa county, Michigan, to serve for three years or during the war and was mustered into the United States service at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The organization of this regiment was specially authorized by the war department, being composed principally of engineers and mechanics. It was recruited in the summer and fall of 1861 and left the state on the 17th of December under orders to report to General Buell, commanding the department of detachments, and was stationed at Munfordville, Lebanon, New Haven and Bacon, Kentucky, where they performed various duties. On the 28th of February, 1862, the regiment was concentrated at Franklin, Tennessee, and was engaged in building railroad bridges at different points, with headquarters at Nashville. On the 3d of April they started on the march with Buell's army for the field of Shiloh and on the way built several road bridges which enabled General Buell to reach Shiloh in time to rescue the army of General Grant. Companies A and K marched from Nashville with General Mitchell's division to Huntsville, Alabama, and were employed in running trains during the month of May. The other companies moved to Corinth, Mississippi, and were employed in building corduroy roads and placing siege guns in position. In July the whole regiment, at Huntsville, Alabama, was engaged in bridge building, track repairing and the operation of trains. In detachments it took part in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky and participated in the battle of Perryville. Returning to Nashville, the regiment continued bridge building and similar work until the 31st of December, when it was ordered to La Vergne, Tennessee, where it engaged in a battle with a force of Wheeler's cavalry outnumbering it ten to one on the 31st of January, 1863. The engineers performed an immense amount of mechanical work which reflected great credit upon themselves and the state, their services being especially valuable to the government and highly appreciated by the commanding generals under whom they served. Beside the work of building bridges, repairing railroads, building fortifications, etc., it took part by detachments or as a regiment in engagements at Mill Springs, Kentucky, Farmington, Mississippi, the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, Perryville, Kentucky, La Vergne and Chattanooga, Tennessee, the siege of Atlanta and the battles of Savannah, Georgia, and Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment was with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea and participated in the Grand Review in Washington on the 24th of May, 1865. Early in June the command was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Nashville, where the men were employed upon the defenses until September 22d, when the regiment under command of Colonel Yates was mustered out and Mr. Scott was honorably discharged at Jackson, Michigan, October 1, 1865. He enlisted as a recruit and took part in all the service of his company during 1864 and 1865, rendering faithful and valuable aid to his country.

Mr. Scott was married on the 24th of December, 1869, in Ottawa county, Michigan, to Miss Mary Jane Brittain and to them was born a daughter, Lora Louise. Subsequently Mr. Scott wedded Mrs. Mary Isabelle Babcock, nee David, their marriage taking place in

Muskegon county, Michigan, January 1, 1882. They had a family of three children: Georgia Winifred, Mary Grace and Walter Asa.

Mr. Scott continued his residence in the middle west until 1885, when he removed to North Yakima, Washington, and during the same year rode over the Cascade mountains and over the Snoqualmie toll road on a broncho to Seattle, arriving in the month of August. After looking over the country he decided to settle here and returned to North Yakima for his family. They were compelled to make the trip by way of Portland, Oregon, along which route lay the only railroad to the coast. It was completed only as far as Tacoma, from which point they had to proceed by boat to Seattle. For many years Mr. Scott followed the carpenter's trade and his first employer in Seattle was Clarence B. Bagley, the editor of this history. For a short time he was engaged in the grocery business and for ten years was employed as a ship joiner at the navy yard in Bremerton. About 1900 he purchased a small piece of acreage where his home now stands and this has since been developed into one of the most beautiful sections of the city, overlooking Lake Washington and the mountains. On this property now stand several greenhouses and Mr. Scott and his son are conducting an excellent business as florists under the firm style of George W. Scott & Son. Their patronage is steadily growing and their trade has already assumed gratifying proportions.

Mr. Scott belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, holding membership in Stevens Post, No. 1. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Camp No. 69 of the Woodmen of the World, and his wife is an honored member of Stevens Corps, No. 1, W. R. C., and of Palm Circle, No. 66, W. O. W. Both are now widely and favorably known in Seattle, where they have made their home for almost three decades. Arriving here before the fire, they have witnessed almost the entire growth and development of the city and have ever manifested the keenest interest in its welfare and upbuilding.

CHARLES MCGUIRE.

Charles McGuire, one of the most accurate and capable of timber cruisers, having been engaged in the business for more than twenty years, is now the representative of the Menasha Woodenware Company of Menasha, Wisconsin, as general manager and timber cruiser, buying and selling timber in the northwest. He makes his home in Seattle and is an enthusiastic advocate of the city and the Sound country. He was born in St. Genevieve county, Missouri, July 23, 1871, and is a son of Barton A. McGuire, a native of Illinois, who was also a lumberman and won substantial success in that field of business. He established and built the first sawmill in Idaho, near Moscow, and also had a very large farm there, becoming a resident of that state in 1874. He spent the greater part of his life in Idaho but died in Walla Walla, Washington, in 1900, at the age of seventy-one years. He was always active in politics and served as territorial commissioner and as county commissioner for a number of years. He was also a veteran of the Civil war, having done active service at the front as a member of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained for three years and three months, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Knoxville. He was with the Army of the Cumberland in all of its operations and was twice wounded. He served as commander of the Grand Army post of Moscow from its organization in 1885 to the time of his death and was ever a loyal citizen, as true to his country in days of peace as in times of war. He made the trip westward in 1871, driving across the country with teams to Idaho, and was one of the honored pioneer settlers there, his efforts contributing much to the development and progress of the state in the early days. He married Sarah Elizabeth Dillman, a native of Missouri, born in St. Genevieve county, and a daughter of John Dillman, one of the early pioneers and successful farmers of that state. Mrs. McGuire passed away in Moscow, Idaho, in 1891, at the age of fifty-one years, and is survived by four of her children, the family originally numbering three sons and two daughters.

Charles McGuire, the third in order of birth, was educated in the public and high schools of Moscow and spent his early life upon a farm and in the lumber mill of his

father, beginning work quite early. He labored in the fields and in the forest, driving an ox team in the woods at logging. Starting in business for himself, he took a logging contract near Moscow and afterward devoted two years to the livery business at that place. He then sold out and turned his attention to stock raising in Whitman county, Washington, near Texas Ferry, having two hundred and fifty head of horses and fifty head of cattle, which he pastured upon the unlimited range. There he remained from 1894 until 1896, after which he removed to southeastern Washington, becoming a resident of Asotin county in 1898. There he engaged in stock raising and logging in connection with the Blue Mountain Lumber Company for a number of years. Operations were conducted under the name of the Farrish Mill & Logging Company and in 1903 Mr. McGuire removed to Spokane and engaged in the lumber business in Idaho and eastern Washington until 1905, in which year he entered the employ of Sheblin & Carpenter as a timber cruiser. Subsequently he was transferred to the Milwaukee Railroad Company as timber cruiser, remaining with the railroad until 1907. The next year he was engaged as expert timber inspector by the United States government in Washington, Oregon and Alaska, filling that position for a year, at the end of which time he became connected with the Menasha Woodenware Company, which he still represents as general manager and timber cruiser, buying and selling in the northwest. He has spent over twenty years in timber cruising and has done work of that character for the largest lumber companies in the west and northwest, being recognized as an expert. He has represented the Haybrook Lumber Company, the Merrill Ring and dozens of other lumber companies. At the present time he does no more cruising but devotes all of his time and attention to the firm which he represents.

On the 15th of March, 1897, in Colfax, Washington, Mr. McGuire was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Jasper, a native of Tillamook county, Oregon, and a daughter of Thomas and Marie (Boothby) Jasper, who crossed the plains in a caravan in 1849. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McGuire have one son, Ralph, who was born in Anatone, Washington, on the 6th of June, 1899. The family residence is at No. 1428 Thirty-sixth street.

In politics Mr. McGuire has ever been a stalwart republican. He was reared in the faith of the Christian church and fraternally he is connected with the Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, the Moose, the Foresters of America and the Knights and Ladies of Maccabees. He belongs to that class of men who owe their success and advancement to hard work and perseverance. He carefully and earnestly directed his labors from his boyhood to the present and diligence and determination have gained for him the creditable place which he occupies as a representative of the lumber interests of the northwest.

CARL STOCKBRIDGE LEEDE, M. D.

Dr. Carl Stockbridge Leede received his professional training under some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world and, well qualified in his profession, has met with notable success since coming to Seattle in September, 1912. He is still a young man but has already achieved professional prominence that many an older practitioner might well envy. He was born in Washington, D. C., August 8, 1882, a son of Julius Leede, a native of Germany, who on coming to America in 1870 settled in the nation's capital. He was a successful mining engineer but his life's labors were terminated by death in 1909, when he was but fifty-six years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dora Bergmann, was born in Washington, D. C., of German parentage, and still resides in her native city. She became the mother of two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest, Dr. William Hermann Leede, is a prominent physician and surgeon of Bremen, Germany.

Dr. Carl S. Leede attended the grammar schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota, to the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his brother, Dr. Hermann Leede, to Germany and there entered the Imperial College at Osnabrück. He was graduated on the completion of the literary course in 1903, after which he went to Freiburg, Germany, to study medicine, entering the University of Freiburg. He subsequently attended the University of Gottingen in 1905. He then returned to America for a short visit, after which he again



H. C. S. Keede
CS



went to Germany and entered the University of Berlin, where he pursued various courses of study. Later he was a student in the University of Munich and was graduated in 1908, winning the doctor's degree. He then located at Hamburg, where he entered the Eppendorfer Hospital as assistant to Professor Herman Lenhartz, with whom he was associated until the latter's death in 1910. He was then transferred as first assistant to Professor T. Rumpel of the Eppendorfer Hospital, with which he continued until May, 1912, during which time he worked exclusively in the field of internal medicine, diagnosis and X-ray work and also in serological laboratory work with Professor H. Much, remaining there until July, 1912, during which time he made arrangements to join the late Dr. E. M. Rinninger, a noted physician of Seattle, who died, however, two days before Dr. Leede arrived in this country. The latter reached Seattle in September, 1912, and passed the state board examination in January, 1913, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of internal medicine and diagnosis, being a leading specialist in that line. Dr. Leede is also an author of recognized ability, having written a number of articles for medical journals and different publications on: Diagnosis; The Treatment of Scarlet Fever and Its Complications; Rumpel Leede Phenomenon as a diagnostic means; Pneumokokken-Influenza; and Arthropathien by Syringomyelie. He has also prepared other noted articles and publications. His last writing, appearing in the Northwest Medical Journal, published in Seattle, was entitled "Disturbances of Pecum and Appendix." His word is largely accepted as authority by the profession, for his liberal educational training has given him extensive knowledge of the great scientific principles of medical and surgical practice. He is a member of the King County Medical Association and of the Washington State Medical Society and was physician in charge of the King county medical department in 1914.

On the 30th of October, 1912, in Seattle, Dr. Leede was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Holler, a native of Germany and a daughter of Henry Holler. They now have two children, namely: William Edward, who was born in Seattle, September 11, 1913; and Dorothy Leede, born in Seattle, May 5, 1915.

In politics Dr. Leede is independent. He holds membership with the Germanic Society of Seattle, with the Commercial Club and the Lutheran church—associations that indicate much of the nature of his interests and activities outside of his profession. It would be impossible to give the history of the medical fraternity of Seattle without mention of Dr. Leede, whose residence here has been of comparatively short duration and yet whose ability has placed him in the foremost rank of those whose knowledge of the science of medicine entitles them to notable prominence.

HUGH CLIFFORD TODD.

Hugh Clifford Todd, practicing at the Seattle bar, has long maintained a position among the foremost representatives of his profession and also as one of the prominent leaders of the democratic party in the state. He was born on the 16th of February, 1884, at Cheney, Spokane county, Washington, a son of Robert H. and Amanda Belle Todd, both of whom were pioneers of Oregon and Washington. He attended the public schools of his native state and later entered the Washington State College, where he won his Bachelor of Arts degree. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he became a student in the Georgetown University Law School, where he won his LL. B. degree. Thus qualified for an active professional career, he entered upon practice in Seattle in association with William Martin, one of the leading lawyers of the city for over twenty years. His ability won him early recognition and his knowledge and power as a lawyer have been manifest in the excellent results which have attended his efforts in the courts. His mind is naturally analytical and logical in its trend and he is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle, so that his opinions are regarded as most sound whether as an advocate or counselor.

Mr. Todd has long been a recognized leader in political circles. He has always been a democrat in politics and an earnest follower and admirer of William J. Bryan. He was first called to public office when elected county clerk of Whitman county for a term of two

years, from 1906 until 1908. He served as state representative in the legislature for two terms, from 1909 until 1911 and again from 1911 until 1913. During that period he gave careful consideration to every question which came up for settlement, basing his opinions upon broad investigation and a thorough understanding of the needs of the state. He stood for many progressive measures. He was a leader in the general assembly for woman suffrage and an equally strong advocate of a bill providing for an eight-hour law for clerks and factory girls. He stood also as a stalwart defender of initiative, referendum, recall, guaranty of bank deposits, the anti-trust bill, the income tax and other progressive measures. His friends urged his nomination for governor, which he missed by only three hundred and seven votes, after which he successfully managed Lister's campaign. He was about the first man in the state to advocate the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. He was made chairman of the democratic state committee and in this connection is guiding the interests of his party. In May, 1914, he became a candidate for the democratic nomination for United States senator and announced as his platform: "To uphold the hands of Woodrow Wilson and his administration." His long residence in several counties of eastern Washington made him widely known in that part of the state, where his worth and ability gained him strong popularity. He is equally well and favorably known in western Washington, where he has now practiced law for several years, and he has thus become a recognized party leader of the northwest.

On the 9th of January, 1913, Mr. Todd was married to Miss Mary Humphreys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Humphreys, of Steptoe, Washington, and a granddaughter of Mary White, who had the largest land and farming interests of any woman in Whitman county, several thousand acres of land being cultivated under her personal direction. Mrs. Todd's father, Fred W. Humphreys, is a near relative of the late Senator Taylor of Tennessee and is numbered among the leading wheat farmers of Whitman county, in the great Palouse wheat country. Mr. and Mrs. Todd hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Seattle and in social circles occupy a position of prominence equal to the place which Mr. Todd fills in connection with political activity in the northwest.

PATRICK SHERRY.

Nearly all of the Puget Sound country was largely an undeveloped wilderness with only a settlement here and there to show that the work of civilization had been begun when Patrick Sherry arrived at Port Gamble, having made the journey from New York. This was in the year 1861. He had formerly been a resident of Prince Edward Island and was a native of Ireland, but when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the new world and after living on Prince Edward Island for a time became a resident of the American metropolis. After arriving in the northwest he was employed in the lumber woods for a time, after which he conducted a hotel for John Collins for about eight years. Subsequently he became proprietor of the Port Gamble Hotel, which he managed for about three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the east, where he continued for a few years, when in 1890 he again came to the northwest. Here he purchased an improved property that is still in the possession of his family. He owned both business and residence property and, having great faith in Seattle, made investment in real estate. He also became a factor in commercial circles, he and his son Arthur conducting a grocery store at No. 1201 Main street for a number of years, the store being located on property which he owned.

In 1858 Mr. Sherry was married, on Prince Edward Island, to Miss Mary Jane Henderson and they became the parents of a son and daughter: Arthur, a resident of Seattle; and Mrs. Lena May Hawes, also of this city. The husband and father died January 12, 1905, when he had reached the age of seventy-three years. He was connected with no clubs or fraternities, being a home man, devoted to the welfare of his family and finding his greatest interest and happiness at his own fireside. He was, however, a devoted member of the Methodist church and his political allegiance was given to the republican party, for study of the questions and issues of the day had convinced him that its platform contained the

best elements of good government. His entire life was marked by steady progress, not only in business, but in the development of those high and sterling traits of character which in every land and clime awaken confidence and regard.

GEORGE F. STONE.

George F. Stone, of Seattle, a lawyer by profession, is connected with a number of important industrial enterprises in this state. He was born in Groton, Massachusetts, December 25, 1850, his parents being Warren F. and Mary (Williams) Stone. The father died at the comparatively early age of forty-two years, when his son, George F., was but seven years of age. He was a prominent man in his day, serving as a member of the Massachusetts state legislature for one term.

George F. Stone, in the acquirement of his education, attended public school and the Lawrence Academy at Groton. He then taught school for several years in Massachusetts and subsequently took up the study of law in an office at Lowell, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county, that state, on December 8, 1873. He practiced for a time at Lowell and then went to Hudson, whence he removed to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he established himself and continued in professional life for ten years. For five years of this period he acted as superintendent of schools in that city. He then spent about one year and a half in practice in Pittsburgh and traveled for the greater part of a year in various states of the middle west. He came to Seattle, Washington, in 1891 as a representative of corporations of Pennsylvania who owned timber lands in this state. He has since continued in this capacity, never having taken up again the active practice of law. Mr. Stone has become an expert in the timber industry and with rare executive ability has guided the destinies of the companies which he represents to success. His careful training along legal lines has been of great value to him in his business activity.

On December 25, 1872, on his twenty-second birthday, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. B. Aldrich, the ceremony taking place at Groton, Massachusetts. They have two children: Muriel, the wife of Frank Coombs, of Seattle; and Mary, who married William H. Summers, also of this city. Mr. Stone has never actively entered politics, although he is interested in the welfare and growth of Seattle. He has many friends here who esteem him highly for his business ability and his excellent qualities of character. In a quiet way Mr. Stone is effective in furthering the interests of the state by building up private enterprises which are valuable as public assets.

JAMES H. SCHACK.

James H. Schack, an architect of Seattle with a clientage that is important and extensive, was born October 29, 1871, in the province of Schleswig, Germany, a son of Peter J. and Jensine K. Schack. He early determined upon the course of his life work and his studies were directed to that end. He has never sought to engage in business outside the path of the profession which he now follows and his study and experience have constantly developed and expanded his powers until he is recognized as one of the eminent representatives of his profession in the northwest. The proof of this to those who know Seattle is found in the fact that he was the architect for the Savoy Hotel on Second and University streets; for the Melhorn building at Second and Columbia; for the First Methodist Episcopal church at Fifth and Marion; the Arctic Club at Third and Jefferson; the Normandy apartments; the Delmar apartments; and many residences. Other important structures have also been planned and erected by him and his professional duties now make heavy demands upon his time.

On the 17th of May, 1898, Mr. Schack was united in marriage to Miss Artie Bellows, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bellows, of Maryville, Missouri, and they are parents

of three children: Edwin Bellows, eight years of age; John Bellows, five years of age; and James H., Jr., who is a twin to John. In his political views Mr. Schack is a stalwart republican, conversant with the principles of the party and its attitude toward vital and significant problems of the age. He is a life member of the Arctic Club, a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Washington State Chapter. He also belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle. His indorsement of any measure or movement indicates that the same will receive his hearty support and cooperation, for he is loyal to his honest convictions, and in all lines to which he turns his attention he stands for progress and improvement.

GEORGE J. DANZ.

George J. Danz, president of the Hofius Steel Company, was born in New York city on the 4th of July, 1873, his parents being Frank and Susan Danz. The father was the organizer and conductor of the Danz Symphony Orchestra of Minneapolis and prior to that time was a first violinist with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of New York city, his connection with these prominent organizations indicating his superior talent along musical lines.

George J. Danz pursued his education in the schools of New York and of St. Paul, Minnesota, and early in his business career became connected with the general freight department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, which later became the Great Northern Railroad Company. He made his initial step as office boy in 1887 and won promotions through intermediate positions to the chief clerkship. He resigned in that connection in 1900 to enter the business of W. D. Hofius & Company, now the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company, conducting a railroad supplies and general iron and steel business at Seattle. Again advancement awaited him as the legitimate outcome of his business ability, ready discrimination between the essential and the nonessential and his indefatigable enterprise, and today he is president of the company, which is one of the foremost concerns of the kind in the northwest. He is also a director of the Bank for Savings in Seattle.

On the 14th of September, 1905, in this city, Mr. Danz was married to Miss Olga Ellen Newlands, a daughter of Dr. George Newlands, of Seattle, and they have five children, George, Mary, Frances, Joseph and Helen. Mr. Danz is a well known figure in club circles of Seattle, holding membership in the Rainier, the Arctic, the Seattle Athletic, the Seattle Golf and the Transportation Clubs. His entire career has been marked by a steady progression that indicates the wise utilization of his time, talents and opportunities. There have been no unusual chapters in his life record, his success being the legitimate and logical result of close application and intelligently directed effort.

JOHN RICHTER, M. D.

Dr. John Richter, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Seattle, was born in the province of Mehren, Austria, November 10, 1869, and is the eldest in a family of four children whose parents were John and Mary (Kern) Richter, also natives of Austria. The father, who was a successful agriculturist, came to America in 1874, settling in Indiana, and in the year 1899 he removed to Seattle, where he is now living retired.

Dr. Richter was a pupil in the public and high schools of Logansport, Indiana, and also attended St. Joseph's Academy in Logansport. Before continuing his education, however, he learned the printer's trade, at which he served a regular apprenticeship, afterward working as a journeyman for two years. He began reading medical journals which were written by Dr. Thomas Hayden Hawkins, editor of the Denver Medical Times, while working as a printer and it was this that decided him to take up the profession of medicine as a life work. Accordingly he entered the University Gross Medical College, now known



Alfred D. Day



as the Denver and Gross medical department of the University of Denver. He was there graduated in 1895, winning his professional degree, after which he put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test by a year's service as interne in the Arapahoe County Hospital at Denver, Colorado. He afterward entered upon active practice at Dannebrog, Howard county, Nebraska, where he remained for a year, after which he became a resident of Malad City, Idaho, where he spent two years. In 1898 he went to Alaska, where he remained for eight months and then came to Seattle, since which time he has engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery in this city, winning for himself a creditable position in professional circles. In order to keep abreast with the scientific research and investigation which has brought to light many valuable truths in connection with medical practice he has taken postgraduate work in the Polyclinic Hospital at Chicago and he also holds membership in the King County, Washington State and American Medical Associations. He is an alumni member of the University of Denver.

On the 24th of December, 1905, in Seattle, Washington, Dr. Richter was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Gilham, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Philip and Thurza Gilham, who were born in England and became early settlers of Sheffield, Illinois. They removed to Oregon in 1885 and both have now passed away. Dr. and Mrs. Richter reside at No. 2417 Yesler Way. Dr. Richter holds membership in the First Presbyterian church and his wife belongs to St. Clemens Episcopal church. The Doctor belongs to all Masonic bodies in Seattle with the exception of the Scottish Rite and is likewise identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sons of Herman. He conforms his life to the teachings of his church and is a most honorable, upright man of whom his fellow townsmen speak in terms of high regard. He has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance during his residence in Seattle and has won substantial success in his chosen profession.

AXEL HERMAN SOELBERG.

Axel Herman Soelberg, vice president of the State Bank of Seattle, was born March 2, 1869, at Nes Hedemarken, Norway, a son of Hans Anton and Oline Soelberg. The father, a native of Drobak, was educated there in the public schools and later was appointed sheriff of the district of Nes by the government, which position he held for fifty years. He retired in 1909 and died in 1913.

Axel Herman Soelberg pursued a high school education in Norway, which he completed in 1884. He was afterward employed in an office and general store as an apprentice until he reached the age of nineteen years, when, the lure of the new world upon him, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he secured the position of bookkeeper with the State Sash & Door Manufacturing Company. In that connection he advanced and later was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, which offices he filled until 1892, when he resigned and came to Seattle. Here he engaged as bookkeeper with the Scandinavian American Bank until 1894, when he was elected cashier, serving in that position until 1901, or until elected vice president. He acted in that capacity until 1905, when he resigned and organized the State Bank of Seattle, of which he has been vice president and director. His long experience along financial lines well qualifies him to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of his office and his work has been one of the strongest and most potent elements in the success of the institution. For a time he served as secretary of the Seattle Clearing House.

On the 5th of January, 1898, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Soelberg was united in marriage to Miss Olga Wickstrom, a native of this city and a daughter of Peter Wickstrom, who came to Seattle in 1873 and here conducted a hotel until the fire of 1889, when he retired. His demise occurred in the year 1915. To Mr. and Mrs. Soelberg have been born three children, as follows: Adene Harriet, who is a high school pupil; Anna Louise, attending Madame Pless' private school; and Richard Wickstrom, who is four and one-half years of age.

Mr. Soelberg gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while fraternally

he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor in the latter organization. He is a life member of the Seattle Athletic Club and also belongs to the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club and the Seattle Golf & Country Club. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He takes a deep interest in the work of the church and in all of those activities which have to do with the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Alaska bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which was established in 1911, and served as treasurer for a year. Since 1912 he has been a member of the executive committee.

J. HENRY DENNING.

J. Henry Denning, a representative and successful attorney of Seattle, has here practiced his profession continuously during the past two decades and has been accorded a most gratifying clientage. His birth occurred in Augusta, Georgia, on the 27th of November, 1873, his parents being George A. and Sarah Grove Tunison Denning. He acquired his education in Houghton Institute of his native city and in 1893 came to Seattle, taking up his abode in this city on the 3d of July. When twenty-one years of age, having prepared for the practice of law, he was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of the state of Washington. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct.

In fraternal circles Mr. Denning is also well known, being an active working member of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of the Maccabees. He likewise belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club and in the line of his profession is connected with the American Bar Association, the Washington State Bar Association and the Seattle Bar Association, being a charter member of the last named. Capability, personal worth, geniality and cordiality have made him popular with a circle of friends that is constantly growing as the circle of his acquaintance widens.

GEORGE S. BUSH.

George S. Bush established the first brokerage business in Seattle and for many years was a prominent factor in business and financial circles of the city. He died December 15, 1899, after a residence here of twelve years, having come to this city from Washington, D. C., in 1887. He was a son of William S. Bush, a native of Ohio and a lawyer by profession. In Washington, D. C., he became connected with Robert G. Ingersoll as assistant attorney and was connected with the trial of various important cases there. Later he went to New Mexico and other points for Mr. Ingersoll and subsequently to Toledo, Ohio, where in connection with his son he was active in the practice of law. He removed to the Puget Sound country prior to the arrival of his son George and here continued to follow his profession. He possessed an extensive library, with the contents of which he was largely familiar. At one period he was associated in practice with Judge Windsor and at another time with Frank Noyes. On one occasion he was a candidate for the office of judge at Port Townsend. He married Martha S. Smith, and they became the parents of a son and daughter, the latter being Miss Ella S. Bush, who is an artist of considerable fame.

George S. Bush was born at Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, in 1867 and after attending the public schools continued his education under private tutors. He studied law in Washington, D. C., and after coming to Seattle in 1887 he served as special deputy in the customs house in Port Townsend under Mr. Bradshaw. He assisted in opening the first customs house at Port Angeles, at which time he was connected with the one at Port Townsend. He was very exact in his work, fulfilling every duty connected with the office,

but at length he resigned and came to Seattle, where he embarked in the customs brokerage business under the firm name of George S. Bush & Company. He established the first brokerage business of this kind in the city and it is still conducted under the old firm name. He also specialized in admiralty law, and the extent and importance of his business interests brought him prominently before the public.

On the 4th of February, 1891, Mr. Bush was married in Seattle to Miss Louise Pollock, a daughter of George Henry Pollock, who was the first statistician of the customs house at Port Angeles. His wife bore the maiden name of Louise Plessner and was a native of Germany, but when seventeen years of age came to the new world and in 1864 established the first kindergarten in America, its location being at West Newton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Bush was born in Massachusetts and for a time was a resident of Washington, D. C., from which place she came to the west. To Mr. and Mrs. Bush were born two children: George Pollock, who is a lieutenant in the United States signal corps at Honolulu; and Agnes, who is a graduate of the University of Washington.

Mr. Bush gave his political allegiance to the republican party and in politics as in all things was very progressive. He had membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and his activities and interests were ever of a character that indicated him to be a man of high and honorable purpose.

MABEL SEAGRAVE, M. D.

Dr. Mabel Seagrave, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Seattle, was born January 3, 1882, in Cheyenne, Wyoming, a daughter of A. A. and Saline (Glass) Seagrave, natives of Massachusetts and Iowa respectively. The Seagrave family is of old Puritan stock of English and Scotch lineage and was represented in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. The family is a very numerous one in the New England states and the parents of Dr. Seagrave are the only ones to emigrate west save one cousin, who settled in Spokane a number of years ago. In the year 1885 the father came to Washington, settling in Seattle and was engaged in the real estate business for a number of years and at the same time conducted the Occidental Hotel, of which he was proprietor for twenty years. He thus became actively associated with the business interests of the city but retired in 1904, since which time he has enjoyed a well earned rest. He yet makes his home in Seattle and is regarded as one of its substantial and valued citizens.

Dr. Seagrave lost her mother when she was a little child and later her father married again, his second union being with Miss Sarah Chatham, who indeed filled a mother's place, being notably kind and devoted to the little stepdaughter. Dr. Seagrave acquired her early education in the public schools of Seattle, passing through consecutive grades to her graduation from the high school. She afterward attended Wellesley College near Boston, Massachusetts, where she won the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon graduation with the class of 1905. She then became a teacher in the Broadway high school and followed that profession for two years. She then decided to take up the study of medicine and attended the Johns Hopkins University, from which she was graduated in 1911 with the degree of M. D. She afterwards filled the position of house physician in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children for a year and a half and in that way gained a most practical and extensive knowledge of surgery and became splendidly equipped for professional activities. In 1912 she returned to Seattle, where she opened an office and has since continued in the general practice of medicine and surgery with good success. Her efforts have been followed by excellent results and her reputation and her practice have steadily grown, gaining her a most creditable and desirable position in professional circles of the city. She is a member of the Women's University Club and the King County Medical Society. She is also one of the physicians of the Children's Welfare Division of the city health department and is consulting physician at the Firland Sanatorium and the Seattle Pulmonary Hospital and is also serving on the staff of the Crittenden Hospital.

Aside from her profession her interests are broad and varied and she is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle and in her political belief is a republi-

can. Dr. Seagrave has been in Seattle for three decades, having been reared and educated in this city and she has witnessed wonderful growth and development here. Her acquaintance is broad and she has a large circle of warm friends as well as professional acquaintances.

EARL YOUNG.

Earl Young, who since 1901 has engaged in the real estate business in Seattle, enjoying a growing success throughout the period, was born near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 24, 1858. He is a son of Hiram and Nancy C. Young, who were of German descent, the family having been among the early settlers of Albany, New York. Earl Young supplemented his public-school education by study in the Baldwinsville Academy in the state of New York, and when but seventeen years of age began teaching school. His time between 1883 and 1886 was devoted to the manufacture of cigars in Union City, Michigan, and on the 23d of May, 1887, he arrived in Seattle, hoping to find better business advantages and opportunities in the northwest. For one year he operated a steam laundry and afterward engaged in cigar manufacturing until 1901. Thinking there was a broad and profitable field in real-estate dealing, he then turned his attention to that business and has secured a large clientage, which has enabled him to conduct many important realty transactions. He is conservative in all business matters, is thoroughly conversant with the market and so directs his efforts that substantial results have accrued. For three years he was in the employ of others but since that time has conducted business on his own account and under his own name.

In Union City, Michigan, on the 2d of December, 1885, Mr. Young was married to Miss Alice M. Derthick, a daughter of George Derthick, who removed to southern Michigan with ox teams during pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. Young have two children, Juno and Homer D., both born in Seattle. Mr. Young was reared a republican, but voted for Grover Cleveland when he was first a candidate for the presidency and has since been a stalwart democrat. He has always been interested in politics but has never aspired to public office, nor would he accept political preferment. On the contrary, he has given his undivided attention to his business affairs and his close application and industry are the basis of his growing success.

MAX WARDALL.

Max Wardall, engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, was born at St. Ansgar, Iowa, November 13, 1879, his parents being Alonzo and Elizabeth Wardall. His grandfather, Thomas A. Wardall, now one hundred years of age, resides with him and is in good health and in full possession of his faculties. The father was a veteran of the Civil war. The mother, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth Murray, was related to early settlers of America who came from Scotland.

Max Wardall of this review was graduated from the high school at Topeka, Kansas, with the class of 1898 and during that period was captain of the football team. He was an enthusiastic figure in athletic circles and made several trips to New York and other points with his brother, traveling on bicycles, so that he won a reputation as a long distance rider. In June, 1898, he and his brother, Ray M. Wardall, who is now practicing law in partnership with Max Wardall, started from Topeka, Kansas, on a tandem for a tour of the world and engaged in the exploitation of a patent photographic appliance. They spent about six months traveling through America before they reached the Pacific coast and during that period earned over a thousand dollars. They then took passage on the Moana for Australia, arriving at Sydney on Christmas day of 1899. However, while en route they had sojourned for brief periods in the Hawaiian islands, Samoa and the Fiji islands, making money all the time. During the first three weeks of their trip, however, they had no success in business and had to resort to work in the harvest fields of Kansas but from

that time on they met success and their novelty became a craze in New Zealand. They soon realized their opportunity, of which they made good use. Their work was the making of sixteen photographs an inch square, known as stamp photos, in four different positions, by electric light, for a shilling. Immediately this kind of photography became extraordinarily popular and they established photographic galleries at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo, and in some of these cities had several places of business. At New Zealand they established galleries at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, and had in all eighteen places in operation at one time, with a force of over one hundred employees. Their splendid business ability and enterprise were indicated in the fact that they gained success in a very short time although they had been obliged to pawn their bicycles for seventeen dollars and a half in order to start in business in Sydney. While in Australia they cleared over twenty thousand dollars. After leaving Africa they went to England, also to Germany, Austria, Belgium, France and Switzerland, riding their bicycles over almost the entire country that is now the scene of military operations in Europe. They remained abroad until September, 1901, and then came direct to Seattle, after which they entered the State University of Washington, from which they were graduated in June, 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. They then entered upon the practice of law and the firm of Wardall Brothers has gained prominence at the Seattle bar. For twelve years Max Wardall has been a representative of the Seattle bar and has been very successful in his practice. He has a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles, which he correctly applies to the points in litigation, and his logical deductions constitute forceful elements in winning favorable verdicts.

Mr. Wardall is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his political views he is a republican. He became justice of the peace in West Seattle in 1906 and filled that position for two years. He served as a member of the city council of Seattle from March, 1908, until March, 1914, and was its president for some time. During the absence of Mayor H. C. Gill on a bear hunt in Alaska, Mr. Wardall, then president of the council, became acting mayor in September, 1909. During the three weeks that he occupied the mayor's chair he gave Seattle a shaking up that she has never forgotten. He was responsible for the suppression of the conditions of civic corruption that existed at that time under the notorious Wappenstein regime. Wappenstein was then chief of police but before Mr. Wardall finished his work the chief of police was on his way to the penitentiary. The exposure of official graft, the closing of gambling dens, dance halls and houses of ill repute and the revoking of licenses of disreputable saloons below Yesler Way, constitute only a part of the extraordinary program carried out by the young mayor. In this action he had the support and indorsement of every citizen of standing in Seattle and what he did at that time had such lasting effect on the civic morals of Seattle that the influence is felt even now. Mr. Wardall was a member of the Civic Plans Commission in 1912 and has not only looked forward to but has been active in bringing about various improved conditions in the municipal life, his efforts being based upon public-spirited devotion to the general good. His breadth of view has recognized possibilities not only for his own advancement but also for the city's development and his loyalty and patriotism have prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former.

C. R. ADAMS.

C. R. Adams is vice president and manager of the Western Engraving & Colortype Company, which was established in 1907 under the name of the Western Photo Engraving Company. In 1910 it was incorporated under the present name, with W. A. T. Campbell as president and treasurer, and H. E. Campbell, secretary and sales manager. From the beginning the business has grown steadily and under the active management of C. R. Adams it has extensive trade relations, its patronage resulting from a recognition on the part of the public of the excellent work that is done in the establishment. Mr. Adams made for himself a creditable place in business circles of the city and has won for his house

an enviable name. He is a western man by birth and training, having been born in Los Angeles, California.

Throughout his active business career Mr. Adams has been connected with photo engraving and in 1896 came to Seattle, where he became one of the organizers of the Adams & Angell Engraving Company, with offices in the Washington building at First and Cherry streets. He operated under the partnership relation until 1899, when he purchased Mr. Angell's interest and continued the business under the name of the Seattle Engraving Company. He sold out, however, in 1905 and went to the east but could not remain away and after about a year returned to Seattle. He became associated with the Western Engraving & Colortype Company in 1908 and has since been active in the conduct of the business, of which he is now the vice president and manager. This company has the distinction of doing some of the finest work ever executed in the west, including such work as Puget Sound and Her Snow Capped Mountains, a book which was presented by the bankers during their convention of 1915 to their guests from all parts of the world. They have competed with many of the strongest colortype artists of the east for some large contracts in this line and wherever their work has gone it has received the highest indorsement and praise. Mr. Adams is thoroughly familiar with all of the mechanical processes of the business, embodying the latest improvements that science can offer and at the same time he has the artistic nature and talent that insure appreciation of beauty and the excellence of the work has led to a constantly increasing business. He belongs to the American Outdoor Advancement Association and he is interested in everything that tends to a greater appreciation on the part of man of the beauties of nature.

JOHN HENRY STARBIRD.

John Henry Starbird, well known in real estate circles of Seattle, where he has operated extensively not only in the control of property but also in taking the initiative step in introducing modern conditions in connection with building in this city, belongs to that class of men whose work has been of direct benefit and his faith in Seattle and her future has never wavered. He was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 18, 1866, and is a representative of an old American family, his paternal grandfather having served in the Revolutionary war. His parents were Captain Charles and Amanda Starbird, the latter of Scotch lineage. Captain Starbird was born in 1814, and died at the age of seventy-one years, at which time he was the oldest navigator in the state of New York. He ran the packets on the Erie canal, which at that time was little more than a ditch, long before the use of steam as a motive power was known.

John Henry Starbird had no educational privileges, for it was necessary that he provide for his own support when a little lad. He had to work twelve out of the twenty-four hours—six hour shifts, as a barefoot boy, driving a mule team from Buffalo to Albany, New York, on the Erie canal. After left to his own resources he took up scientific cooking as a profession and afterward learned the meat business thoroughly and thus he became well equipped for the conduct of restaurant, hotel and the butchering business and at different times he was active along those lines. At the age of twenty-two years, having saved up a capital of twenty-one hundred dollars, he entered into partnership with a Mr. Oliver, who was then county treasurer of Clarendon, Texas. It was his desire to become a cattle king but the unscrupulous business principles of his partner left him broke. Since then he has met success and disaster at many times but the word failure has never had a place in his vocabulary and when reverses have come he has resolutely set to work to bring about improved conditions and has always been able to do so. He has been identified with the northwest since 1889. At one time he was connected with business interests in Spokane, where he formed a partnership with T. E. Westlake, and while residing in that city he owned an attractive modern Swiss chalet, which he purchased at a cost of nine thousand dollars. He has spent some time in Alaska, where in 1897 he built the first hotel in Dyea, known as The Glacier. He became familiar with every phase of life in that country and during the snow avalanches he assisted in the burial of many



JOHN H. STARBIRD



unfortunates. In 1899 he broke all records, walking alone from Dawson City to Skagway, without dogs, making the trip in fifteen days, or a daily average of about thirty-one miles per day through a region of continuous blizzards.

His residence in Seattle covers seventeen years, during which period he has won notable success. Today he is connected with the firm of H. E. Dominy & Company and is a prominent figure in Seattle real estate circles. Moreover, he has taken the initial step in many movements that have resulted beneficially to the city at large. He was the first to introduce speed motor boats on Lake Washington, having shipped a carload from New York in 1905. In 1900 he erected the first modern flat building in Seattle at the corner of Pike and Boyleston streets and in 1906 he erected the first apartment house in Seattle. He constructed three apartment houses, Lincoln Court, Starbird Court and Highland Court, representing an outlay of over one hundred thousand dollars. In the years 1898 and 1899 he was identified in business with ex-Governor J. H. McGraw at Rampart City and he was one of the first discoverers of the Kongrook district in 1900. He made a notable record for navigating on the Behring sea in a twenty-two foot dory from Cape Nome northward to Fort Clarence, and thence through Storm Lake where history states many lives were lost. His experiences in the far north read like a tale of fiction, so unusual and picturesque do they seem within the sheltered homes of the United States but they were very real to Mr. Starbird who knows every phase of frontier life in Alaska as well as in Washington. He was connected with an important gold discovery in Chelan county, where there was a well defined ledge with a hanging wall of porphyry. There is an abundance of water power from the creek, enabling one to mine and mill ore that will run four dollars or less at a profit by the cyanide process. Mr. Starbird is still operating in real estate in Seattle and yet holds some valuable property there. He has displayed good judgment in making his investments and his enterprise and industry have led him into important business relations.

On the 27th of April, 1911, in Spokane, Washington, Mr. Starbird was united in marriage to Miss Marjorie Ruth King, a daughter of John and Mary Ellen King, who are substantial, honest farming people. Mr. and Mrs. Starbird have a most interesting little son, John Rex, who is now about four years of age, and who is a most wonderful specimen of splendid physical development. He has interested motion picture companies by his character make-up of the red man, assuming various poses of the Indian with natural instinct and a proposition has been made to his father by a film corporation to stage a feature with the boy in the title role. It is said that he will tramp for seven or eight miles over the hills without showing fatigue.

In his political belief Mr. Starbird is a republican, yet always considers the capability of the candidate for office. He has belonged to several fraternal organizations but is identified with none now save the Modern Woodmen. He has membership in the Christian Science church but believes the golden rule to be a fully adequate standard and principle of life. At one time he established the Alpine moving picture house with the purpose of donating to charity every dollar of the net profits of the venture, the avenue of charity to be determined by the patrons of the house. His contributions to charity in five years amounted to eighty thousand dollars. He rejoices in his success by reason of the opportunity it gives him to aid his fellowmen and he is most generous in his purposes and his acts. His life has been fraught with much good to those about him and he displays sterling qualities that have brought him prominently before the public as a man of broad humanitarian principles as well as marked business ability.

ROBERT M. EAMES, M. D.

Robert M. Eames was a physician of Seattle whose efforts were largely instrumental in the establishment and development of the health department of the city. He was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1865 and passed away on the 1st of October, 1907, while on a sailing vessel off the coast of Chili. His grandparents were early settlers in the Western Reserve and nearly all of the male members of his family were physicians.

Reared in the city of his nativity, Dr. Eames prepared for a professional career as a student in the Western Reserve College of Ohio, from which in due time he was graduated. He at once began practice upon coming to Seattle in March, 1888, and while he continued in general practice also specialized in the treatment of diseases of the lungs and heart, in which connection he displayed marked ability. He was also considered the greatest authority in the state on smallpox, and in fact his broad scientific knowledge and marked skill made him one of the foremost physicians of Washington. He was called to the position of health officer and while acting in that capacity did more than any one person to build up the department—a work of which he had every reason to be proud. He also served as pension examiner for eight years and he was a member of the King County Medical Association.

In Seattle, in 1895, Dr. Eames was united in marriage to Mrs. Ethel Drew, who was born at New Brunswick, Canada, and came to the west in 1881, at which time the family home was established at Port Gamble. In 1885 she came to Seattle to attend school. By her first marriage she had a daughter, Alita Drew.

Dr. Eames attended the Episcopal church and his life was ever guided by high principles. He belonged to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political allegiance was given to the republican party. Aside from serving as health officer for three terms and as pension examiner for eight years he filled the position of representative in the state legislature for one term and gave careful consideration to the questions which came up for settlement. He was a man of very strong character, decided in his opinions and loyal to his honest convictions, yet never aggressive in expressing his views. His position, however, was never an equivocal one and in his entire life history can be found no esoteric chapter. His career was as an open book which all might read and the character of his interests and activities is indicated in the fact that he always associated with the best. When death called him it was a matter of the deepest regret to his many friends, who yet cherish and revere his memory.

HORACE O. HOLLENBECK.

Horace O. Hollenbeck, secretary of the Klickitat Irrigation & Power Company, has been identified with Seattle since 1884, spending six years of his early residence in the city as one of its teachers. He was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on Christmas Day of 1852, of the marriage of William and Rosannah Hollenbeck, who came of Pennsylvania and Virginia ancestry. The Hollenbeck family is of German extraction and was founded in America at an early day. The parents spent their entire lives upon a farm. They accorded their son liberal educational advantages, his public-school course being supplemented by three years' work, from 1873 until 1876, in the University of Illinois. His initial step in the business world was made as accountant in connection with the United States government interior department, being stationed at the Indian reservation in Malheur, Oregon, from 1876 to 1880. He took up the profession of teaching at the age of sixteen years and followed it at intervals for a quarter of a century. The last nine years were devoted to high school work, six of which were passed in Seattle, beginning in 1884. After leaving his work as a teacher he went into the printing and publishing business, which he continued for fifteen years. His identification with the Klickitat Irrigation & Power Company began in 1905 and he is now secretary of this corporation which owns and controls one of the important public utilities of the northwest. In his present position he displays excellent executive power, combined with a thorough understanding of the possibilities of the business and the opportunity for further development along lines not only of success but of general usefulness as well.

In Seattle, in 1886, Mr. Hollenbeck was married to Miss Anna Lima Penfield, a daughter of Captain Norman K. and Fannie Penfield, of this city. Her ancestors were seafaring people for several generations and her father was captain in numerous merchant ships sailing the Atlantic. He served in the United States navy during the Civil war and came to Seattle by way of the Isthmus route in 1874. His wife's sister, Miss Carrie Parsons, mar-

ried Dexter Horton. His three sons took to the sea but the Captain became identified with the Dexter-Horton Bank and later was superintendent of the Seattle Gas Company, which position he occupied until incapacitated for further business activity. Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbeck became the parents of four children: Norman K., who married Elizabeth Spenceley, of Grandview, Washington; Harrold W., who wedded Kathyryne Brackett, of Seattle; and Horace and Helen, both at home.

In his student days Mr. Hollenbeck had three years' military training at the University of Illinois and afterward spent three years in the service of the Washington State Militia. In his political course he has followed the dictates of his judgment. He voted with the republican party from 1873 until 1893 and afterward maintained an independent course until 1908. He then became identified with the democratic party, which he has since supported. He is connected with several fraternal organizations, having been an Odd Fellow since 1874, a United Workman since 1886 and a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters since 1888. Mr. Hollenbeck is well known as a man fearless in support of his honest convictions, nor is he hasty in forming his conclusions. In his business career he has made each day count for the utmost, improving the opportunity of the hour and thus advancing steadily until he today occupies a position of responsibility and importance in connection with one of the leading utilities of the northwest.

ROBERT A. DEVERS.

Robert A. Devers, member of the Seattle bar, engaged in general practice yet specializing to some extent in corporation law, was born at Yankton, South Dakota, October 21, 1876, his parents being W. J. W. and Margaret (Irving) Devers. The father, a native of Ireland, came to America after the Civil war and settled in New York city, where he was connected with mercantile interests. In 1873 he removed to Yankton, South Dakota, and had charge of boats that ran between Sioux City and Fort Benton, Montana. He was very active in politics but never sought nor desired public office. In the community where he lived he was an influential figure and his death was a matter of deep and widespread regret. His widow is a resident of Mitchell, South Dakota.

Robert A. Devers completed his more specifically literary education in South Dakota University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897, after having completed the high school course at Tyndall, that state. He then entered upon preparation for the bar as a law student in the Southern Normal University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1900: His first professional activity, however, was in the field of teaching, to which he devoted two years, and he also engaged in newspaper editing and publishing for a similar period. He was the owner of the News of Tyndall, South Dakota, and he also edited the Mitchell Daily Republican of Mitchell, South Dakota, for a part of two years. He has been engaged in law practice for thirteen years, entering upon the work of the profession at Parkston, South Dakota, whence he removed to Seattle in June, 1902. He has largely been engaged in the practice of corporation law and was instrumental in having declared unconstitutional the Duwamish waterway law. He has been connected with much other important litigation and his practice is now large and of a distinctively representative character.

On the 14th of May, 1902, in Mitchell, South Dakota, Mr. Devers was united in marriage to Miss Izora Mae Glenn, a daughter of Washington Glenn, representing an old South Dakota family. To them have been born four children, namely: Izora De Ette, Margaret Kathryn, Dorothy Mae and Marjory Helen.

Fraternally Mr. Devers is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Seattle Commercial Club and has served as a member of its board of directors for two terms. In his political views Mr. Devers is a republican but not an office seeker. However, he is deeply interested in civic matters and cooperates in many movements that are of direct benefit and value to his city. He purchased his home the day he arrived in Seattle, well satisfied with the city, and he has never regretted the step

that he took upon removing to the northwest. He puts forth every possible effort to further the welfare and progress of Seattle and his labors have been directly beneficial. He is a man of resolute purpose, his determined character being shown in the way in which he secured his education, earning the money that enabled him to pay his tuition and expenses during his university days. Strong and purposeful, his efforts being directed along constantly broadening lines of greater usefulness, he has become one of the valued citizens of the northwest.

EARL PORTER JAMISON.

Watchful of the opportunities pointing toward success in his chosen line of business, Earl Porter Jamison, handling iron and steel railway equipment, has made for himself a place among the representative business men of Seattle. He was born in Waseca, Minnesota, January 24, 1879, a son of Alexander Porter and Arzelia (Hardin) Jamison. He supplemented a public-school training by study in Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, and by a course in the University of Minnesota. His identification with Seattle dates from 1899, and turning his attention to the iron and steel railway equipment business, he has demonstrated his ability and resourcefulness by the manner in which he has handled his interests. Studying every phase of the business, watching the changes and developments of trade conditions, he has so directed his efforts that he has won the substantial success which is the legitimate reward of persistency of purpose and intelligently directed effort.

On the 22d of February, 1908, in Seattle, Mr. Jamison was united in marriage to Miss Gene Graham, a daughter of A. B. Graham, of this city, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Jamison is a graduate of the Annie Wright Seminary of Tacoma and of the National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison have a daughter, Mary Gene. They are well known in social circles of the city and both hold membership in the Seattle Golf and Country Club, while Mrs. Jamison is also a member of the Sunset Club. Mr. Jamison is likewise identified with the Rainier Club, the University Club and the Arctic Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which organization he is found as an active cooperant in all those measures which tend to advance the interests of the city in its business connections and its welfare along various other lines.

GEORGE R. MARTIN.

George R. Martin, the vice president of the Martin & Severyns Company, has during the period of his residence in Seattle and in fact throughout the entire period of his business career been actively identified with financial interests. He was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, April 1, 1884, and while spending his youthful days in the home of his father, Robert Vincent Martin, he attended the public and high schools, pursuing his studies until 1902. He then left Jacksonville for Chicago, where he entered the University of Chicago, remaining in that institution until 1905, in which year he crossed the threshold of business life by securing the position of messenger with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company of that city. He thus served for a year and later became manager of the transit department of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, which position he acceptably filled until 1908. While thus engaged he was made a delegate from the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Banking to attend the national convention held in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The year 1908 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Martin in Seattle and, entering the Seattle National Bank, he was made collection teller in charge of the collateral securities and was also at the head of the publicity department until 1913. He withdrew from that connection to embark in business on his own account and organized the Martin & Severyns Company, of which he is the vice president. This company deals in stocks and bonds and the members have become well known as investment brokers of the city.

Mr. Martin is identified with a college fraternity, the Sigma Nu. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and he is numbered as one of the progressive members of the Commercial Club. That he is deeply interested in Seattle and its welfare was plainly evidenced in an article from his pen which he prepared for the Bankers' Magazine of New York, appearing in the September issue before the national convention of bankers was held in this city. The article, entitled "Seattle, a World Port and Financial Center," was well handled from a literary standpoint and presented various wisely chosen illustrations. The subject of Seattle, her business enterprises, her beautiful homes and fine parks was treated most thoroughly and entertainingly by the writer and contained many vital facts of great value to the hundreds of bankers and financiers who met in convention here. His article was given first position in the magazine and was made the subject for the cover design. Beginning with the Panama Canal in its relation to the Pacific coast country, Mr. Martin showed the commercial importance of Seattle in its relation to the world trade, and every fact which he cited is substantiated by statistics. He also spoke of the scenic beauties of the city, its parks and playgrounds and its many attractions for the tourist and also gave evidence of the importance of the city in relation to the Alaska trade. Mr. Martin is a young man thoroughly wide-awake, alert and energetic and while developing his private business interests is also mindful of the opportunities which he has to further Seattle's growth.

JOHN LESTER McLEAN.

John Lester McLean, secretary of 1915 of the executive committee of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., is one of the prominent Masons of Seattle, popular in the order, the basic principles of which he exemplifies in his life. He was born May 14, 1871, at Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri, a son of William D. and Laura (Mosley) McLean. The father was a wholesale and retail grocer of St. Louis and of Louisiana, Missouri, and retired about 1902 but still makes his home in St. Louis. His mother, however, passed away about 1883. The father served throughout the Civil war as a member of the Union army, volunteering as a private but winning promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. He also held other important and responsible positions, including that of chief clerk in the provost marshal's office and he had many narrow escapes during the war. On two occasions his horse was shot from under him and at one time he was captured and held as a prisoner at Andersonville. He was born in Scotland and came from a very sturdy family that emigrated to America about 1857, settling in Canada. His wife, however, was American born, belonging to an old Virginia family, representatives of which removed from the old Dominion to St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean became parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom five are living and of whom John Lester McLean is the second in order of birth. His early education was acquired in the public schools, after which he attended Pike County College at Bowling Green, Missouri. He started in business life as a clerk for his uncle, Thomas K. McLean, a prominent railroad contractor, building branch lines throughout the state of Kansas for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Later he was employed as bookkeeper, cashier and assistant superintendent of the Wichita Kansas Street Railway System and subsequently went to Denver, Colorado, where he was chief dispatcher of the Denver Tramway Company for several years, or from 1889 until 1895, promoting a system of car dispatching. During that period he was sent by the company to Portland, Oregon, to install his telephonic method of dispatching street cars. In 1894 he made a trip to New York city, covering a period of eight months spent in organizing the American Car Dispatching Company in conjunction with Patrick Eagan, formerly United States minister to Chile under the Harrison administration and T. Callahan, inventor of the stock ticker. In the beginning of the year 1896 he had a special call to Los Angeles, California, where he also installed a street car dispatching system for the Los Angeles Railway Company, after which he was appointed superintendent of the system and remained in that city until the spring of 1898. Feeling that he needed a rest he then took a vaca-

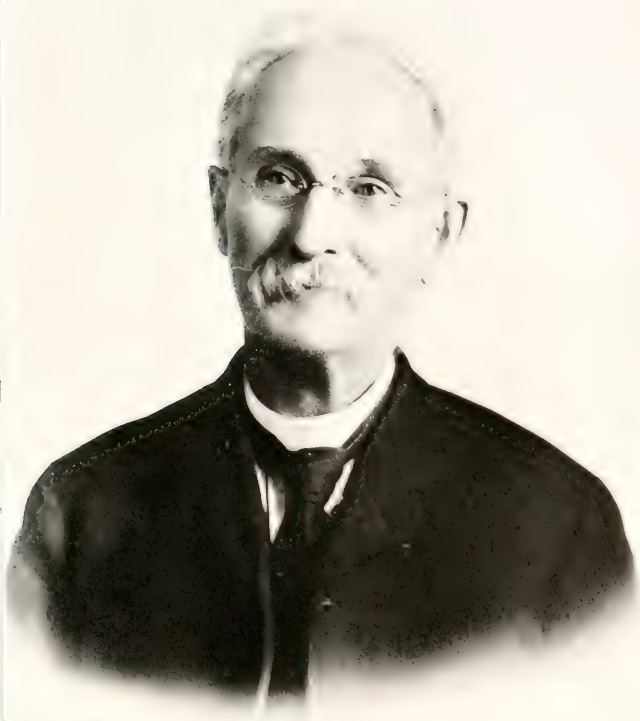
tion, visiting his father at the old home in Louisiana, Missouri. Attracted by the gold discoveries he later started for the northwest, expecting to join the gold rush to Alaska in 1898, but while in Portland, Oregon, he was induced by his former business associates and friends to accept a position as purchasing agent and financial man for the Pacific Bridge Company, of Oregon and California that had just been awarded the contract for building Seattle's Cedar river water system, with offices in Seattle. After the consolidation of the various independent street railway lines of this city he installed his system of telephonic dispatching, which has been continued to the present time. During the period that he was with the company he was sent to open the Seattle-Tacoma Interurban System. Later he returned to the Seattle Electric Company, with which he served in various capacities in the operating department of the company. Subsequently he resigned and engaged in the real estate business until 1908, at which time he was appointed chief accountant in the city treasury department under Colonel William F. Prosser, there continuing until 1910, at which time he was appointed to the office of chief deputy by Ed L. Ferry, who at that time was city treasurer. He remained in the office until February, 1913, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier of the National City Bank of Seattle, with which institution he was associated for about a year, when he resigned to take over the management of the J. D. Frenholme mayoralty campaign. When that work was concluded he entered upon a vigorous campaign to bring to the city of Seattle the great Shrine convention, one of the greatest in the United States, which was held in this city in July, 1915. The street parades were viewed by more than a quarter million people and pronounced to be the greatest event ever witnessed in the city of Seattle.

Mr. McLean is both a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason and a past potentate of Nile Temple of Seattle. He is also a member of the Masonic board, having in charge the erection of the new Masonic Temple of this city. He was also the organizer of the famous Shrine Band of Nile Temple numbering forty pieces. In politics Mr. McLean has always been a republican, taking an active part in the work of the party and doing everything in his power to further its success in connection with municipal, state and national affairs.

On the 31st of August, 1904, Mr. McLean was married in Seattle to Miss Birdie M. Anderson, a daughter of James and Caroline Anderson. Her father was a merchant of Seattle for several years and for a number of years has been connected with the treasury department of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. McLean has been born a daughter, Laura Muriel, now in her tenth year. Since first coming to this city Mr. McLean has had the greatest love for Seattle, appreciating her climate and her opportunities and her many excellent advantages. He has labored untiringly to advance the public welfare and his work has ever been of a nature that has largely touched the general interests of society. He has splendid powers of organization and executive force, keen discrimination and unflinching energy and it is well known that he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

GEORGE W. WARD.

There are various reasons why George W. Ward should be mentioned in a history of Seattle. He was not only a pioneer resident here but was an active and leading business man for many years and, moreover, exerted a strongly felt influence on the moral development of the community, being for four decades a deacon in the Baptist church. New York claimed him as a native son, for he was born in Cattaraugus county, March 23, 1838. He came of English and Irish ancestry, the family being founded in America during the colonial epoch in the history of the country, his grandfather having served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Massachusetts, as was his son, C. H. Ward, and after the removal of the family to Cattaraugus county, New York, the latter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hofstadter. In 1854 the family became residents of Illinois and as members of the Baptist church Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ward took an active interest in the moral development of the community. His life was devoted to mechanical pursuits and he passed away in Chicago in his seventy-seventh year, while his wife died at the age of forty-five years. Their family numbered two sons and two daughters, of whom William H.



GEORGE W. WARD



became a resident of Snohomish, Washington. Mary E. is the wife of C. E. Brown, of Seattle.

The third member of the family to become a resident of this state was George W. Ward, who after attending the public schools of Illinois took up the insurance business, which he there followed for a number of years. He was married in early manhood to Miss Louise Van Doren, a daughter of C. M. Van Doren, a representative of an old American family. They became the parents of two children, who were born in Illinois, Arthur C. and Susie E., while a daughter, Mable V., was born following the removal of the family to Seattle. The son wedded Helen McRae and they became the parents of two children, H. Loring and Lenore. The elder daughter married Henry D. Temple and has a son, Cecil O. The younger daughter became the wife of W. M. Olney, of Seattle, and they have five children, Doris M., Lucile, Lawrence V., Arthur L. and Virginia L.

Mr. Ward continued a resident of Illinois until 1871, when he brought his family to Washington and for two and a half years resided upon a farm sixteen miles south of Seattle. Wishing to give his children the benefit of the educational advantages offered by city schools, he removed to Seattle and turned his attention to contracting and building, also engaging in the manufacture of sash and doors. After five years devoted to industrial pursuits he turned his attention to the real estate, insurance and loan business as a partner of William H. Llewellyn. His business affairs were carefully and systematically managed and in the control of his interests he displayed marked ability and enterprise. In his vocabulary there was no such word as fail and his persistency of purpose and intelligent direction of his investments brought to him gratifying success.

Mr. Ward never allowed the pursuits of business, however, to warp his kindly nature nor so monopolize his interest that he had no time for activity along lines relating to municipal progress or to moral development. He stood for high ideals in citizenship and with firm belief in the value of republican principles supported that party and its candidates. For a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial. He was perhaps best known and best loved, however, through his church relations. He continued throughout the greater part of his life a most active and earnest Christian worker, serving for forty years as a deacon in the Baptist church. Both he and his wife were active in the Baptist Japanese mission for twenty years. He guided his life by the teachings of Christianity and yet made no parade of his religion, neither was there about him a shadow of mock modesty. He was a man true in all things, respected and honored because his life merited the honor that was universally accorded him. He passed away in Seattle September 24, 1913.

PACIFIC AMMONIA AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

The Pacific Ammonia and Chemical Company, of which Robert P. Greer is the general manager, established its plant in Seattle in 1908, following the destruction of their San Francisco plant by fire during the earthquake of 1906. They are large producers of ammonia used for refrigerating machines and the trade has quickly recognized the exceptional purity of the company's products and their unequalled facilities for manufacturing and shipping. The plant of the company is now an extensive one, situated on Lake Union at the foot of Blewett avenue. In 1914 the company built its factory extensions and installed the most recent improvements and innovations in ammonia manufacture. They have a branch warehouse in San Francisco and concentrating plants in Tacoma, Bellingham, Spokane and Aberdeen. They supply much of the trade on the entire Pacific coast from Alaska to South America and also make extensive shipments to the orient.

Mr. Greer has been manager of the business since 1901 and the success of the undertaking is largely attributable to his efforts. All of the ammonia produced in the United States is obtained from ammoniacal liquors resulting from the distillation of coal, which liquor is used principally in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia and aqua ammonia. The process employed by the Pacific Ammonia and Chemical Company represents the experience of chemists through more than thirty years. The rapid growth of the fish

freezing industry as well as other branches of business on the Pacific coast where ammonia refrigeration is employed make the maintenance of a supply of pure ammonia on the western coast essential. Moreover, the plant has excellent shipping facilities both by rail and water. It is situated on Lake Union, in the heart of Seattle, and the low temperature of the lake water for condensing purposes is one of great advantage. The plant has a capacity of five million pounds of 26° aqua ammonia and one million pounds of anhydrous ammonia per annum. In order to readily meet the demand of its trade the company in addition to having concentrating plants in the cities above mentioned has established stock points at San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, at Portland, Oregon, and at Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, while supplies are also maintained in various oriental points, including Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

JOHN L. PHEASANT.

John L. Pheasant is the senior partner in the Pheasant & Wiggins Company, undertakers of Seattle. He was born at Beatrice, Nebraska, September 27, 1884, and is a son of James E. Pheasant. He attended the public schools to the age of seventeen years and also worked on his father's farm during the summer seasons. He then made his way to the northwest, his destination being Wenatchee, Washington, where he secured a clerkship in a general store, remaining there for four years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in the livery and transfer business, which he conducted on his own account until 1906. He then sold out and established a retail grocery store, of which he remained the proprietor for two years. In 1908 he disposed of his stock of groceries and after four and a half years spent as a motorman he entered the employ of Graham & Engeman, undertakers, with whom he continued until 1913. He then joined Mr. Wiggins in purchasing the business of his employers and the present firm of Pheasant & Wiggins was formed. They have a well appointed undertaking establishment, carrying a large supply of goods in their line and their business is constantly growing.

Mr. Pheasant is a Mason and is identified with several other fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles, the Maccabees and the Yeomen. His political support is given the democratic party and he always votes for its candidates and measures but is not a politician in the sense of office seeking.

HON. VICTOR ZEDNICK.

Hon. Victor Zednick is engaged in the practice of law at Seattle as a member of the firm of Ranck, Hastings & Zednick. He was born in Denver, Colorado, December 25, 1884, and is therefore one of the younger representatives of the legal profession but has already attained a position that many an older member of the bar might well envy. He is of German descent on the paternal side, the family having been represented, however, in this country, for four generations. His father, Louis J. Zednick, a native of Michigan, removed to Colorado in 1882 and there engaged in business as a bridge builder and contractor. In 1889 he came to Seattle and at present is acting as foreman for the Northern Pacific Railroad on the construction of bridges and buildings, having represented the railroad company in that connection for twenty years. He married Clara Dudley, who is of English descent and a native of Pennsylvania. Their marriage was celebrated in Detroit, Michigan, and they have become the parents of three children: Victor, Paul and Mabel.

The first named is one of the alumni of the University of Washington. He was a little lad of about five summers when his parents came to Seattle, so that he here attended the public schools and afterward entered the State University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1907 and with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1909. During vacation periods he worked on the Seattle Times as a reporter and from his earnings paid his way through the university. He entered upon the practice of his chosen

profession in this city and on the 1st of August, 1913, formed a partnership with Lee Ranck and Fred W. Hastings under the firm style of Ranck, Hastings & Zednick. They have offices in the New York block and engage in the general practice of law, a good clientage being accorded them.

On the 4th of December, 1911, in Oakland, California, Mr. Zednick was united in marriage to Miss Helen Tillman, who is a native of that city and represents an old family of California. Her father, Henry Tillman, has passed away. Mr. Zednick is a member of the Madrona Presbyterian church and fraternally he is a Mason, connected with the lodge, chapter and council. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Press Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a recognized leader and worker in its ranks. His fitness for public office of important character was indicated in his election to the position of legislator in 1911. He served during the session of that year, of 1913 and 1915 and has left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the laws enacted during these three sessions. He studied closely the questions and issues of the day and the conditions and needs of the commonwealth and was identified with much constructive legislation. He is deeply interested, moreover, in all municipal affairs and stands for those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

HON. PLINY LEE ALLEN.

Hon. Pliny Lee Allen, who since 1895 has engaged in the printing and publishing business in Seattle, has developed one of the important industries of this character in the city and at the same time has advanced to a position of leadership in connection with public affairs, having been for eight years a member of the Washington state senate. He was born at Allen's Grove, Wisconsin, November 7, 1873, a son of Salmon M. and Helen (Castle) Allen. His ancestral history in both the lineal and collateral lines has been distinctively American through several hundred years. Various representatives of the family saw service in the Revolutionary war and Salmon M. Allen who was a native of New York, but accompanied his parents on their removal westward to Wisconsin in 1845, is a veteran of the Civil war. Some years after his marriage he removed with his family to Lawrence, Kansas, so that Pliny Lee Allen pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of that place. He was a night student in the law school of the University of Wisconsin in 1908 and 1909 and the knowledge of law thus acquired has been of immense practical benefit to him not only in his business career but also in his public life. He became a resident of Seattle in 1889 and his identification with the printing and publishing business has been continued since 1895. Careful management and wise direction has resulted in the continuous growth of his business, which is now one of the important enterprises of this character in the city.

Mr. Allen has also figured prominently in public affairs. He has been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and became a charter member of the Young Men's Republican Club, of King county, which was organized in 1900. The active interest which he has taken in politics and the thoroughness with which he has informed himself concerning the leading questions and issues of the day have led to his selection for leadership in office. In November, 1906, he was elected to the state senate under the convention system and in 1910 was reelected state senator under the direct primary system. He served as chairman of the legislative investigating committee from 1909 until 1911 and was president pro tem of the senate in 1913. He has been an active working member of the upper house, connected with much important legislation looking to the betterment of conditions affecting the general welfare.

On the 25th of September, 1895, in Seattle, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Sara W. Oltman, a daughter of John H. Oltman, but was called upon to mourn her death on the 18th of October, 1911. Their children are: John M., nineteen years of age, now a student in the State University; and Robert Lee, fifteen years of age, a sophomore in the Franklin high school. Fraternally Mr. Allen is connected with various organizations, being a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, a United Workman and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

He is also type of Moxt Tribe of "Tillikums Elttaes," Seattle's big booster organization. He likewise belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club, is a life member of the Arctic Club, belongs to the new Seattle Chamber of Commerce and to the Seattle Commercial Club. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city and attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm. It is well known that in public life as well as in business affairs he displays quick discernment and the faculty of separating the important features of any subject from its incidental or accidental circumstances.

CASSIUS E. GATES.

While Cassius E. Gates is engaged to some extent in the general practice of law at Seattle, yet he makes a specialty of corporation law, in which connection he represents a number of the prominent business concerns of the city. He was born in Waseca county, Minnesota, April 26, 1886, and was the youngest of the six children born of the marriage of Emerson and Emma Jane (Gray) Gates, both of whom were natives of New York, in which state they were reared and married. Mr. Gates went to Minnesota in 1860, becoming a pioneer agriculturist of that state. He is a Civil war veteran, having enlisted in Company A, One Hundredth New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years and four months, doing duty as sergeant. He participated in a number of hotly contested engagements and made a most creditable military record on the battlefields of the south. He is now a resident of Seattle, where he took up his abode in 1910, since which time he has lived retired. His wife has passed away.

Cassius E. Gates attended the Waseca county schools and afterward entered the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1908. His early life was spent upon a farm but after preparing for the bar he opened a law office in Mankato, Minnesota, where he followed his profession until April, 1909, when the opportunities of the west attracted him and he came to Seattle, where he has since continued in active general practice. However, he is to some extent following the trend of professional life toward specialization and concentrates much of his attention upon corporation law. His clientage is now large and of an important character and he is occupying a creditable position at the Seattle bar.

On the 25th of February, 1911, in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Gates was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Shaughnessy, a native of New York state and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shaughnessy. Mrs. Gates has passed away, her death occurring in Seattle on the 22d of February, 1912. The family residence is at No. 1716 Howard avenue and Mr. Gates has his office in the Smith building. He is a member of the Municipal League and of the Seattle Commercial Club. He also belongs to the Arctic Club, the Press Club, the Ad Club and the Tillikums. His political allegiance is given the republican party but he has no desire for office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Seattle Bar Association and he merits the praise implied in the term a self-made man, for he worked his way through the university, taking his law course at night. He early recognized the fact that advancement at the bar is won only through individual effort and merit but also understood that there is no profession more open to talent. He has therefore closely applied himself to the mastery of the legal problems which have confronted him and step by step has advanced, having already gained a position which many an older lawyer might well envy.

WALTER H. WATKINS.

Walter H. Watkins, who entered upon the practice of law in Seattle, in November, 1906, has through the nine years of his connection with the bar of this city made steady advancement and in addition to the success which he has won in his chosen profession he is also well known as a humorous reader. He was born in Colorado, December 27, 1878, his parents being Benjamin R. and Mary C. Watkins. The father, a native of Missouri,



Amundson



represented one of the old families of that state, long identified with farming, stockraising and manufacturing in Clay county, from the time of Missouri's admission into the Union. Prior to that the ancestors were residents of Kentucky, where they were slave owners and proprietors of large plantations. Benjamin R. Watkins served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and in 1866 he wedded Mary Coffin Balch, a descendant of the Coffin and Gardner families long connected with the history of Massachusetts and Nantucket island. They were seafaring people early in the nineteenth century, the Coffins being connected with the whaling industry after the Revolutionary war and during the early years of the nineteenth century, during which period they resided on Nantucket island. Mary Coffin Balch was born in Columbus, Ohio, and in 1860 went to Missouri, where six years later she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins afterwards removed to Colorado in the early '70s and there he engaged in stockraising. In 1880 he took his family to Oregon, where he carried on farming until 1886, when he became a resident of Washington, devoting his attention to fruit farming in the famous Palouse country of eastern Washington.

Walter H. Watkins was a young lad when the family came to this state and in the country schools of Spokane county he pursued his early education, afterward attending grammar and high schools in the city of Spokane, while in the University of Washington he pursued a law course, which he completed by graduation with the class of June, 1903, at which time the B. L. degree was conferred upon him. In the meantime, during his boyhood days he had become familiar with every phase of farm life and had assisted largely in carrying on agricultural pursuits on the old homestead. He afterward taught school for three years and for one year was in the employ of an abstract company but during the past nine years has given his undivided attention to the practice of law, opening an office in Seattle in November, 1906, since which time his energies have been concentrated upon his professional duties to an extent that has made his devotion to the interests of his clients proverbial. He puts forth most strenuous effort to acquaint himself with every phase of his case and his arguments, clear and forceful, seldom fail to win the verdict desired.

In Seattle, in October, 1909, Mr. Watkins was married to Miss Hattie Rainey, daughter of James and Sarah L. Rainey, members of an early Illinois family, her ancestors having become residents of that state about the time of its admission into the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have one son, Leslie Roy, five years of age.

Mr. Watkins has been a member of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle since 1902 and he belongs also to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has supported the republican party and is interested in all the vital questions which have to do with citizenship or which affect municipal and national progress. His military record began in March, 1905, when he joined Company L of the Washington State Militia, upon its organization. He was with that command for two years, when he was honorably discharged. He says that the most active service he ever saw was in helping Captain Howard Darlington pack a large number of blankets for shipment to the sufferers at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake in April, 1906. One of his strongly pronounced traits is his love of good literature and he enjoys a local reputation as a dramatic and humorous reader, having in the past ten years appeared in that connection before many church organizations, fraternal bodies, the Young Men's Christian Association and other gatherings. He enjoys congenial companionship and his life is an exemplification of the fact as Emerson has expressed it that "the way to win a friend is to be one."

HOWARD HOLLAND STARTZMAN.

Howard Holland Startzman became a member of the Seattle bar in 1902 and has since practiced in this city. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 19, 1879, a son of Melvin and Mary E. (Holland) Startzman, both descended from early settlers of Maryland who came to the new world under the first Lord Baltimore. The ancestral line is traced back to Abraham Startzman and William Holland, the first of the colonists to arrive

at St. Mary's, Maryland. Descendants of William Holland served with the American army in the Revolutionary war. Among the ancestors was Elijah Stansbury, one of the defenders of Baltimore in the War of 1812, and Jarret Hollingsworth, one of the first settlers of Delaware. For a considerable period Melvin Startzman conducted a large tannery in Baltimore as a member of the firm of A. Startzman & Son.

In the public schools of his native city Howard H. Startzman mastered the elementary branches of learning and later attended the University of Maryland, where he pursued a course in law, being graduated therefrom in 1900 with the degree of LL. B. He at once located for practice in Baltimore, where he remained until 1902, since which time he has followed his profession in Seattle and in the intervening years has won a large clientage. He carefully guards the legal interests intrusted to his care and his ability has been a strong factor in winning many verdicts favorable to his clients.

Mr. Startzman is a Methodist in his religious faith and a republican in his political belief. He belongs to the Young Men's Republican Club and is identified with fraternal organizations. He has membership in the Modern Brotherhood of America and has been a prominent and active representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a past grand of Golden Link Lodge, was chief patriarch of Paran Encampment in 1912 and is a member of Canton Seattle, No. 3, P. M. He was the secretary of the general relief committee of the Odd Fellows from 1910 until 1914 and is recognized as one of the prominent members of the order in this city. He is also identified with Washington Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and the spirit which prompted his ancestors to aid in winning American independence, the spirit which arises from a love of justice and right, is manifest in all of his public connections.

HERBERT CAMERON OSTROM, M. D.

A newspaper route for the Post-Intelligencer enabled Dr. Herbert Cameron Ostrom to earn the money that took him through the university and prepared him for the profession which he now successfully follows, being regarded as one of the able physicians and surgeons of Seattle. He was born at Albert Lea, Minnesota, April 8, 1874, a son of Charles Albert and Ellenette (Darlington) Ostrom. The father was a native of Canada and in 1865 removed to Minnesota, where he engaged in merchandising, his labors being attended with a substantial measure of success. He became an enlisted soldier in a New York volunteer regiment during the latter part of the Civil war but did not see active service. He removed from Minnesota to Seattle in 1889 and during the period of his residence in the northwest was engaged in merchandising at Blaine, Washington. His interests were carefully and ably conducted and brought to him gratifying profit. His wife, a native of Wisconsin, was a daughter of John Darlington, who was born in England and became one of the early settlers of Mazomanie. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrom had a family of four children: Herbert C.; Mrs. W. L. Childs, of Seattle; C. C., who is a jeweler of Juneau; and Mrs. James Bell, whose husband is clerk of the district court of Juneau.

Dr. Ostrom pursued his early education in the public schools of Minneapolis and subsequently matriculated at the University of Washington, where he was a student from 1893 until 1896. He at once began his medical education at Cooper Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1898. Immediately afterward he took charge of the smallpox hospital at Nome, Alaska, for the United States government and was in the quarantine service. He was also physician and surgeon for the Commercial Company of Kodiak Island, Alaska, but in 1900 returned to Seattle, where he has since been engaged in active practice as a physician and surgeon.

On the 5th of April, 1899, in Seattle, Washington, Dr. Ostrom was united in marriage to Miss Ella L. Walthew, a native of Michigan and a daughter of William and Ellen Walthew. The father is deceased, but the mother survives and is a resident of Olympia. The Doctor and his wife have three children, all born in Seattle, namely: Cameron W., whose birth occurred July 17, 1900; Eleanor and Jean. The family residence is at No. 315 Fourteenth avenue, North, and is owned by the Doctor, who maintains his office at 330

Lumber Exchange building. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, while fraternally he is identified with the Masons and belongs to the Shrine in Seattle. He is likewise a member of Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, and has been trustee of the College Club for the past three years. Mrs. Ostrom is very prominent in social circles and is a member of the Ladies Music Study Club.

Dr. Ostrom's military record covers service with the National Guard of Washington, in which he won advancement to the rank of captain in the medical corps. In the line of his profession he has connection with the King County Medical Society, of which he served as treasurer for two terms, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His entire record is most creditable, for as a man and citizen his course commends him to the confidence and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOSEPH TUCKER GREENLEAF.

Joseph Tucker Greenleaf has been connected with the Peoples Savings Bank of Seattle since 1890 and since 1902 has been its cashier. He was born at Edgecomb, Maine, February 14, 1870, a son of Silas Nelson and Annie Augusta Greenleaf. When eleven years of age the father went to sea and at the age of twenty-one became captain of a vessel. In 1860 he made his way to the Pacific coast and he brought his ship to Seattle when there was nothing upon the site of the city save Yesler's sawmill. For many years he was connected with the cotton trade between this country and Liverpool and his last voyage, made in 1897-8, was a complete circumnavigation of the globe.

Joseph T. Greenleaf obtained his education in the public schools of Maine and of Massachusetts, after which he engaged in the banking business. He entered the Peoples Savings Bank of Seattle as a collector in 1890 and his ability secured him promotion to the position of assistant cashier. He served for some time in that capacity and in 1902 was made cashier, which is his present connection. He is also one of the directors and stockholders of the bank and is active in shaping and directing its policy as well as in controlling the activities which are daily a factor in the conduct of a banking business.

On the 26th of June, 1895, in Bath, Maine, Mr. Greenleaf was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Moulton, her father being George Moulton, Jr., who served as mayor of Bath and was also collector of customs. Her paternal ancestors were early settlers of Massachusetts, while in the maternal line she traces her ancestry back to Governor Prince of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf have three children, namely: Ruth Stetson, Sydney Nelson and Joseph Tucker, Jr.

The parents are members of the Pilgrim Congregational church and in political faith Mr. Greenleaf is a republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and in club circles is well known as a member of the Seattle Athletic Association, the Mountaineers and the American Legion. He has had no military training and experience save that which he had when a member of a regiment in connection with the schools of Boston. He has always concentrated his energies upon business and undoubtedly one of the strong elements of his success is the fact that he has never dissipated his activity over a broad field but has concentrated his labors upon the line in which he embarked in early manhood. He is now familiar with every phase of the banking business and as cashier of the Peoples Savings Bank occupies a creditable and enviable place in the financial circles of Seattle.

SAMUEL HAMILTON HEDGES.

Samuel Hamilton Hedges, president of the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company of Seattle, is considered one of the foremost authorities on bridge construction in the country. Not only is he eminent along this particular line but he has been connected with various other important engineering enterprises. He has been a resident of Seattle

since 1905 and from that year until the present has been in charge of the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, of which he is the executive officer.

Mr. Hedges is a native of New York state, his birth having occurred in Ira, Cayuga county, April 18, 1866. His parents were David Talmage and Jane (Hamilton) Hedges. The Hedges family is of English descent, the original American ancestor having settled in Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century, whence his descendants later removed to Long Island. Many members of this family were connected with the whaling industry, which vocation the ancestors of Mr. Hedges pursued as captain of vessels until about 1800.

Following the trend of the times for a more prosperous existence in what was then considered the west, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Hedges and their family removed to Durant, Cedar county, Iowa, about 1869. There Samuel H. Hedges passed his boyhood on a farm until he reached the age of fourteen years, acquiring his early education in the town school of Durant. The family then removed to Tipton, the county seat of Cedar county, where he continued his lessons in the high school until the spring of 1884, when he matriculated in Iowa State College at Ames. He enrolled in the civil engineering department and completed the four years' course in three years, being graduated at the head of his class in November, 1886. At that time he received the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering and later the degree of Civil Engineer was bestowed upon him by that university. Much credit is due Mr. Hedges for his perseverance in procuring his education, for he earned the means necessary to pursue his college course by teaching school during the winter seasons, the long vacation of the Iowa State College at that time being in the winter and the short vacation in July, an arrangement which was made largely on account of the agricultural life which many of the enrolled students pursued. Mr. Hedges used to arrive home from each college term on a Thursday and on the following Monday morning he would begin to teach school. He returned to college each year two weeks late in the spring in order to complete his term as a teacher and yet, being thus handicapped, he was able to do four years' work in three. Two of his short summer vacations he spent in farm work but in the third he acted as a private secretary to the college president, looking after the correspondence and also taking charge of the college buildings during the absence of the students and professors. During his attendance at Ames he was detailed for work of various kinds around the college grounds and was even employed in caring for the surveying instruments, taking charge of the engineering hall and similar duties. Most of the time while at school he was also agent for various kinds of books, by which means he added to his resources.

After leaving the Iowa State College in November, 1886, Mr. Hedges taught school for one winter season and in June of the following summer found employment as rodman on the preliminary survey and location of the Cedar Rapids & Manchester Railway, which is now a part of the Illinois Central System. Later, during the same summer, he found a position under the city engineer of Cedar Rapids at the time when the first important construction work of sewers and paving was done in that city. His exhaustive knowledge and his quickness of perception found recognition when he was appointed assistant engineer in the ensuing fall. In the winter of 1887-8 Mr. Hedges was employed in a still more important capacity, being put as engineer in charge of the construction of a bridge across the Cedar river at Cedar Valley, Iowa. He successfully supervised this project and in the following spring became a member of the staff of the Clinton Bridge & Iron Works in the capacity of contracting engineer. In order to make himself master of all the details of bridge building he went to the fountain of all knowledge—practical experience—and worked under the foreman during the actual construction of this bridge. After having been for three years in the service of the Clinton Bridge & Iron Works Mr. Hedges was put in complete charge of the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He remained with the Clinton Bridge & Iron Works until the spring of 1893, when he resigned his position in order to accept a more advantageous offer from the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works—more advantageous not only from the point of monetary consideration but in bringing him into contact with larger enterprises. He assumed the management of their work in the northwestern territory at St. Paul in 1893, remaining in that city in their interests until 1899, when he was called into the home office as contracting engineer,

the company having decided to centralize their business. At that time they did away with their outside agents and it is significant that Mr. Hedges was the only outside man who was summoned to the main office. He was then occupied with important and responsible problems in the company's home office in Chicago, where he continued until coming to Seattle.

In a review of the professional experience and ability of Mr. Hedges compiled by Horace E. Horton, owner of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works and one of the foremost men in bridge construction in the United States, reference is made to Mr. Hedges' accomplishments and technical skill as demonstrated in his eleven years of service with that company. Mr. Horton writes that during the period which Mr. Hedges was connected with the home office he was "relied on in the matter of design more fully than any employee ever was," that he enjoyed "a larger salary than ever was paid to any other engineer, in fact twice as much," and that he left the company because he had outgrown a salaried position. Mr. Horton states that he gave many instances of his intimate knowledge of details and expert capacity in the most delicate matters of construction and pays a tribute to his "ability as an engineer in the full sense and broadest phase of the term engineer."

The year 1905 marks Mr. Hedges' arrival in Seattle and the beginning of his remarkably successful independent career. In the early part of that year he came to this city with R. M. Dyer, of Chicago, Illinois, to take charge of the affairs of the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company. Mr. Hedges has since been the executive officer of this enterprise and Mr. Dyer, who is a mechanical engineer of wide reputation, is vice president, having entire charge of the office and construction department. The operations of the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company are very extensive, covering not only engineering and construction work, but also undertaking the financial foundation of projects intrusted to their care. Their present business is naturally construction work, but they have often been requested to undertake the entire financing of a new proposition or to assist in the financing of large projects. They are in an excellent position to do this, as the company is closely connected with large financial interests in the east. The Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company is often approached to submit tenders on work before any definite designs have been executed and they therefore keep a staff of engineers who are competent to work out any design and give estimates on structures, the plans for which are yet indefinite and have to be worked out before tenders are made. They do in particular work of a heavy construction character, such as waterworks, sewers, bridges, concrete dams, railroads, heavy foundations, irrigation canals, tideland reclamations, and the dredging of rivers and harbors. They are the most experienced and best equipped concern for this line of work in the west. The Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company has built the canals for one of the foremost government reclamation projects in the west and has dredged the harbors of Aberdeen, Olympia, Tacoma, Bremerton, Bellingham, Ballard, Everett, St. Michael and Seattle. To give an idea of the stupendous extent of some of their operations it is interesting to mention that their Seattle work involved the dredging of about twenty-five million cubic yards, which resulted in the reclamation of areas which were then worthless but are now conservatively estimated to be worth about thirty million dollars. There can hardly be found a stream in the northwest which is not spanned by one of the company's bridges. When Alaska first came into fame and when it opened its gates to the onrush of prospectors and miners this company also entered its rich fields, as builders, however. They constructed the mammoth arch for the White Pass & Yukon Railroad Company, a magnificent piece of work which is greatly admired in engineering circles. They also built the large coaling station at the Bremerton navy yard and did construction work of other character there. The Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company built a bridge across the Columbia river for the North Coast Railroad Company; the heavy foundations for a bascule bridge for the Northern Pacific Railway Company in Seattle harbor; the reinforced concrete dam at Estacada, Oregon, which was eight hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in height; a reinforced concrete warehouse for Lilly & Company of Seattle. They built a number of buildings in the navy yard at Bremerton and a number of bridges throughout the northwest. They are now building the King county court house, a building covering an entire city block, at a cost of a million and a half dollars.

One of the things of which the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company and its

officials are most justly proud is that they have never yet undertaken a contract, in the completion of which they have failed. After once undertaking a piece of work and declaring it feasible they leave no stone unturned to assure them of success, and with brain and brawn, knowledge and experience they have often made the seemingly impossible a concrete fact. Their unquestioned ability to carry through anything they attempt is their greatest asset. Their integrity has never been challenged and their fairness insures them the confidence of those who employ their labor, as well as the loyalty of all their employes, in the treatment of whom they are as just as they are conscientious in fulfilling any contract. Mr. Hedges as the head of this vast enterprise is not only the last resource in working out the most difficult engineering problems intrusted to the firm, but he is largely responsible for the strict adherence to the business policy of fair treatment as outlined above.

Mr. Hedges is widely known in engineering circles, belonging to the foremost professional associations of this character. He is a director of the American Society of Engineers and a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the St. Paul Society of Engineers and the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers. In social circles he is popular and he has always taken a helpful interest in promoting athletics and sports. He is interested in Arctic exploration, a fact which is not surprising, as so many of his interests lie in that mysterious sub-Arctic country—Alaska. He is a member of the Rainier and Arctic Clubs and belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club and the Seattle Golf and Country Club, of which he is one of the board of trustees. He seeks recreation from his arduous duties in golf, finding in the proficient execution of that sport relaxation and returning from the links invigorated and rejuvenated.

On June 29, 1892, Mr. Hedges married Miss Jessie Jackson, a daughter of Christopher Jackson, of Potosi, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges had two children, both of whom died, David Jackson and George William.

HOWARD JOSLYN.

Howard Joslyn, city electrician of Seattle, was born May 17, 1869, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, a son of N. S. and Frances E. (Squire) Joslyn. The father was a business man of Crawfordsville for a number of years but is now living retired, he and his wife making their home in Greencastle. In their family were three children, a son and two daughters. One of the daughters is the wife of Dr. O. F. Overstreet, of Greencastle, Indiana, while the other daughter is Mrs. Robert E. Lyons, of Bloomington, Indiana, whose husband is a well known educator, being now professor of chemistry in the University of Indiana.

Howard Joslyn acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state and later pursued a course in Wabash College at Crawfordsville, from which institution he was graduated with honors. He came to Seattle on the 1st of August, 1888, and in May of the following year became business manager for Senator W. O. Squire, taking charge of his extensive real estate interests. He also acted as manager of the Domestic Heat, Light & Power Company until November, 1892. He then took up the work of contracting, continuing in that and other business lines until 1895, when he went to Tacoma as salesman and local engineer of the northwest office of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company. In 1897 he took the competitive civil service examination and was appointed city electrician of Tacoma, in which connection he was given charge of the large municipal electric lighting and power plant. He resigned his position in the latter part of the year and in January, 1898, was appointed electrical engineer by the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company, remaining in that association for two and a half years. On leaving the company he engaged in general hydroelectric engineering and assisted R. H. Thompson in making preparations of estimates and also in promoting newspaper exploitation for the original five hundred and ninety thousand dollar bond issue of the city of Seattle to secure its present municipal light and power plant. He secured his present position as city electrician through making highest rank in a competitive civil service examination and since June 1, 1903, has continued in charge of the electric signal systems of the city. He thoroughly



HOWARD JOSLYN



understands every phase of the business, having broad technical as well as practical training and his work is proving highly satisfactory.

Mr. Joslyn was reared in the faith of the republican party and is one of its supporters where national issues are involved but at municipal and city elections considers the capability of the candidate rather than party affiliation. He has never sought political office, winning his present position as the result of merit displayed through the civil service system.

On the 14th of September, 1892, in Seattle, Mr. Joslyn was married to Miss Lois Sheafe, a daughter of Colonel C. M. Sheafe, and they have become the parents of two children, Charles Sheafe and Lois Ruth, both now in school, the son being a member of the high school graduating class of 1916. For a quarter of a century Mr. Joslyn has been a resident of Seattle and has therefore witnessed much of its growth and development. He is thoroughly alive to the spirit and interests of the northwest and in his career has manifested the enterprise characteristic of this section of the country. He has ever concentrated his energies upon his professional duties and has made a splendid record in office.

WARREN HERBERT LEWIS.

Warren Herbert Lewis, attorney at law, was born February 23, 1881, at Strawn, Livingston county, Illinois, a son of Charles W. and Anna (Herbert) Lewis, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of Canada. The elder Mr. Lewis became a farmer of Iowa and afterward turned his attention to the real estate business. In 1906 he came to Seattle, where he still makes his home, but his wife passed away in the year 1904. In their family were but two children: Clarence E., an engineer of Seattle; and Warren Herbert.

The latter acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa and afterward pursued a course in the State University of Iowa, where he studied law. He continued his preparation for the bar in the John Marshall Law School of Chicago and was graduated in 1906 with the LL. B. degree. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the Illinois bar and gained valuable experience in doing clerical work in a Chicago law office, with which he was connected for about four years during his college course and after his graduation. He came to Seattle in 1907 and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time. He has been accorded a liberal clientage here and has been associated with many important litigated interests. He is very careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, presents his cause with clearness and force and as the years have gone on has made an excellent record at the bar.

On the 14th of October, 1906, at Wheaton, Illinois, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Winifred Sanders, a daughter of Philip and Emma Sanders. Her father is both a lawyer and farmer, living at Lohrville, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three daughters: Myra W., seven years of age; Ruth M., aged six; and Caroline, four years of age. The two elder daughters are now in school. Mr. Lewis has been a resident of Seattle for about nine years and has become well known in the city. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican, voting for the men and measures of the party and doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Sterling traits of character place him in the high regard of many friends whom he has gained during the period of his connection with the city.

LEE L. MELLEN.

Lee L. Mellen, a partner of the Hunter-Mellen Company, real estate dealers of Seattle, was born in Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, April 24, 1884. His father, Louis W. Mellen, a native of Ohio, removed to Indiana at an early day, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that state, where for many years he successfully engaged in farming. During his active career he was a prominent figure in connection with civic and political affairs

and served as county commissioner of Warrick county for two years. He there died in 1891, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lavina Pierce, was born in Rockport, Indiana, a representative of one of the old families from Kentucky. She now makes her home in Chicago.

Lee L. Mellen is the youngest in a family of seven children and in his youthful days attended the public and high schools of Boonville, Indiana, to the age of eighteen years. His early life was spent upon a farm with the usual experiences of the lad who divides his time between the work of the schoolroom and of the fields. On leaving home he turned his attention to the insurance business, coming to Seattle in 1903, after which he immediately secured a situation in the employ of F. T. Hunter, a real estate dealer whom he represented until 1908. In the meantime he was learning every phase of the business and in that year he was admitted to a partnership under the style of the Hunter-Mellen Company. They deal in real estate investments and also conduct an insurance business and theirs is one of the leading firms in this line in the city, a very extensive clientage being accorded them, so that the volume of their business has now assumed extensive proportions.

On the 17th of August, 1912, in Seattle, Mr. Mellen was united in marriage to Miss Grace Calligan, a native of Washington and a daughter of M. J. Calligan. Their residence is at No. 8 Ray street. Mr. Mellen gives his political allegiance to the democracy, while fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belonging to all bodies in Seattle. The record of Mr. Mellen indicates what may be accomplished when ambition points out the way and determination continues therein. One of the elements of his success is the fact that he has always continued in the same line, mastering the work with thoroughness and thus promoting his ability.

HERBERT EDWIN ORR.

Herbert Edwin Orr, organizer and promoter of the H. E. Orr Company, Incorporated, conducting a financial brokerage, real estate and general insurance business at Seattle, is a native of township Artemesia, in the county of Grey, province of Ontario, Canada, and a son of Matthew Guy and Sarah Orr, who were also natives of Canada and were of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively. His paternal grandfather bore arms on the British side in the War of 1812. The head of the family in the previous generation espoused the cause of the royalists in France during the French revolution and saved his neck from the guillotine by escaping from France on a fishing vessel.

The record of Herbert E. Orr during the period of his residence in Seattle has been one of continuous advancement. He arrived in this city in 1901 with but ten dollars in his pocket and utilized the opportunities to gain a foothold and work his way upward. Some time later he engaged in the real estate, rentals, loan and insurance business, founding the firm of H. E. Orr & Company in 1903. Success attended his efforts, his clientage growing year by year and in 1906 the business was incorporated under the present firm style. In the conduct of his interests he has done much to further and develop the section in which he is living. With a clear conception of both the difficulties and possibilities for the development and improvement of the city through the medium of real estate transactions, Mr. Orr, a practical business man, with keen foresight and executive ability, has laid out additions to the city. He is the pioneer in developing the country north of Seattle, his first purchase in this section being four hundred acres, which he platted, developed and sold. While some of the largest negotiations in the real estate history of the city have been conducted by him and his business along general lines has been most prosperous, he is best known for his subdivision work, which has been exclusively confined to his own property. The extent and importance of Mr. Orr's activities are indicated somewhat in the fact that he is president of the H. E. Orr Company, Incorporated, the Royal Land Company, the West Coast Securities Company and the Pacific Bond & Investment Company, is secretary of the Empire Investment Company and is a director or trustee in numerous other corporations of similar character.

Mr. Orr has pleasant social relations which give him needed relaxation. He is a member

of the Arctic Club and the Elks Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Seattle Real Estate Association. His business balances up with the principles of truth and honor and the extent and importance of his operations in the real estate and financial brokerage field have made him a strong center of the community in which he lives.

MRS. JULIA A. UNDERWOOD.

Mrs. Julia A. Underwood has operated in the real estate field in Seattle for the past fifteen years under the name of the Underwood Realty Company. She was born in Vermont but removed to the northwest from Grundy county, Iowa, becoming a resident of Wenatchee, Washington, in 1892. She owned a fruit ranch there, which was one of the first fruit ranches of the state of Washington, and continued her activity along horticultural lines until 1900, when she removed to Seattle and organized the Underwood Realty Company. She has dealt in city property and acreage and her operations have been chiefly confined to the north end of the city. One of the first properties which she handled was the Thompson University addition, consisting of thirty acres which she had platted and then placed upon the market, and she has also promoted the Reservoir Park addition and several other smaller additions. She is now interested in acreage at Renton, where she purchased one hundred and sixty acres which she has platted into one-acre tracts called Rainier Acres and a part of which has already been sold. She also owns a tract adjoining Rainier Acres and is recognized as an influential factor in the real estate field. She has erected many residences and other buildings in Seattle and her activities have contributed much to the development of the city. She is deeply interested in all that pertains to the improvement and upbuilding of Seattle and is characterized by marked public spirit. The business which she established fifteen years ago is still growing and is one of the important real estate concerns of the city.

Mrs. Underwood has two daughters: Mrs. Julia U. Bonnor, whose husband is now in the real estate office with Mrs. Underwood; and Nellie, the wife of C. L. Hartman, of Prosser, Washington.

ROBERT KNIPE.

During the years of his active connection with business affairs in Seattle, Robert Knipe, now deceased, largely gave his attention to real estate dealing and handled a considerable amount of property. He established his home in this city in 1875, when it was a straggling western frontier village. He came to the Sound country from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and first engaged in cutting and hauling wood. Later he was employed for a short time in a sawmill on Whidby Island and afterward purchased a hardware business in Seattle, conducting a store on First avenue for about a year. On the expiration of that period he began buying produce from farmers and selling to the townspeople of Seattle but a little later turned his attention to the real estate business, in which at various times he was connected with different partners. He continued buying and selling throughout his remaining days and was very successful in his undertakings, keeping in close touch with the property upon the market and thoroughly informed at all times concerning property values. In early days he lived on Union street but afterward moved the house away and erected three buildings at Fifth and Union. He also erected the building where the Rainier Grand Hotel now stands and his building relations contributed not a little to the improvement and development of this city. The great fire of 1889 started in a store which was owned by him and which he rented. With the substantial development of the city following the fire he was closely associated and his efforts yet bear fruit in the continued growth of Seattle. On one occasion he went to Alaska on a prospecting trip but lost his health there.

In Seattle, in December, 1875, Mr. Knipe was married to Miss Amelia Marsh, who was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and came alone to the northwest in 1875, being almost

as early a pioneer as her husband. To them was born a daughter, now Mrs. Irving Bennett, who still resides in Seattle. The family circle, however, was broken by the hand of death, when on the 7th of April, 1904, Mr. Knipe passed away at the age of fifty-six years.

He became one of the charter members of the Cedar Baptist church, which he erected, and he was for some time a member of the First Baptist church. He took an active and helpful interest in all lines of church work and his labors were of far-reaching and beneficial effect. In politics he was a republican, loyally supporting his party and at all times manifesting a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He never sought office, however, for he was a man of domestic tastes, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside. Thus it was that the blow of his death fell with greatest force upon the members of his own family, leaving a widow and daughter bereft of the care and protection of a loving husband and father. Mr. Knipe had long been identified with the city and had watched its development from a small village to one of the great metropolitan centers of the west. Mrs. Knipe has also seen most of the growth and progress of Seattle and is justly accounted one of its prominent pioneer women.

HARRIET J. CLARK, M. D.

Dr. Harriet J. Clark came to Seattle in 1899 from Saginaw, Michigan. She had pursued her early education there and was graduated from the Saginaw Valley Medical College with the class of 1899. She then came to the northwest, locating for practice in Seattle, where she has since remained, devoting her attention to the general work of the profession, in which she has made steady progress, being now accorded a very liberal practice. She belongs to the King County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, The Woman's Medical Club and at one time was president of the Woman's Club of Seattle.

CALVIN H. HAGAN.

Calvin H. Hagan, financial agent and investment broker who is accorded a large clientele and is doing a successful business in Seattle, is one of the worthy and substantial citizens that Ohio has furnished to the northwest, his birth having occurred in Steubenville, that state, March 21, 1867. His father, Jonathan Hagan, also a native of Steubenville, was a descendant of another Jonathan Hagan who came from Ireland at an early period in the colonization of the new world. The father of Calvin H. Hagan was a merchant and banker of Steubenville, occupying a very prominent position in the business circles of that city and also exerting considerable influence in molding public action. He served as a member of the city council and was a prominent figure in civic affairs. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union, serving with an Ohio volunteer regiment at the time of the Morgan raid into his state. He married Margaret J. Halstead, a native of Steubenville and a daughter of Robert Halstead, one of the old residents of that place. One of Mr. Hagan's ancestors served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hagan were born seven children, two sons and five daughters, of whom four daughters and our subject are living. Calvin H. and William Edward, the two sons, were twins and the latter died in Seattle, February 17, 1911. He had also been a financial agent here and was engaged in the real estate business, a partnership existing between the brothers until the death of W. E. The father passed away in 1895, at the age of fifty-four years, and the mother still makes her home in Steubenville.

Calvin H. Hagan, leaving the high school in his native city at the age of seventeen years, secured a position as clerk in the National Exchange Bank of his native city and was connected therewith for four years, gaining experience in all departments of the banking business. He then resigned and went with Bailey, Farrell & Company, wholesale dealers in plumbing supplies at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His interest became centered on Seattle while occupying that position and finally he resigned in order to remove to this city,

where he arrived in August, 1889. It was then a tent city, for in June of that year the great fire had devastated Seattle and it was in the process of rebuilding. His first position was with the Washington Territory Investment Company, of which he became secretary, serving as such for one year but leaving to become manager of the Seattle Trust Company. Two years later he resigned and organized the Union Trust Company with a paid up capital of a half million dollars, his associate in the undertaking being United States Senator Watson C. Squire, who was president of the company, while Mr. Hagan acted as manager for nine years. He then resigned to enter upon private business, turning his attention to financial affairs and investments, in which field he has since successfully labored. He is a prominent representative of that line of business and is a well known figure in financial circles in Seattle.

On the 25th of August, 1891, in El Dorado, California, Mr. Hagan was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Rex Barrett, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, and a daughter of James Barrett, who is deceased. Her mother survives and makes her home with Mr. Hagan. Mrs. Hagan is quite active in the Century Club, of which she has served as secretary. They have an attractive country home near Kirkland. Their religious faith is evidenced in their membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church and in his political views Mr. Hagan is a progressive. He is identified with several of the leading clubs of the city, being a charter member of the Seattle Athletic Club, also of the Arctic Club and a member of the Commercial Club. A public spirit prompts his aid and cooperation in many plans and projects for the general good. Some of the largest buildings in the city are the result of his initiative and he has left his stamp upon Seattle.

EDWIN JAMES BROWN.

Edwin James Brown, of Seattle, who is attorney for several important banks and manufacturing concerns and who is also agent and attorney for the United States bureau of fisheries, department of commerce, was born in Kansas City, Kansas, on the 30th of March, 1887. His parents, Edwin J. and Lelia Dell Brown, are represented elsewhere in this work. The father received the degree of D. D. S. from the Western Dental College of Kansas City, Missouri, and the LL. B. degree from the Kansas City School of Law.

Edwin James Brown was graduated from the Denny school at Seattle in 1902, and from the Seattle high school in 1906 and in 1910 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Washington, which institution two years later conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. Subsequently he spent one year in the Harvard Law School. While attending the University of Washington he was very prominent in university social affairs and in the student life generally and in 1910 was elected president of the student body, which office is considered the highest honor in the bestowal of the university student body. When but fourteen years of age, the year before his graduation from the Denny school, Mr. Brown began his business career as a messenger boy in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company, whose offices were at that time in the old Safe Deposit building at the corner of First and Cherry streets. Mr. Brown at one time thought of following the profession of dentistry and began the study of that science but abandoned it to take up the liberal arts course. Following the completion of his preparation for the bar he was admitted to practice and opened an office in Seattle. He has gained a high standing professionally and is now attorney for a number of banking interests in the city and also for several large manufacturing companies. His knowledge of the law is accurate and detailed and his judgment is seldom at fault, while there has never been the slightest question as to his integrity. He is also agent and attorney for the United States bureau of fisheries, department of commerce, in which position he has drafted several laws for congress regulating fishery and commercial problems and conditions.

Mr. Brown was married on the 11th of June, 1912, in Seattle, to Miss Frances Phillips Stevenson, daughter of Captain John Stevenson, of the Stevenson-Blekum Tugboat Company. The Stevenson family came to Seattle in 1880, arriving just after the great fire while the ruins of the city were still smouldering, and they have resided here continuously

since. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born a son and daughter, Robert Stevenson and Elizabeth Jane.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Sigma Nu and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities, the George Gray Law Club of Harvard University, St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Boston, Massachusetts, the oldest Masonic lodge on the American continent, having been founded in 1732, Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., and the Seattle Athletic Club. He is quite prominent in the affairs of the last named organization and is enthusiastic over bowling, tennis and golf, finding in those sports a great deal of enjoyment and recreation. He is also identified with the Seattle Commercial Club and gives his hearty support to the plans of that body for the expansion of the city. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church. He possesses a vigorous mentality and is fitted by natural ability and by training for the legal profession, in which he has gained a gratifying measure of success. However, his interests are not confined to the practice of law and he is recognized as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen.

J. S. McBRIDE, M. D.

Dr. J. S. McBride, who has engaged in the practice of medicine in Washington since September, 1903, maintaining an office in Seattle since 1904, was born near London, Ontario, Canada, on the 25th of July, 1874, a son of Alexander and Robena McBride. His choice of a life work fell upon the practice of medicine and when his public and high school education was completed he made arrangements to enter the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated with a professional degree in 1897. He then spent one year as interne in a hospital, which proved a valuable training to him, for no other field of work brings such wide and varied experience. He afterward opened an office in Milwaukee, where he remained in active practice until September, 1903, when he left the middle west and came to the coast. The following year he took up his abode in Seattle, where he has since maintained his office and where he is now accorded a liberal patronage. He is very careful in the diagnosis of cases, is constantly promoting his efficiency through study and investigation and has won a well merited reputation as a conscientious and able physician. He is, moreover, a director of the Mutual Loan & Savings Association of Seattle.

On the 23d of September, 1903, in Washington, Pennsylvania, Dr. McBride was united in marriage to Miss Minnie B. Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Reynolds. In his political views Dr. McBride is a republican and was appointed commissioner of health for the city of Seattle on the 17th of March, 1914. He has never sought office outside the strict path of his profession, preferring to concentrate his energies thereon, with the result that his close application, indefatigable energy and honorable purpose have won him the respect of his professional brethren and the confidence of the laity.

FRANK M. HAWKES.

Frank M. Hawkes is president of the Reliable Transfer & Storage Company, one of the largest and most completely equipped transfer and storage concerns in Seattle, representing an investment of fifty thousand dollars. He was born in the Catskill mountains of New York, January 17, 1876, and is a son of Daniel Hamilton and Evelyn Hawkes. The father was also a native of New York state and after starting in active business life became connected with the New York house of H. B. Claflin & Company, later entering business on his own account. He met with substantial success and built up a trade of large proportions. In 1889 he came to Seattle.

His son, Frank M. Hawkes, was a student in Delaware Academy at Andes, New York, until 1889, in which year he accompanied his parents on their removal to the north-west, and has since been a resident of Seattle. He entered the employ of the brokerage firm of Boman & Rochester on the day of his arrival in the city and continued in the



John A. Bride



brokerage and banking business for eight years. During the Spanish-American war he entered the government service and received an appointment in charge of the army transport Wilhelmina for service in China and the Philippines. Upon the completion of that service he was ordered to proceed to Alaska to facilitate the transportation of government supplies on the Yukon river, being later employed by the war department at Seattle. In 1906 he decided to again enter commercial life and upon resigning his position with the war department purchased an interest in the Reliable Transfer & Storage Company, of which he became president. While Mr. Hawkes has been the dominating spirit in the conduct and success of that undertaking it does not represent the entire scope of his activities, for he is the president of the Packard-Velie Taxicab Service, which operates taxicabs, limousines and touring cars, as well as being interested in manufacturing pursuits. These enterprises are growing concerns and the success attained is gratifying.

In Spokane, Washington, Mr. Hawkes was united in marriage to Miss Annette B. Knapp and has one son, Robert Neely Hawkes, who was born in 1915. Mr. Hawkes was selected for membership to represent his field of endeavor in the Rotary Club of Seattle shortly after its organization and is quite properly proud of this honor. His diversion is fly fishing for trout in the mountain streams of the Cascades and he has made many enviable catches of speckled beauties. He is a very courteous, genial gentleman, which qualities, combined with indefatigable energy, have placed him in a substantial position in the business circles of his adopted city.

HERBERT ALFRED SCHOENFELD.

Herbert Alfred Schoenfeld, one of the partners in the Standard Furniture Company and thus a prominent representative of commercial activity in Seattle and the northwest, represents a house that for over fifty years has been in existence, ever maintaining the highest reputation for promptness and reliability. He was born at Virginia City, Nevada, July 20, 1874, a son of Louis and Hannah Schoenfeld. The father was born November 30, 1840, and died November 18, 1910, twelve days before the seventieth anniversary of his birth. He laid the foundation for the Standard Furniture Company in 1864 at Virginia City, Nevada, and in 1887 the business was removed to Seattle, where it is recognized today as one of the foremost mercantile establishments on the Pacific coast. The enterprising policy and straightforward methods established by the founder have been continued by his successors, who are his three sons, Ralph A., Berman and Herbert A. The father was a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and in all relations of life he enjoyed the full confidence and high regard of colleagues and contemporaries.

Herbert A. Schoenfeld pursued his education in the schools of San Francisco and of Seattle before entering the University of Washington, from which in due time he was graduated. He then became connected with the Standard Furniture Company and directed the publicity of the firm, contributing in large measure to its success by judicious and attractive advertising, setting forth the merits and advantages of the house. He is associated with his brothers in the ownership of this business, which for fifty-one years has been a synonym for progressive commercialism in the west. Their establishment today occupies one of the large business blocks of Seattle and the line of goods carried includes the finest products of foreign and domestic furniture manufacture.

Mr. Schoenfeld was married in 1902 to Miss Bessie Barman of Portland, Oregon, and they have three sons: Louis Kenneth, Herbert A. and Ralph A., aged respectively twelve, eleven and five years. Mr. Schoenfeld is a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in Lawson Consistory and also in Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Seattle. He is likewise a charter member of the Elks Lodge, No. 92, and he was chairman of the publicity committee for the forty-first annual session of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In club circles he is equally prominent, belonging to the Arctic, the Rotary, the Seattle Athletic and the Press Clubs, and being also active in the Seattle Ad and Automobile Clubs. He is president of the Seattle Dad's Associa-

tion, one of the most unique organizations in the country, and known for its unique annual celebration. President Wilson and ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt are honorary members as well as many distinguished "Dad Americans." He is likewise connected with the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club and is in full accord with the objects of those organizations for promoting the business development and trade relations of the city. In fact, he stands for progress along all lines contributing to Seattle's greatness and upbuilding and can be counted upon as a coöperant factor in many measures for the public good.

F. C. BRADEN.

For three years F. C. Braden has been connected with the firm of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, type founders, of Chicago, as manager of their Seattle interests and his identification with this firm covers sixteen years. He dates his residence in Seattle from 1884, so that practically his entire life has here been passed. He was born at Bognor, England.

Reared in Seattle F. C. Braden is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He entered the firm of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler and in this connection has worked his way steadily upward until for three years he has occupied the position of manager. The company utilizes eight thousand feet of floor space on the third floor of the Polson building in Seattle and their territory in the northwest covers Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. They employ twelve men besides two traveling salesmen and their investment in the Seattle business is one hundred thousand dollars. This branch was established in 1898 and the trade has grown proportionately with the development of the city. Mr. Braden is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business, which is that of handling printing presses, type and all kinds of printers' supplies.

In 1904 Mr. Braden was united in marriage to Miss Crystal A. Wright, a native of Wisconsin, and they have become parents of two children: Sherald F., who was born August 2, 1905; and Ralph W., born February 11, 1913. The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church and in addition to his membership therein Mr. Braden holds membership in the Arctic Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which are capably directed and are bringing him substantial and well merited success.

WILLIAM B. OLSON.

William B. Olson, who is engaged very successfully in the general contracting business at Seattle as the president and treasurer of the Olson & Nicholson Company, was born at Frederikstad, Norway, January 23, 1861. His father, Ole Bjurstrom, was a citizen of Norway, conducted a profitable business in the manufacture of agricultural implements and spent his entire life in that country. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eva Peterson, also born and reared in the land of the midnight sun, has passed away.

William B. Olson was the eldest in their family of seven children, six of whom are yet living. He pursued his education in the schools of his native town and at the age of nineteen years put aside his textbooks, after which he entered upon an apprenticeship to the builder's trade, his term of indenture covering four years. Thinking that better business opportunities might be secured in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic in 1880 and made his way to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he continued to work at his trade until 1881. The lure of the west, however, was upon him and he left that city for Montana. He worked all through the state in connection with construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad, being engaged in the building of bridges, warehouses, depots and elevators. In 1883 he reached Spokane and there first entered the contracting and building business on his own account, remaining a resident of that city for seventeen years, or until 1900, when he removed to Seattle, Washington. Since that time he has here been engaged very

successfully in the general contracting business and his steady advancement has brought him to a foremost position in the ranks of those who follow the same line. The business has been incorporated and is conducted under the firm name of the Olson-Nicholson Company, of which Mr. Olson is the president and treasurer, Frank Oleson, secretary, and W. J. Nicholson, vice president and manager. He is thoroughly conversant with all of the scientific as well as the practical phases of the business, is prompt and reliable in the execution of his contracts and his strictly honorable dealings have gained for him high regard in business circles. In the last few years he has acquired an interest in the largest house-moving equipment on the coast, and most of the largest undertakings in alteration work in this city have been done by that company.

On the 26th of October, 1888, Mr. Olson was united in marriage in Spokane, Washington, to Miss Emma Korsboen, also a native of Norway, and a daughter of Hans Korsboen, one of the old settlers of Spokane county. They now have two living children: Guy A. and Myrtle Ivy, both of whom were born in Spokane.

Fraternally Mr. Olson is connected with the Odd Fellows Lodge at Seattle and in politics he is a stalwart republican and one of the active party workers. He served as a delegate to the state convention held in Spokane in 1894 and he does everything in his power to advance the interests of the party and promote its success. He is an enthusiastic advocate of Seattle, believing that it has every opportunity for a great future, and in all of his travels he says he has never found a place where he would prefer to reside. He came to America a poor boy and has worked his way upward in a land where opportunity is unhampered by caste or class. Diligence and determination have shaped his career and brought him to a prominent position among the general contractors of Seattle, his success being most enviable.

GENERAL MAURICE THOMPSON.

The name of Thompson has been a synonym for valor and loyalty in American annals since Closs Thompson, a direct ancestor of General Thompson, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The line of descent is traced down through Closs Thompson, Jr., Wilson Thompson, Grigg M. Thompson and Will H. Thompson to General Maurice Thompson, whose name introduces this review. The father was born in Georgia and served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He was prominent as a lawyer in active practice for many years in Indiana and in Washington and yet remains an active and distinguished figure at the bar. For a long time he was head counsel for the Great Northern Railroad Company in Seattle but resigned on account of ill health. He is equally well known as a man of letters and is the author of "The High Tide at Gettysburg," "The Bond of Blood," and many other poems and public addresses. His writings frequently appear in the Century, Scribner's and other leading magazines of the country. His public addresses are regarded as classics. One on President McKinley, which he delivered at the State University, has been used in a study of the classics in the public schools of Seattle. He is a most fluent writer, an eloquent, earnest speaker and is a splendid type of the southern gentleman. In the maternal line General Thompson comes of ancestry equally honorable and distinguished. His mother, Mrs. Ida (Lee) Thompson, was a daughter of John Lee, a granddaughter of John Lee, Sr., and a great-granddaughter of James Lee, whose father was "Light-Horse Harry Lee," a valiant and distinguished soldier of the American Revolution.

Maurice Thompson pursued his early education in the common schools of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and the public schools of Seattle, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the Seattle high school with the class of 1896. For two years he was a student in the University of Washington and in 1905 he was appointed to the position of deputy county clerk of King county, in which capacity he served for four years. In 1910 he was appointed deputy county auditor, filling that position for two years. His rise in military circles has been a notable one. In 1898 he enlisted in the National Guard of Washington, with which he has been continuously connected, serving as lieutenant, captain

and major. In 1909 and 1910 he was assistant adjutant general and was detailed as the adjutant general on the 1st of May, 1914. He is very popular with his men and with his fellow officers. With a fine face and a striking figure his military bearing makes him notable in any gathering, but it is the spirit of the man that has created his popularity. While maintaining the dignity and discipline of his office he is at all times approachable and his men feel that they may always depend upon his sympathy and understanding.

In Seattle, in 1907, General Thompson was married to Ada Forsey, a daughter of Mrs. Ella Landy Lambert and a representative of one of the pioneer families of this state. Her mother came to Seattle in 1876 and was well known to all of the pioneers of that time. General and Mrs. Thompson have three daughters, Alma Lee, Wilda and Betty, aged respectively nine, four and one years.

In his political views General Thompson has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. In community affairs he is interested and he has membership in the Commercial Club and the Seattle Officers Club.

ORTH C. GRAVES.

Orth C. Graves is the president, manager and principal stockholder of Cheasty's Haberdashery, Incorporated, and is thus well known as a representative of commercial interests in Seattle. He comes to the Sound country from the far east, his birth having occurred at Bentley Creek, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1862. His father, Nathaniel C. Graves, was a native of the Keystone state and was descended from one of its old families. During his business career he was a successful lumberman until 1864, when he lost everything in a flood. He married Celestia Hall, a native of Pennsylvania, and both are now deceased. They had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom Orth C. Graves was the fourth in order of birth.

In 1870 the family removed to Van Wert, Ohio, and Orth C. Graves, then a lad of eight years, became a pupil in the public schools of that locality, continuing his education there to the age of sixteen years, when he secured a position in connection with the railway mail service, running between Van Wert and Chicago. Owing to the financial disaster of his father our subject had to make his own career, depending on himself for success. He afterward entered the employ of the firm of Campbell & Suplee, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in men's furnishings, and he represented them as a traveling salesman for two years, covering eastern territory. Subsequently he located at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was employed as a clothing salesman in the store of Charles Conway, with whom he remained for three years. He later went to Rochester, New York, where he was employed by the Union Clothing Company for fifteen years, filling an official position during the latter part of that period. After severing his connection with that house he became one of the organizers and partners of the McFarland Clothing Company of Rochester and continued in the business for two years. Later he became associated with the May Company of Cleveland, Ohio, as their first clothing man, there continuing for two years. At Dayton, Ohio, he organized the Graves & Meade Clothing Company and was the principal owner of the business for seven years, during which time success attended the undertaking, but at the end of that period Mr. Graves disposed of his interests and removed to Portland, Oregon, where he became manager and buyer of the clothing department for Meyer & Frank for three years. From Portland he came to Seattle, where he arrived on the 6th of July, 1914, and here he became the successor of E. C. Cheasty, who had established a clothing business in this city twenty-five years before. He conducts his enterprise under the name of Cheasty's Haberdashery, Incorporated, and is now the president, manager and principal stockholder of the business. His is one of the leading clothing stores of the city. He carries an extensive and well selected stock and the tasteful arrangement of his store, the care with which he has selected the personnel of the house, his honorable and straightforward dealings and his earnest desire to please his patrons are constituting forceful and resultant elements in his success.

On the 30th of March, 1887, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Mr. Graves was united



ORTH C. GRAVES



in marriage to Miss Jennie A. Stones, a native of England and a daughter of John C. Stones. They reside in the Sorrento Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Graves hold membership in the First Presbyterian church and are prominent socially in the city, having a large circle of warm friends.

Mr. Graves is a well known Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He is a life member of the Seattle Commercial Club and one of its directors and is interested in its various plans for the improvement of trade conditions and the upbuilding of the city. He finds recreation through his membership in the Seattle Athletic and the Earlington Golf Clubs. His life record is paralleled by that of many another successful man, but the history of the self-made individual will ever prove of interest and will serve as a stimulus to ambition and energy on the part of others. In analyzing the record of Mr. Graves it is noticeable that he has ever despised all unworthy or questionable methods to secure success or to promote his own advancement in any direction, his progress resulting from honesty of purpose and an unfaltering spirit of enterprise, his success working out as a logical conclusion.

STIRLING BRYANT HILL.

Stirling Bryant Hill, a hydraulic engineer, engaged in general engineering practice as a member of the firm of Hill Brothers, and also president and general manager of the Hill Hydraulic Machinery Company, of Seattle, was born in Strawberry Valley, California, August 1, 1878, a son of Eugene Kincaid and Nettie (Garton) Hill. Soon after their marriage the parents removed from Michigan to Seattle that the father might accept the position of president of the territorial university but after a year and a half the institution was closed because of a lack of funds. He then removed to California, where he engaged in educational work until 1890, when he returned to Seattle with his family to accept a professorship in the State University. He was also principal of the Seattle public schools for a time and for a brief period was in Alaska in 1899. His life, however, has been practically devoted to the cause of education and his eminent ability in that direction has become widely recognized in the northwest.

Liberal advantages were accorded Stirling B. Hill. He attended the University of Washington, was graduated therefrom with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1900 and with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1901. His Civil Engineer degree was conferred upon him in 1900. He was one of the instructors in the University of Washington in 1901 and was an instructor and graduate student in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, in 1902. His entire life has been devoted to engineering work, his initial step in that direction being made on the construction of the first Cedar River water pipe line and reservoir, in the employ of the city of Seattle. From 1902 until 1907 he engaged in engineering practice on waterworks, railroads and reclamation work in Washington, the state of New York and in British Columbia and since the latter date he has been engaged in general engineering practice in association with his brothers, Climie E. and William R. under the firm name of Hill Brothers. They are now accorded an extensive patronage and the nature of their business places them among the important representatives of engineering interests in the northwest. Stirling B. Hill is also president and general manager of the Hill Hydraulic Machinery Company.

On the 31st of May, 1910, in Seattle, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Gretchen Gleenore Gefpert, a daughter of Con and Sophronia Gefpert, who came to this city in the spring of 1890, and here the father engaged in the farm implement business at No. 902-6 Western avenue. Mr. Gefpert lost his life in the Chilcoot Pass disaster in the first rush for the Klondike. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born two children, Glennette and Gretchen.

The parents are members of the Pilgrim Congregational church and Mr. Hill belongs also to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Athletic Club and Engineering Club and to the Municipal League. He is likewise identified with the Phi Gamma

Delta, a college fraternity and with the Tau Beta Pi, a fraternity composed of civil engineers. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. That his interests are broad and varied are shown by his different prominent society connections. The educational advantages which came to him he has used wisely and well. He early recognized that the sources of our power lie within ourselves and that upon his own ability and effort must depend his success. He has ever looked toward high ideals in business and is recognized as a man of well balanced capacities and powers who has occupied a central place on the stage of action almost from the time when his initial effort was made in the field of hydraulic engineering. His labors have found culmination in the development of important interests in this connection and his is the record of a strenuous life, at all times resultant.

HON. WILLIAM WRAY.

Hon. William Wray, attorney at law practicing in Seattle since his admission to the bar, is also well known as one of the lawmakers of Washington, having represented his district in both the lower and upper houses of the general assembly and being now a member of the senate. He was born in Darlington, England, September 28, 1876, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Wray, who in 1881 became residents of Little Rock, Arkansas. There the son attended the public schools until 1890, when he came to Seattle with his parents and worked as cash boy or delivery boy in various stores. He afterward became messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, occupying that position for a year, after which he resumed his interrupted education as a public and highschool pupil, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1897. He afterward spent a year in pursuing a special course in the University of Washington and later he entered the law office of Preston, Carr & Gilman, with whom he continued his reading for three years. He then passed the required state examination which secured him admission to the bar and became a partner of former Governor Lyman E. Knapp, thus organizing the law firm of Knapp & Wray, with which he continued until 1904, when the partnership was terminated by the death of the senior member. Mr. Wray has since practiced alone and is now well established as a capable, resourceful and successful member of the Seattle bar.

On the 8th of August, 1907, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr. Wray was united in marriage to Miss Freda Johnson. He has by a former marriage a daughter, Grace, now a public school student. The parents are communicants of the Episcopal church and Mr. Wray belongs to Lake Washington Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand and he has also been district deputy grand master. He likewise has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Commercial Club and the Seattle Bar Association. In politics an earnest republican, he became a charter member of the Young Men's Republican Club and has been since then a recognized leader in political circles in his city. In 1910 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and in 1914 elected a member of the state senate. He is keenly alive to the interests and the issues of the day and studies each political question with thoroughness, so that his support or condemnation of a measure is the result of an intelligent understanding of the various phases of the question and its far-reaching effects.

HAMILTON M. DALTON.

Hamilton M. Dalton, an attorney at law, was born May 16, 1865, in Starkville, Mississippi, a son of H. H. and Margaret A. (McMillan) Dalton. The father and mother are both of Scotch-Irish descent. Their representative parents came to the new world in early life and located in the Carolinas. H. H. Dalton became a United States naval officer following his graduation from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Soon afterward he entered the service and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the United States navy, in which he was serving at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war.

He afterward became a captain in the Confederate navy and continued with the southern army until the close of hostilities. Both he and his wife are now residents of St. Louis, Missouri.

Their only child, Hamilton M. Dalton, acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and afterward attended Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. Still later he attended the Washington University Law School of St. Louis and was graduated therefrom in 1880 with the degree of LL. B. He was then admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis, where he remained until 1908, when he sought the opportunities offered by the northwest and came to Seattle, where he has since followed his profession. He is engaged in general practice and his clientage is now large and enviable. His contemporaries at the bar entertain high consideration for his integrity, his love of justice, his strong common sense and his powers as an advocate.

In 1905, in St. Louis, Mr. Dalton was united in marriage to Miss Eleanore M. Lockwood, by whom he has two children. In politics Mr. Dalton is a progressive republican. He believes in preparedness to the point of thorough protection and is also a believer in the extension of the merchant marine system. At municipal elections he casts an independent ballot, voting rather for the man than for the party. For seven years he has practiced his profession in Seattle and has made steady progress, winning that advancement which comes in recognition of ability and developing powers.

DAVID SCHEETZ CRAIG.

David Scheetz Craig is the founder and head of the Washington College of Music at Seattle and the owner and editor of an art journal called "Music and Musicians," which he is now successfully publishing. No man perhaps has done more to advance the art of music in the northwest, his efforts resulting in a cultivation of a taste for classical music that has proved an important cultural element in this section of the country. Professor Craig was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1860, and his father, James M. Craig, was also a native of that city, where he engaged in the business of bookbinding. He became a veteran of the Civil war and served as postmaster of the Sixty first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, also acting as corporal under Captain Robert L. Orr. He enlisted August 25, 1861, at the age of twenty-two years, and was honorably discharged September 7, 1864. He died in 1871, when but twenty-nine years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lavinia Scheetz, was also a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of one of the old families of that state of German descent, their ancestry dating back to the colonial period. She died in Philadelphia, in 1895, at the age of forty-six years. In the family were but two sons, one of whom, Horatio Craig, is now a New York merchant.

The other son, David Scheetz Craig, was educated in the public schools and in Girard College of Philadelphia to the age of fifteen years. His initial step in the business world was made as a clerk in the wholesale drug house of Bullock & Crenshaw of Philadelphia, with whom he remained for a year. He was afterward with the firm of John Lucas & Company of Philadelphia, wholesale dealers in paints, for eight years, during which time he worked his way upward from a humble position to that of assistant to the manager, having charge of the purchasing department. He continued in mercantile lines and established business with his brother as wholesale and retail dealers in paints, under the style of D. S. & H. Craig Company. This business is still in existence, being conducted by his brother. In addition to their large trade in paints they have the distinction of being the most extensive dealers in rice, coffee and similar lines in Philadelphia and New York, having the trade of the Chinese of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other states. This house is located in Philadelphia and they also have a branch house in New York city, dealing in rice, tea, coffee and similar commodities, drawing their trade largely from the Chinese.

While David S. Craig's early training was along commercial lines, his love of music caused him to develop his latent native talents and he began studying under Professor

Franz X. Arens, the noted vocal teacher and the director of the People's Symphony Orchestra of New York. From his boyhood he was a constant student of vocal music, has been in professional work for years, and is recognized as one of the distinguished teachers of the northwest. In 1905 he disposed of his eastern interests and removed to Seattle, where for two years he taught vocal music as a private teacher. In 1907 he established the Capitol Hill Conservatory of Music on Eighteenth avenue, North. Later that institution was discontinued and he organized the Washington College of Music in 1908 in the Arcade building. Four years later a removal was made to Broadway and Pine streets. He has been quite successful, gaining a good patronage from Seattle's best people. During the fifth annual music teachers' convention of the northwest Mr. Craig was one of the executive committee and has done much to further the interests of vocal and instrumental music in this section of the country. In 1914 he published a directory of music and musicians under the title of "Music and Musicians of Puget Sound, a Year Book." It was the first publication of this kind and contained a classified list of all the music teachers and musicians, with the names, addresses and other information needed in work of this kind. The edition included the names of all the teachers of Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Mount Vernon, Olympia and Bellingham.

In February, 1915, Mr. Craig completed his plans and issued the first copy of a monthly publication entitled "Music and Musicians." This is devoted to the art of music in the northwest and has come into immediate popularity among the musicians of this section of the state, having now a circulation of over one thousand copies extending over Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Washington, British Columbia and as far east as Chicago and New York city. He is making it a journal of marked worth, presenting interesting news notes concerning musicians and much valuable information for all interested in music. The paper has been highly indorsed by two contemporary publications, Musical America and The Etude, which have long been recognized as leading musical papers of the country. Each issue of the paper contains a history lesson, a lesson in harmony, an opera story and many other valuable contributions and news items, and in its publication Professor Craig is meeting a need in musical circles in the northwest.

On the 19th of May, 1896, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Professor Craig was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Stubbs, a native of Delaware and a daughter of the late Rev. Enoch Stubbs, D. D., who was a prominent divine of Philadelphia. Our subject and his wife have three children, namely: Dorothy, who was born in the suburbs of Philadelphia on the 11th of December, 1897; Miriam, whose birth occurred in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 13, 1899; and Priscilla, born in Seattle, Washington, April 6, 1912. The family residence is at No. 2306 Eleventh avenue, North, Seattle.

In his political views Mr. Craig is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He belongs to the First Methodist church of Seattle and has always been active in church work, having been a choir leader most of his mature life. He belongs to the Northwest Music Teachers' Association and to the Seattle Clef Club, the leading musical organization of the northwest. His pronounced ability has gained him high standing and his work is an element in that cultural development which is so much needed to maintain the even balance with the intense commercial activity of the country.

HON. JOSEPH MERCHANT.

Hon. Joseph Merchant, deceased, was recognized as one of the republican leaders of Washington and for a considerable period figured in its commercial circles but later turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he continued until his death. He came to Seattle in 1903 from Walla Walla, Washington, to which place he removed in 1874 upon leaving Minnesota. He was born in Alsace, France, October 3, 1844, and in his boyhood days was brought to America in 1849, the family home being established in Utica, New York, where he remained until he went to Minnesota. There he lived for a considerable period, but in 1874 came to Washington. He spent almost three decades

in Walla Walla and then removed to Seattle. During his active business career he was connected with mercantile interests as a representative of the Schwabacker Company, with which he continued for thirteen years. He then became vice president of the company, serving for two years, and at one time they were owners of three different stores which were being successfully conducted. Mr. Merchant owned stores in other places but eventually withdrew from active connection with trade interests and removed to Seattle, where he began operating in real estate, continuing in that line until his death, which occurred on the 22d of June, 1914, when he was sixty-nine years of age.

Mr. Merchant was married in Walla Walla in 1874 to Mrs. Angeline (Friend) Curry. Her grandfather obtained a large donation claim in Oregon in pioneer times and was very extensively engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his days. He was a very active man in his community, making his home near Wheatland, Polk county, where he remained until called to his final rest. Mrs. Merchant arrived in Oregon in 1853 and in Walla Walla in 1859, when that district was opened up to settlement. She came with Major E. L. Massey, her stepfather, who secured lands with Mexican war grants. He came from Georgia in 1853, making his way around Cape Horn. He married Mrs. Friend, who had accompanied her father, Ben Golson, when, as captain of an overland train, he made his way to the northwest, crossing the plains in 1853. She had four children whom she took with her to Oregon. She afterward married and removed to Walla Walla with her husband, Mr. Massey, and her people lived in Walla Walla throughout the remainder of their days.

To Mr. and Mrs. Merchant were born four children but the two daughters have passed away. The sons, Frank and William, are both residents of Seattle, and it was the latter who introduced the first automobiles into Alaska, taking the Ford car there.

Mr. Merchant was a public-spirited man, interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Episcopal church and his name was ever an honored one in the community in which he lived, for his word was as good as his bond. In fact he had many estimable qualities worthy of all praise. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and in 1893 he was elected to the state legislature, where he made so creditable a record that he was reelected in 1895. He gave earnest consideration to each question which came up for settlement and left the impress of his individuality upon the laws enacted during his connection with the assembly.

SAMUEL MERRITT BRACKETT.

Samuel Merritt Brackett, a Harvard man now engaged in law practice in Seattle, was born in Limerick, York county, Maine, on the 12th of March, 1881, a son of George and Sarah (Roberts) Brackett, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Iowa. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and lies buried in the home cemetery near Limerick, as does the great-grandfather, the grandfather and the father of our subject.

Reared in the middle west, Samuel Merritt Brackett completed a classical course in the University of Iowa in 1902, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. He devoted two years to the study of law in the University of Iowa and later entered the Harvard Law School, where by special permit he completed the three years' course in two years and was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1905. He came to Seattle in 1907 and entered the office of Walker & Munn as a law clerk. On the dissolution of the firm he joined George Ladd Munn in a partnership that still exists and they are today recognized as foremost lawyers of Seattle, having a large clientage, so that they are heard in connection with many important cases that come before the courts.

On the 9th of June, 1910, at Jefferson, Iowa, Mr. Brackett was united in marriage to Miss Grace M. Milligan, by whom he has one child, Mary Louise, who is two years of age. He is a republican in his political views and a popular and valued member of the Young Men's Republican Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the College Club and the Municipal League. He likewise belongs to the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity. His

activities touch the general interests of society and all those things which feature most largely in the public life of a community. He is ever ready and willing to aid in a project for the public good and at all times is actuated by the spirit of progress and improvement.

PRESCOTT OAKES.

Prescott Oakes, president of the Roslyn Fuel Company of Seattle, was born in Portland, Oregon, October 25, 1880, a son of Thomas Fletcher and Abby Rogers (Haskell) Oakes. The father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1843 and in 1878 became vice president and general superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The following year he accepted the general superintendency of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad. In 1880 he was made vice president and general manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company with headquarters at Portland, and from 1888 until 1893 he was vice president and general manager and later president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. From 1893 until 1896 he was receiver for that corporation. He has thus figured prominently in railway circles for many years and has done much to improve transportation facilities in the west. Walter Oakes, brother of Prescott Oakes, was graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1887 and after two years spent in the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company, he made his way westward to Tacoma in 1889 and was with the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company for a year. Later, in connection with Charles E. Peabody, he organized the Alaska Steamship Company, with which he was associated until 1906, when he sold his interest in that corporation and organized the Roslyn Fuel Company, opening coal mines at Roslyn, Washington. He built up a strong organization and a good business for the company, of which he was president and treasurer until his death in August, 1911.

Prescott Oakes, to whom liberal educational advantages were accorded, is a Harvard man of 1904, in which year he won his Bachelor of Arts degree at Cambridge. Early in his business career he was identified with coal mining interests in West Virginia, being associated with the engineering department of the Davis Coal & Coke Company in West Virginia from 1904 until 1907. He then transferred his operations to the northwest and was with the Northwestern Improvement Company in Montana in 1907 and 1908. In the latter year he became connected with the Roslyn Fuel Company and succeeded his brother Walter as president and treasurer in 1911. Previous experience along that line well qualified him to undertake the duties which thus devolved upon him and he has since carefully directed the interests of the company, success attending his efforts in large and gratifying measure.

Mr. Oakes is a republican in his political views and is well known in club circles as a member of the University, College and Seattle Golf Clubs of Seattle, and the Tacoma Country and Golf Club. He possesses unflinching determination, combined with the spirit of western enterprise and progress, and throughout his career has been actuated by steady advancement undeterred by the obstacles and difficulties which always arise in business connections.

FREDERICK JOSEPH CARVER.

Frederick Joseph Carver, attorney at law of Seattle, was born in Hamilton county, Nebraska, December 18, 1876. His father, William J. Carver, was one of the early settlers of Nebraska and filled the office of county treasurer of Hamilton county for two terms. His wife, Mrs. Flora Carver, was a daughter of Major Skelton of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry.

Their son, F. J. Carver, attended the country schools, the public school at Broken Bow and the Aurora high school, after which he entered Wesleyan University at Lincoln, Ne-



PRESCOTT OAKES



braska, and prepared for the bar as a law student in the Nebraska State University and in the National University at Washington, D. C., where he won the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. His entire life has been devoted to the practice of his chosen profession. He was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in April, 1903, and immediately afterward came to the state of Washington, being admitted to practice in the courts of this state in May of the same year. He then opened an office in Seattle and by hard work, manifest in the ability to cope with intricate law problems, he has won his success. In no profession does advancement depend more largely upon merit and ability. Aside from his professional interests he is a director and attorney for the Northern Bank & Trust Company and is president of the State Bank of Charleston.

On the 10th of May, 1909, Mr. Carver was married at Hope, Idaho, to Miss Dorothy Knapp, a daughter of Dr. William Knapp, who was formerly superintendent of the asylum for the insane at Lincoln, Nebraska, for a number of years, Mr. and Mrs. Carver have one child, Robert Nichols. They hold membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church at Seattle and Mr. Carver has membership relations with fraternal and social organizations, belonging to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., while in Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club and to Thygerson Camp of the Spanish-American war veterans. He did active duty in the war with Spain in the Philippine Islands, as a member of the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry and thus aided in writing a new and significant chapter in American annals. No one doubts his stalwart republicanism in national politics but in local and state politics he considers the capabilities of the candidates rather than party affiliations. He is a broad-minded man, looking at significant questions from a rational standpoint and reaching his conclusions after hard and logical thinking. He has mastered the lessons of life day by day until his post-graduate work in the school of experience has placed him with the men of learning and ability and he figures prominently among the representatives of the Seattle bar.

HARRY BYRNE.

Harry Byrne, president and general manager of the North Coast Electric Company, engaged in the wholesale distribution of electrical supplies, was born at Newport, Kentucky, October 27, 1877, a son of Peter and Louise (Farrell) Byrne.

Harry Byrne began his work in connection with the electrical business as early as 1892, when he became an apprentice along that line, working at nights after attending school in the daytime. He continued active in that way until 1899, when he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company. In 1901 he was sent by that corporation to open and manage an office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After two years spent in Milwaukee, he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, as district manager for the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company and for the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati and St. Louis. In 1904, the Bullock Company was absorbed by the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Mr. Byrne was transferred to New York for that company as special representative and for the next ten years he traveled extensively in that capacity both in the United States and Europe, gaining a very wide experience in the electrical field. He then came to Seattle to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast and organized the North Coast Electric Company, of which he was elected the president. This company is a local one and the management is firmly convinced that Seattle is the natural distributing point for merchandise for the northwest and Alaska, and sees great possibilities in the future.

The company is engaged in the wholesale distribution of electrical supplies, their constantly and rapidly growing trade now covering a wide territory; and it has brought a large volume of business to Seattle which formerly went to eastern cities. Previous experience of a very broad and beneficial nature well qualified Mr. Byrne to take up the control and management of this business, which he has since successfully conducted.

In Chicago on the 17th of October, 1901, Mr. Byrne was united in marriage to Miss

George Elizabeth McDonald, a daughter of John and Henrietta (Shirley) McDonald, and their children are Harry and George Shirley Byrne.

Mr. Byrne holds membership in the Rainier and Athletic Clubs of Seattle, and the Engineers Club of New York. His interest and activities have always been along the line in which he is now engaged, and in which he has attained more than local prominence, together with a gratifying measure of success.

CLEMENS JAMES FRANCE.

Clemens James France, devoting his attention to the general practice of law, has long since reached a point where he no longer finds it necessary to seek clients but where a liberal professional support is accorded him, his ability ranking him with leading representatives of the Seattle bar. He was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, January 22, 1877, a son of the Rev. Joseph H. and Hannah France. The mother is now deceased. The father maintains his home at Naples, New York, but is most of the time upon the lecture platform. He is a great-grandson of the famous Captain Thomas Boyle, of Maryland, who was one of the most brilliant and distinguished United States naval officers in the War of 1812. A model of his principal warship, the *Chasseur*, which was fitted out especially for him by his admiring friends in Baltimore, is in the rotunda of the finest public building of that city, the Municipal building, and with the model of the ship there appears a memorial record of Captain Boyle's many heroic exploits for his country.

Dr. France, of whom one of the New York papers said, "He is a striking figure in the great Presbyterian church and his life presents an interesting study," was born and educated in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from Columbian, now the George Washington, University with the highest honors. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him, while later he received from his alma mater the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon his graduation he was made valedictorian of his class and was awarded the Greek, Latin and oratorical medals. As a representative student of the First District high school of Washington, in competition with students from three other high schools, he won a scholarship in the university and upon his graduation therefrom he received a special medal in recognition of the honor which he had conferred upon the school by the high standard of his excellence and efficiency in his work. He became private tutor for the children of Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador, and afterward pursued a course in the law department of the Columbian University, from which he won the B. L. degree. For a year thereafter he practiced law in Kansas City, Missouri, and later was a member of the editorial staff of the *Kansas City Journal of Commerce*. He next became professor in the William Jewell College near Kansas City and pursued a theological course there. After being ordained he filled the pulpits of some of the largest churches in the leading cities of the country, being recognized as a brilliant divine, and he is regarded as one of the finest speakers upon the lecture platform today. Following his graduation from the law school he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah F. James, a daughter of Colonel William James, United States internal revenue collector of Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. France received the Master of Arts degree from the Baltimore Female College. She took a most active part in church work, especially in connection with the mission field.

Clemens James France, to whom liberal educational advantages were accorded, was graduated from Hamilton College of Clinton, New York, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he pursued a three years' post-graduate course in Clark University at Worcester, Massachusetts, specializing in psychology and philosophy, receiving there the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with a supplemental degree at Hamilton College of Master of Arts. Early in his professional career his attention was given to educational work and he became the head of the department of science in the Jacob Tone Institute at Port Deposit, Maryland. For one year he was connected with the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland, and then studied law in that city, being graduated from the Baltimore Law School at the conclusion of the three years' course, winning the Bachelor of

Law degree. For two years he practiced in that city and then came to Seattle, where he arrived in September, 1908. He was first associated with the then prominent law firm of Hughes, McMicken, Doble & Ramsay and later was with the firm of Ballinger, Ronald, Battle & Tennant. After two years, however, he formed a partnership with Frank P. Helsell, with offices in the Burke block, where he has built up a fine general law practice.

Mr. France was one of the founders of the Municipal League of Seattle and has been active in its affairs. He was president for the first two years, succeeding Hugh Caldwell, who occupied the position for the first three months. On the 1st of May, 1915, Mr. France was appointed attorney for the port commission to succeed Harold Preston, an important post in which he is more than making good.

On the 22d of February, 1906, at Canandaigua, New York, Mr. France was united in marriage to Miss Annie Edith Lapham, a daughter of David G. and Emily W. Lapham. Her father was for years a judge of the courts of New York. Mrs. France was for two years president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and is president of the Women's University Club. She is a Vassar graduate and is a brilliant, intellectual woman, recognized as a leader along those lines which demand the powers that come from higher education.

In politics Mr. France is a progressive. He belongs to the Theta Delta Chi, a college fraternity, but his interest and his activities center most largely in his law practice and in his official duties. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial and the capability and the integrity of his service in public office are above question.

LIVINGSTON BOYD STEDMAN.

Livingston Boyd Stedman, the junior member of the firm of Hastings & Stedman, lawyers, has for over twenty years been an active representative of the legal profession in Seattle. The firm is the oldest established in the city and enjoys the highest reputation. Mr. Stedman was born in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, 1864, his parents being Daniel B. and Susan L. (Boyd) Stedman. The Stedmans are an old New England family, the first American ancestors having settled in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. Mrs. Susan L. Stedman was a daughter of Rev. George and Elizabeth (Livingston) Boyd, of Philadelphia, and a granddaughter of Robert H. Livingston, a Revolutionary officer. She was a grandniece of the distinguished Robert R. Livingston and also of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Livingston Boyd Stedman attended Mather school at Dorchester and the Roxbury Latin school in order to prepare for college. In 1887 he was graduated from Harvard as Bachelor of Arts and then attended the Harvard Law School for two years. He took his Master of Arts degree in 1890 and after coming to Seattle was admitted to the bar of the state in September, 1890. He had come to this city in August of that year and was engaged in practice with Colonel John C. Haines, until the demise of the Colonel in 1892. Thereafter he became a member of the legal firm of Hughes, Hastings & Stedman and in September, 1893, with Mr. Hastings, formed the firm of Hastings & Stedman, which is the oldest now existing law firm in the city. Mr. Stedman is gifted with an analytical mind and readily grasps the salient points in the most intricate legal problems. His reputation was soon established and much important litigation was intrusted to his care. As the years passed he came more and more to the fore and is today considered one of the most successful members of the bar.

It was on the 29th of April, 1891, that Miss Ann Bonneville Leiper became the wife of Mr. Stedman. She is a daughter of Thomas Irvine Leiper, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and bore her husband the following children: Daniel B., Lewis L. and Livingston B., Jr.

Mr. Stedman has not to any extent entered political affairs but has always been an enthusiastic champion of advancement and progress. He supports all worthy public enterprises and contributes his full share toward the progress of the city. He belongs to that distinguished organization known as the Sons of the Revolution, is a member of the

Harvard Club, the Golf Club and the University Club, and was president of the Seattle Bar Association in 1914. He is not only one of the foremost lawyers of Seattle but has become one of its most valuable citizens and loyally acclaims himself a man of western enterprise and western interests. He is highly honored because of his accomplishments and the qualities of his character which have made possible his success.

LOREN GRINSTEAD.

Loren Grinstead is a member of the law firm of Trefethen, Grinstead & Laube, of Seattle, and has continuously engaged in the practice of law since his admission to the bar in 1905. He is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Blythedale, Harrison county, on the 27th of February, 1880, his parents being Albert L. and Mary Ellen Grinstead. In the year 1888 the family removed to the northwest and Loren D. Grinstead became a student in the State Normal School at Cheney, Washington, from which he was graduated in 1902. In 1903 he became a resident of Seattle. His choice of a profession as a life work fell upon the law and in preparation for practice at the bar he entered the University of Washington, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree upon his graduation with the class of 1905. He at once entered upon active practice in this city. In 1910 the firm of Trefethen & Grinstead was organized and on the admission of a third partner in 1915 the firm style of Trefethen, Grinstead & Laube was assumed. They are accorded a gratifying clientage which has connected them with much important litigation. At the outset of his career Mr. Grinstead learned the necessity for thorough preparation and never enters the court without being fully prepared to present his cause in the strong, clear light of sound reasoning, based upon the fact and the law.

On the 2d of June, 1909, in Seattle, Mr. Grinstead was married to Miss Edna Tileston Gullixson, a daughter of H. F. Gullixson, and they have become the parents of two children, Loren D., Jr. and Edward Tileston.

In his political views Mr. Grinstead is a republican and the public offices which he has filled are those of assistant chief clerk in the house of representatives at Olympia in 1907 and chief clerk in the lower branch of the legislative assembly in 1909 and again in 1911. His loyalty to his country was manifest during the Spanish-American war, when he became a private of Company A, First Washington Infantry, United States Volunteers, with which he remained until the following year, being actively engaged in service in the Philippines during the insurrection on the islands. The same spirit of fidelity characterizes him in all of his relations to the public welfare and he is a stalwart champion of many interests which are of value and worth to city and state.

CARL P. STEVENS.

Carl P. Stevens, northwestern manager for the Westinghouse Lamp Company, of Seattle, owned by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, with general offices at 1261 Broadway, New York, is a man who possesses in large measure that quality which has been termed commercial sense. He has energy, enterprise, initiative and executive ability and is thus successfully controlling the interests under his guidance. He was born in Wayne, Maine, April 7, 1883. His father, J. Putnam Stevens, is the present imperial potentate of the Mystic Shrine at Portland, Maine, and is a very prominent Mason. He was born in November, 1851, in the state in which he still makes his home and for thirty years he was the Maine representative of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He married Julia A. Wayne, who was also a native of Maine and died in 1900, at the age of forty-six years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were identified with old New England families that have figured prominently in connection with the history of that section of the country. The father was related to General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary

war fame. In the maternal line C. P. Stevens is connected with the Wing family that was among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, arriving there in 1650.

Carl P. Stevens acquired his early education in the public schools of Maine and afterward attended the University of Pennsylvania, his liberal training thus well qualifying him for success in later life. For a number of years he followed civil engineering on the Atlantic coast. In the year 1909 he made his way westward to Seattle and for three years was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. In 1912 he entered upon his present business relations as manager of the Westinghouse Lamp Company of Seattle owned by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania. This branch has been operated since April, 1913, doing a wholesale business exclusively, amounting to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per year, over a territory covering western Washington. The Westinghouse Lamp Company, a three million dollar corporation, has branches all over the United States and is doing a large exporting business. Mr. Stevens is assisted in the office by a very competent man, S. J. Shearson, who has lived in Seattle since 1894. He is a native of Omaha, Nebraska, and has followed every branch of the electrical business. He sold Westinghouse products before entering the employ of the company and is now correspondent at the Seattle office. The Westinghouse Lamp Company carries the largest stock of incandescent lamps in the northwest and under the capable and wise direction of Mr. Stevens the business is steadily growing.

In August, 1907, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Margaret Chatfield, and they have two children: Williston J., who was born in Boston, June 23, 1908; and Robert H., born in Seattle, January 26, 1912. In his fraternal relations Mr. Stevens is a Mason, belonging to Deering Lodge, No. 183, F. & A. M., at Portland, Maine, Greenleaf Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., St. Albans Council, No. 8, R. & S. M., all of Maine, and Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Lewiston, Maine. He likewise belongs to the Rotary Club of Seattle. In politics he is a non-partisan, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He finds that business affairs make full demand upon his time and energies and he prefers to leave office-seeking to others. He is, however, interested in vital questions and issues of the day and cooperates in all those plans and projects which have to do with the development of the best interests of the city in which he makes his home.

P. CLIFTON IRWIN, M. D.

Dr. P. Clifton Irwin, physician and surgeon of Seattle, was born at South Salem, Ohio, February 17, 1876, a son of James C. Irwin, who was likewise born in that state, where for a long period he successfully conducted business as an agriculturist and merchant but has now passed away. He was a son of William Irwin, a native of Indiana, who in the days of Ohio's early settlement made his way with a caravan of ox teams to Ohio. He came of Scotch ancestry. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. Irwin was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and settled in Colfax, Indiana. In the latter years of his life James C. Irwin, the father of the Doctor, removed to Topeka, Kansas, establishing his home there in 1884. In that city he was very successfully engaged in the hardware business until death terminated his activities in 1888 when he was fifty years of age. He was a Civil war veteran, serving with the Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after the expiration of his first term he reenlisted and was entering upon the fifth year of his service when the war closed. His father, William Irwin, was a major in the Civil war. James C. Irwin married Ella McClure, a native of Iowa and a daughter of William McClure, of Ohio, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her father was also a veteran of the Civil war, going to the front with a regiment from Kossuth, Iowa, and meeting his death in 1866 as a result of wounds received. Mrs. James C. Irwin survives her husband and now makes her home in Fairfield, Iowa. She was the mother of five children, all of whom are living.

Dr. Irwin, the eldest, pursued his education in the public schools until graduated from the high school of Mediapolis, Iowa, with the class of 1893. He afterward attended the Kossuth (Ia.) Normal, from which he was graduated in 1895, and then, in preparation for his professional career, entered the Bellevue Hospital Training School of New York, in

which he studied for two years. He next entered the army hospital in 1898 and did service during the Spanish-American war in the fever camps of Florida. He also served for a year on the transport ships and put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test in active professional duty for the government. He was graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1904 with the M. D. degree and afterward spent one year as an interne in the State University Hospital at Iowa City. He afterward located for practice at What Cheer, Iowa, where he remained for about four years, during which period he served as health physician for six months. In September, 1908, he arrived in Seattle, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. During this period, in 1913, he did post-graduate work in the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago and in the Tulane University Hospital at New Orleans, Louisiana. He devotes his attention to the general practice of medicine and surgery and is a member of the King County Medical Society and the Washington State Medical Society. He also belongs to the Iowa State and the American Medical Associations and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought and onward march of the profession.

On the 20th of November, 1913, Dr. Irwin was married in Seattle to Miss Oda Devine, a native of Wisconsin who was reared, however, in this city. She is a daughter of Charles P. Devine, one of the early settlers here, and they now reside at No. 1606 Thirty-ninth avenue.

In politics Dr. Irwin is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He has made his own way in the world from the age of thirteen, acquiring his education as the result of determination which led him to earn the funds necessary to enable him to pursue his college courses. It is therefore meet that his labors should be attended with the substantial success which he is now enjoying. In addition to his practice he is the secretary of the Dairy Farms, Incorporated, of Yakima. He is a prominent member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association and is acting as surgeon for that organization. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle. His is an upright character and manly purpose has actuated him at all points in his career, his perseverance, determination and worth bringing him to a creditable place in the regard of his fellowmen as well as in professional circles.

JOHN WESLEY VAN BROCKLIN.

John Wesley Van Brocklin, deceased, was a prominent contractor, evidences of whose handiwork are seen in some of the finest structures of the city. He was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1837, and was a young man of twenty-two years when in 1859 he went west to Pike's Peak. He afterward several times crossed the plains and in 1864 he returned to his old home and was married. He then again made his way westward, leaving his wife in the east, but in 1866 returned and took his wife with him to his western home. They were accompanied by her brother Hiram, who was killed, however, by the Indians.

Eventually Mr. Van Brocklin located in Montana and built the first smelter ever constructed in that state, its location being at Glendale. He afterward installed other smelters there and was actively identified with the early development of the mining industry in Montana. Still later, after coming to Seattle, he went to Alaska and built concentrating works at Juneau. He was an expert millwright and also a carpenter by trade and his ability along varied lines made him a most useful factor in any locality in which he lived.

In 1882 Mr. Van Brocklin removed with his family from Butte, Montana, to Seattle, and here engaged in contracting, erecting many buildings including private residences and public structures. He was the superintendent of construction on the King county courthouse, which was completed in 1891, and took great pride in his work. He devoted all his active life to building and his efforts proved a tangible element in the development of the city. As opportunity came for judicious investment he purchased real estate and



John Van Brocklin



was the owner of considerable property in Seattle. He also had great faith in the city and many years ago predicted that it would become a great metropolitan center.

In 1864, in Jefferson county, New York, Mr. Van Brocklin was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Campbell, and they became the parents of two sons, Hiram L. and Franklin H., born in Virginia City, Montana, in January, 1867, and June, 1868, respectively. They were educated in the high school at Butte, Montana, and in the University of Washington, which they attended for two years. Hiram also has a medal from Yesler College given him by Henry Yesler in 1884. He spent two years in a machine shop, and was then appointed to the position of deputy in the county auditor's office, in which capacity he served for eight years, while since 1896 he has been connected with the Seattle post-office. For twelve years he was a foreman of the mailing division, was superintendent of the second class mail department for five years and since April, 1914, has been assistant cashier. His identification with the postoffice thus covers almost twenty years and his record has ever been most creditable and honorable. He was married in Seattle, in 1893, to Miss Phoebe Woodhouse, a native of England, and to them have been born two children, Hannah May and Hiram Lester, Jr. Franklin H. Van Brocklin, the second son, was married in Seattle, in 1892, to Miss Charity Langdon, and they have four children, William P., Edith, Frances and Dorothy. After the death of Mrs. Helen Van Brocklin, Mr. Van Brocklin wedded her sister, Mrs. Candace Van Dusen, in 1876. They had no children of their own but reared an adopted daughter, Helen, who is now the wife of Wilber McClain, of Seattle.

The death of Mr. Van Brocklin occurred March 18, 1900, and in his passing the community lost a representative and valued citizen. In politics he was a consistent republican and served for some time on the board of public works. Fraternally he was a Mason and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft, which recognizes the brotherhood of mankind and all of the relations and obligations involved therein.

The pioneer days in Montana were fraught with many perils, probably the most dangerous was the reign of terror of the road agents, which however culminated with the hanging of Jim Slade by the vigilantes at Virginia City, mentioned quite prominently by Mark Twain in "Roughing It," Mr. Van Brocklin being one of the jury in that famous trial.

JAMES DELMAGE ROSS.

James Delmage Ross, a member of the board of public works of Seattle since 1911 and superintendent of lighting, was born in Chatham, Ontario, November 9, 1872, his parents being W. McKenzie and Maryanne (Wilson) Ross. The father was born in Tarbet by Tain, in Ross-shire, Scotland, and came to America at the age of eighteen years. The mother was born at Morpeth, Ontario, and is of Irish descent.

J. D. Ross attended the public schools and the collegiate institute at Chatham, Ontario, until graduated with the class of 1890. He took up the profession of school teaching when nineteen years of age but afterward turned his attention to electrical work. He has been an enthusiastic student of all branches of science since his childhood days and the habits of the scholar are firmly fastened upon him. He is constantly investigating some new line or adding to his knowledge concerning a well established science and his researches and investigations have brought to light various valuable truths. He went north into the Arctic regions of inland Canada in the winter of 1898, crossing Peace river and the McKenzie river country, proceeding thence westward through a country which at that time was largely unexplored and on across the Rocky mountains to the Pacific in the winter of 1899. He made this a prospecting trip and at the same time had hopes that he might regain his health, lost through tuberculosis, in this outdoor life. This had the desired effect and he arrived in Seattle in 1901, after which he was connected with various kinds of electric work until the beginning of 1903, at which time he entered the employ of the city of Seattle as electrical engineer in connection with the design, construction and operation of the city's municipal light and power plant, a project which is now serving forty-one thousand accounts or half of the citizens of Seattle, beside providing all street lighting. The value of the

plant is five million dollars, the receipts over one million dollars per annum and there is an annual surplus of over a quarter of a million dollars. The plant is now being trebled in size by the addition of water and steam power and constitutes one of America's greatest electric plants and systems, giving the cheapest rates in America. Seattle is America's best lighted city due to this plant. The plan of the system has been worked out to its present splendid completion by Mr. Ross, who has dictated its policy since its inception, although he says that the credit for the conception of the plant and its establishment belongs to its originator, R. H. Thomson, then city engineer. Mr. Ross, however, took up the project after its establishment and his work has been the successful engineering and management which has made the plant one of the greatest of its kind in the country. His work has been of a most important and responsible character. He has studied the problems that have arisen from every standpoint and, recognizing the fact that cheap power is a city builder, he has so developed the lighting and power plant that it has been an immense factor in Seattle's growth and at the same time has brought notable and gratifying financial success. Mr. Ross' official connection therewith was that of assistant city engineer and chief electrical engineer for the city of Seattle from 1903 until 1911, and since 1911 has been that of superintendent of lighting and member of the board of public works of the city of Seattle. He has demonstrated the advisability of municipal ownership of public utilities by making the power and lighting plant a most profitable concern.

On the 19th of June, 1907, at Charing Cross, Ontario, Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Wilson, a representative of a family of Scotch and Irish descent and a daughter of George Wilson, of Charing Cross. Their religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Ross is a member of the Commercial Club. His membership relations, however, are largely with those whose activities are directed into the same channels in which he has put forth his efforts. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Engineers Club and of the Sons of Jove. He also belongs to the Municipal League and he stands for all that has value in relation to the city's upbuilding and improvement. With broad scientific knowledge and wide experience he has worked along practical lines for the accomplishment of his ideals and in his chosen field of labor has reached a notable position of distinction.

WILLIAM D. CHANDLER.

William D. Chandler is one of the best newspaper men of the northwest. Having started out in this field of labor as a carrier, laudable ambition has prompted his continuous progress, which has been accomplished through close application and unremitting industry. He was born in Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa, October 18, 1877, son and namesake of William D. Chandler, Sr., a native of Wisconsin. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Carolyn Reinhart, was born in Olympia, Washington, a sister of C. S. Reinhart, supreme court clerk, and a daughter of ex-Senator Reinhart of Whatcom county.

William D. Chandler obtained his education in the public schools of Iowa until he reached the age of twelve years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal westward to Washington and resumed his studies in the public schools of Whatcom, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. It was in the year 1890 that the family arrived in this state. His father engaged in the grocery business in Iowa but in Whatcom county owned and operated a shingle mill for a time, while later he entered the government service. William D. Chandler, Jr., however, became interested in the newspaper business, making his initial step in that direction by carrying papers for the Bellingham Reveille.

After breakfast he labored over the office subscription books and from lunch time until evening, and sometimes far into the evening, did reportorial work. Finally he was able to eliminate the work as carrier and office clerk and became a full fledged reporter. At the end of two years he purchased a half interest in a country newspaper in Ferndale, known as the Ferndale Record, but after a short career as a country editor sold out and returned to The Reveille. A few months later he became connected with the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, remaining on that paper for about a year, while later he spent a brief

period on the Seattle News. He was afterward associated with the Morning Times as assistant city editor for seven months, when that paper was discontinued and he was sent to Bellingham as a reporter on the American and Reveille, both of which papers were owned by the Times Printing Company of Seattle. He remained in active association with those papers for about four years, during which time he was promoted to the position of editor of both. At the expiration of four years the company sold both papers and Mr. Chandler was transferred to Seattle as city editor of the Times of this city. He continued in that position until the fall of 1915, when he was appointed managing editor. He is today one of the best newspaper men of the northwest because of his long connection with the business and the ability which he displays in that field.

On the 12th of September, 1907, Mr. Chandler was married in Seattle to Miss Elizabeth A. James, and they have one child, Mary Jane, who was born January 17, 1915. Mr. Chandler belongs to the Earlington Golf Club and the University Club and is also an honorary member of Zeta Chapter of the Sigma Delta Chi. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party.

WALTER R. FOBES.

Walter R. Fobes, who at the time of his death was manager of the Fobes Supply Company in Seattle, was born in Olean, New York, in 1876, his life record covering the intervening years until the 23d of May, 1915, when he was called to his final rest. He pursued his education in the schools of the Empire state and when a young man of twenty years sought the opportunities offered in the growing northwest. He made his way to Seattle in 1896 and joined the firm of Fobes Brothers & Niles, dealers in typewriters, bicycles and kindred goods. He remained with that firm for three years or until 1899, when the partnership was dissolved. He then went to Los Angeles, California, where he remained for a year but at the end of that time returned to Seattle and accepted the position of manager with the Fobes Supply Company, which his brother had established. There he remained until his death and was active in directing the affairs of the business, which he studied from every standpoint of conservation, equipment and sales. His carefully managed interests proved a strong element in advancing the success of the undertaking.

On the 1st of June, 1902, Mr. Fobes was united in marriage to Miss Jeanne V. Lister, of Seattle. He was a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks but aside from this had no fraternal or club relations, preferring to give his leisure hours to his family and friends. He held friendship inviolable and many there were who entertained for him the warmest regard.

DANIEL F. BUCKINGHAM.

Daniel F. Buckingham, secretary and general sales agent of the Roslyn Fuel Company, was born in Milford, Connecticut, January 16, 1878, a son of Frank P. and Sarah J. Buckingham. After attending the public schools until graduated from the high school he continued his education in the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, Connecticut, completing his course in 1895. Still later he matriculated at Yale University, where he was graduated with the class of 1898. He then engaged in civil engineering with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with which he remained for eight months, removing thence to Mexico, where he became employed in his professional capacity by the Mexican International Railroad Company, being associated with that company for a year and a half. He then became connected with the early survey work on the western extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and spent a year in that connection. He next went to Farmington, Minnesota, as roadmaster, having charge of the construction of the railroad until 1905, when he was transferred to Seattle as purchasing agent. He continued with the railroad company until 1911, when he resigned and became assistant sales manager with the Roslyn Fuel Company. In that position he continued until 1912, when he became

secretary and general sales agent, which is his present position. In this connection he is active in directing and developing an important business and has become well established as one of the enterprising and progressive young business men of the city.

Politically Mr. Buckingham is a staunch republican, while his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He also belongs to the University Club, the College Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Engineers Club and the Tacoma Country Club. His interests, as thus indicated, are broad and varied and touch upon many activities that have direct bearing upon the welfare of the district in which he lives. In manner he is always affable and genial and his substantial qualities and unfailing courtesy have gained him warm regard among his many friends.

JOHN ROSENE.

John Rosene, of Seattle, is known for the very extensive and highly successful enterprises which he has conducted in connection with the development of the natural resources of Alaska. His operations there have dated from the year 1890, when he took the leading part in organizing the Northwestern Commercial Company, a concern which yielded large returns to its stockholders and which, though originally capitalized at only twenty-five thousand dollars, grew to a capital of three million when it began the gradual distribution of its assets to its shareholders, selling portions of its holdings and distributing the cash to the stockholders, until now it is about to close its affairs and make a final distribution. Out of that undertaking came others of magnitude, utility and profit. Mr. Rosene extended his efforts also to business connected with marine transportation, lterage, the salmon industry, railway construction and general development projects. Although his operations have been mainly concerned with Alaskan interests, he has also devoted some attention to enterprises across the Behring Sea in Siberia and is identified with an important corporation of that country.

Mr. Rosene was born upon a farm near Christiania, Norway, September 24, 1861, and is of mixed French and Scandinavian descent. He was educated in the schools of his native country but at the age of twelve years began to earn his own livelihood and thus had little opportunity to attend school at a later period. Before he reached the age of fifteen years he shipped on a sailing vessel and for several years followed the vocation of an ordinary seaman. In 1880, after a disastrous shipwreck, he found himself in Philadelphia and decided to engage in some other occupation. For two years he was employed in the iron mills at Trenton, New Jersey, and at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then went to Chicago, where he engaged in the grocery business. Subsequently he became connected with a manufacturing venture on his own account but in 1897, when the news of the Klondike gold discoveries spread throughout the country, he made the journey to Alaska and was among the first to arrive in Dawson City. Three years later, in association with George T. Williams and J. D. Trenholme, he organized the Northwestern Commercial Company of Seattle for the purpose of carrying on transportation between Puget Sound and ports in the Behring Sea as well as establishing commercial enterprises at various points. The undertaking under his administration as president proved remarkably successful, as shown by the increase of its capital stock a hundred and twenty fold since it was started and the evolution from it of other Alaskan enterprises of financial consequence and of far-reaching transactions.

In 1900 Mr. Rosene with his associates established the North Coast Lterage Company for operations at Nome and other places on the north coast of the Behring Sea. In 1902 the Northeastern Siberian Company, Limited, of St. Petersburg was organized under a special Russian charter sanctioned by the czar, Mr. Rosene becoming managing director. In 1904 the Northwestern Steamship Company began operations with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, increased to two million in 1907. This developed into one of the most important and successful transportation lines and its fleet was continually enlarged by the acquisition of additional vessels. In 1908 it was consolidated with the Alaska Steamship Company. In 1905, as the result of solicitation by a large New York



JOHN ROSENE



banking house, Mr. Rosene took hold of the affairs of the Old Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, which had been wrecked by bad management, and reorganized that concern under the name of the Northwestern Fisheries Company, which is now operating with great success and is the second largest salmon canning company in the world. The Copper River & Northwestern Railway Company was organized in 1905 to construct and operate a railroad from Valdez to Fairbanks, with branch lines into the copper mining districts. this railroad now being owned and under construction by the Alaska syndicate.

In 1906 Mr. Rosene organized the Seward Peninsula Railway Company to traverse the Seward peninsula in a northerly direction from Nome to some point on Good Hope Bay. Mr. Rosene's latest enterprises are the Northern Exploration & Development Company and the Alaska Midland Railroad Company, of both of which he is the president, with George T. Williams as vice president and William T. Perkins as secretary.

In 1886, in De Kalb, Illinois, Mr. Rosene was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary A. Corkins, by whom he has two children, John, Jr., and Jessie May. Mr. Rosene is a member of the Alaska Pioneers Society, the Rainier and Arctic Clubs of Seattle and the Lawyers Club of New York. To have instituted and controlled mammoth business interests in the attainment of notable success entitles one to more than passing notice, but aside from this the life work of John Rosene contains many valuable lessons which may be profitably considered and pondered. While he has attempted important things and has accomplished what he attempted, his success has never represented another's losses but has resulted from effort intelligently applied, from keen insight and a recognition of opportunities, needs and possibilities. Anyone meeting him face to face would know at once that he is an individual embodying all the elements of what we in this country term a "square" man—one in whom to have confidence, a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes and disasters that come to those who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. Of well balanced mentality, he has ever possessed sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented and his judgment and even-paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of notable success.

JOHN CARRIGAN.

John Carrigan has been a resident of Seattle since 1907 and his work as an architect and inventor has made him widely known throughout the coast country. He was born in the state of New York, March 2, 1864, a son of Joseph and Rose (Cunningham) Carrigan, both of whom passed away in 1889. He was a descendant of early Irish settlers of Bayonne, New Jersey, who established their home in that place in 1814. Joseph Carrigan, the father of John Carrigan, served for a year and a half as a soldier in the Civil war, after which he was wounded and returned home on a furlough. An uncle of John Carrigan's grandfather organized and taught the first school in Bayonne, New Jersey. Joseph Carrigan, leaving the east, removed to Michigan, where for a considerable period he engaged in the lumber business but the later years of his life were spent upon a farm.

John Carrigan passed his early years in Buffalo, New York, and subsequently accompanied his parents to Saginaw, Michigan, where he acquired a common school education. He afterward attended the Polytechnic school of Chicago and following his graduation he became a draftsman in the offices of leading architectural firms of Chicago. Still later he went to New York, New Jersey and other parts of the east before coming to the Pacific coast in 1906. He spent several months in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland and in 1907 arrived in Seattle, where he has since remained. As an architect he has gained more than local fame. His work in Seattle has been largely in the planning and building of hotels and apartment houses. He was also the architect of the magnificent Elks Temple in Seattle and of many fine residences in this city of beautiful homes. He also erected various hotels and apartment houses in Saginaw, Michigan, and he is rec-

ognized as one of the leaders in his profession in the northwest. In addition to his professional activity as an architect he is known as the patentee of an automatic fire alarm system that indicates exactly where the fire is located in a building. The heat engendered by the fire automatically closes a fire door, rings a gong and on the enunciator indicates the door, floor and room affected by the fire. The value of this invention is easily recognized. At one time Mr. Carrigan was a director in the Michigan Paving Company of Saginaw for three or four years and was a director of the Idaho Silver-Lead Mining Company, but sold his stock therein.

While residing in Michigan Mr. Carrigan served for three years with the East Saginaw Rifles and the National Guard. He enlisted in the Second Engineering Corps for service in the Spanish-American war but his command was not called to the front. In his political belief he is a republican but is not an active party worker. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Elks Lodge, No. 92, and to the Tillicums. He has the enthusiasm for Seattle characteristic of its citizens, is a believer in its future and has worked untiringly to advance public progress and improvement here, while his skill along professional lines has contributed much to the beauty of this city, which is the delight of every visitor to the northwest.

WILL. H. MORRIS.

For nearly a quarter of a century Will H. Morris has been practicing law in Seattle, having for the last seven years been a member of the firm of Morris, Southard & Shipley. He not only enjoys an extensive private practice but at various times has interested himself in political affairs and has efficiently served in government positions. Although he lays no claim to specializing in criminal law, he is regarded one of the most successful lawyers in the defense of criminal cases within the confines of the state.

Mr. Morris is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Greene county, Ohio, May 2, 1862, and in the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools and Geneva College. He has from early youth taken a deep interest in athletics and has always been a lover of the out-of-doors. During his college years he enjoyed high prestige among his fellows for proficiency in athletic sports, excelling particularly in boxing and baseball. From early life he has depended upon his own efforts for his livelihood and can lay claim to the distinction of being a self-made man in the best sense of the word. Upon leaving Geneva College he received the appointment of deputy sheriff of Greene county, Ohio, and being ambitious for higher things in life devoted his spare moments and leisure hours to the study of law. In December, 1890, he had the satisfaction of being admitted to the Ohio bar.

The slow and sedate progress of a legal career in the east did not appeal to Mr. Morris and, perceiving greater opportunities in the far west, he immediately thereafter removed to the state of Washington, establishing himself in practice in Seattle. Soon after his arrival in this city he formed a partnership with Hon. Isaac M. Hall, a noted lawyer of territorial times. The firm of Hall & Morris continued until Judge Hall's death in 1893. The Judge was particularly renowned in his state for his remarkable memory, his wide learning, his ready wit and his great bulk. Holding in the intermediate years official position and also building up a profitable private practice, Mr. Morris for the past twenty years has been the senior partner in the law firm of Morris, Southard & Shipley. As his reputation has grown, more and more important cases have been intrusted to his care and his name has figured prominently in connection with litigation before the courts of the state. He has been particularly successful in the defense of criminal cases, although he does not devote himself to this branch of the law exclusively. It is, however, noteworthy that in twenty-six prosecutions for homicide wherein he appeared for the defense, twenty-four resulted in acquittals and that in the remaining case he secured conviction for manslaughter only. Mr. Morris has been equally successful in numerous other cases of various kinds.

In 1888 Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Mary Caroline Harry, only daugh-

ter of Captain William H. and Caroline Elizabeth Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of three children: Pauline Caroline, William Henry and Oliver Dole.

Mr. Morris is a republican and has always taken an active and helpful interest in the affairs of his party. Shortly after his arrival here, in 1890, he took charge of the republican campaign in King county and brought the same to a successful end. He is well known and effective as a public speaker and has given much of his time in state and national contests to the republican cause. His service is entirely disinterested, as he has never sought political preferment in return for his labors and his loyal adherence to the cause. In January, 1905, however, Mr. Morris was appointed prosecuting attorney of King county, an honor which came to him without any solicitation whatsoever on his part. He served for two years and made a record which showed him to be the unequalled champion of the people. He carried to conclusion a number of important cases and in this official position built up a reputation which stamped him as one of the leading trial lawyers of the state. His public-spirited, patriotic and able service in this official position brought him to the attention of the public and the reputation which he made there enabled him to later command an extensive and lucrative private practice.

Mr. Morris has never been averse to participating in social and fraternal affairs. He is well known and popular as a member of the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Club and the Arctic Club. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club he allies himself with those active men who have at heart trade expansion and industrial promotion. He has valiantly stood by many a valuable measure undertaken in the interests of a greater Seattle. Mr. Morris belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Lakotahs and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a successful lawyer of the highest reputation, a loyal son of the city and state, with a firm faith in their future greatness, and a patriotic citizen who embodies American principles and American ideals.

GORDON G. THOMPSON, M. D.

Thorough professional training prepared Dr. Gordon G. Thompson for the onerous and responsible duties that have devolved upon him in his practice in Seattle. Although he has resided here for but a brief period, arriving in 1911, he has already become well established as an active and capable physician. He was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, October 16, 1881, and is of Scotch descent. His father, John Thompson, also a native of Canada, was a carpenter by trade and died at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, in 1894 when fifty-six years of age, having become a citizen of the United States in 1888. He married Catherine McFee, a resident of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, and a sister of Malcolm and J. G. McFee, early settlers and prominent contractors of Seattle.

Dr. Thompson was the fifth in a family of six children, and following the removal of the family to St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, when he was seven years of age, he pursued his education in the public schools there until graduated from the high school with the class of 1899. He afterward entered Macalester College at St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he won the Bachelor of Science degree upon graduation with the class of 1906. He next became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, which is the medical department of the University of Illinois, and there won his professional degree in 1910. He made high record in his classes and during the succeeding eighteen months was an interne in the Cook County Hospital at Chicago, thus gaining broad practical experience in the varied lines of practice which constitute the features of hospital work. On the 13th of December, 1911, he arrived in Seattle and since that time has been in active general practice in this city. For three years he was associated with Dr. Egelson.

On the 30th of June, 1913, in Chicago, Dr. Thompson was married to Miss Anna L. Sayle, a native of Illinois, and they reside at No. 3701 Wallingford. They hold membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church. Dr. Thompson's record is a most creditable one. Laudable ambition prompted his preparation for a professional career and

he worked his way through the university, doing all kinds of labor, from shoveling sand to janitor work, in order to secure an education. The strength of his character and his honorable purpose, as well as his professional skill, are gaining for him a creditable position among the physicians of the city and he enjoys the respect and goodwill of colleagues and contemporaries. He belongs to the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Seattle Surgical Club and the Seattle Physicians Club and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the College Club.

ALONZO H. HORTON.

Alonzo H. Horton, commercial agent and also engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Seattle, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 18, 1855, a son of Dr. Wells M. and Fannie (Stephenson) Horton, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. For a number of years the father engaged in the practice of medicine in Ohio, continuing active there until the time of his death in 1869. His widow survived him for a number of years and passed away in 1890. The family were originally from Long Island, settlement being made at an early day in New York, where many of the connection are still found.

Alonzo H. Horton was one of a family of three children, of whom but two are now living, his brother being Dr. Wells F. Horton, a physician residing at Lakewood, near Cleveland, Ohio. A. H. Horton acquired his early education in the public schools of the Buckeye state and afterward attended Hiram College of Ohio. His early business training was received in connection with mercantile interests in that state and for several years he was a traveling salesman in territory covering Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1906 he arrived in Seattle, where he embarked in the produce business and later he turned his attention to real estate and insurance. He subsequently established a commercial agency in addition to his other interests and is now operating along those lines. Each department of his business is proving profitable, as he has gained a liberal patronage in each connection.

In 1876, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Horton was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Caldwell, her father being Loami Stoddard Caldwell, who was a lumberman of the state of New York. Our subject and his wife have two daughters. Opal Frances is the wife of Charles E. Bailey, who makes his home on Mercer Island and is the secretary of Holt & Jeffrey, Inc., general contractors and civil engineers of Seattle. Grace Caroline gave her hand in marriage to Edward M. Grime, supervisor of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters and residence at Fargo, North Dakota.

Faternally Mr. Horton is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Arctic Brotherhood. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church and is the commissary for the missionary district of Alaska. His residence in Seattle covers a decade, during which time he has made steady advancement in business affairs, while the circle of his friends and acquaintances has constantly grown.

HECTOR McKAY.

Among the pioneer lumbermen of the northwest was Hector McKay, who contributed in large measure to the development of the lumber industry in the south and thus aided in promoting the material prosperity of the state through the utilization of its natural resources. It was the year 1857 that witnessed his arrival in the northwest. He was a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1825, and was descended from Scotch ancestry. In 1857 he left his native country and by way of the Isthmus route made his way to California and thence northward to Port Gamble, Washington, where he made his first settlement after his arrival in this state. He became connected with the manufacture of

lumber, was employed by the Puget Sound Milling Company and led a very active and useful life. His broad experience with the lumber trade made him a valued employe of that company and he steadily worked his way upward in the business world. He was closely connected with the development of the lumber industry in the northwest and remained active therein until about 1895, when he retired. It was subsequent to that time, or in 1909, that he came to Seattle but in the preceding years he had formed a wide acquaintance here.

Mr. McKay was married at Port Gamble, in 1875, to Miss Rose Llewellyn, who was born in Maine, in 1841, and in 1869 became a resident of Port Gamble. To them was born a daughter, Imogene, whose birth occurred in Port Gamble in 1880. She is now the wife of Thomas Richardson, who is engaged in the lumber business with the Puget Sound Milling Company. Their marriage was celebrated in 1898 and they became the parents of three children, Phyllis, Donald and Reginald, all at home. Mr. Richardson is a native of California and came from that state to the Sound country about a quarter of a century ago.

Hector McKay was the only one of his family to establish a home in the Pacific northwest. As the years passed on he gained a very wide and favorable acquaintance and enjoyed the high regard of all with whom he was brought in contact. He was not very active in politics but always voted with the republican party, believing that its principles contained the best elements of good government. He became a charter member of Port Gamble Lodge, F. & A. M., and in his life exemplified the teachings of the craft, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He was a member of the Pioneers Association and greatly enjoyed meeting the early settlers and recalling incidents of frontier days. Death claimed him October 31, 1911, when he had reached the age of eighty-six years. His sterling worth was recognized by all his business associates who found him honorable, trustworthy and enterprising, his friends who found him kindly and considerate, and his family who knew him as a loving and devoted husband and father.

RALPH W. EMMONS.

Ralph W. Emmons is recognized as a prominent and able lawyer of Seattle, yet wears his honors with becoming modesty. The public, however, recognizes his ability and he has conducted important litigation in the federal and state courts with gratifying success. He was born in Orion, Oakland county, Michigan, December 11, 1854, and is a direct descendant of the Rev. William Emmons, an Episcopal minister, who was a native of England and became the founder of the family in the new world, establishing his home in New Hampshire. William Emmons, great-grandfather of Ralph W. Emmons, served through the Revolutionary war as a member of a New York regiment. Elias R. Emmons, the father, was born near Sandy Hill, New York, and in early manhood wedded Miss Sarah Carpenter, who belonged to one of the prominent old families of Rochester, New York, representatives of the family being actively engaged in milling pursuits there.

Ralph W. Emmons, reared in his native state, pursued a public-school education and afterward prepared for the bar in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, being admitted to practice in Oregon in 1882. He then became a partner of his brother, A. C. Emmons, in the practice of law at Portland, Oregon, where they have since maintained an office, and for the past quarter of a century they have also practiced in Seattle, meeting with well merited success in both places. Ralph W. Emmons has much natural ability but is withal a hard student and is never content until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He believes in the maxim "There is no excellence without labor" and follows it closely. He is never surprised by an unexpected discovery by an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighs every point and fortifies himself as well for defense as for attack. He wins a large percentage of his cases, convincing by his concise statement of law and fact rather than by word painting, and so high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court are seldom questioned seriously. Whatever he does is for the best interests of

his clients and for the honor of his profession, and no man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability. Since 1913 his son Harris has been his partner in law practice.

Mr. Emmons was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Harris, a lady of English descent whose ancestors were among the early American settlers. Her father, Joseph Harris, participated in the Civil war as a Union soldier. To Mr. and Mrs. Emmons have been born three sons, namely: Ralph, a native of Portland, Oregon; and Harris and Arthur, both of whom were born in Seattle.

Harris Emmons was born in Seattle and attended the public schools until he passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1909. He then studied law with his father and attended the night sessions of the law department of the University of Washington. In 1913 he was admitted to the bar and has since been his father's associate in practice.

Mrs. Emmons belongs to St. Mark's Episcopal church and the family is prominent socially, the hospitality of their beautiful home on Beacon Hill being greatly enjoyed by their many friends. On attaining his majority, Mr. Emmons became a member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has since been an exemplary representative, and he also belongs to the Sons of the Revolution. In politics he has ever been an active republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party. His interest centers upon his professional duties, however, and in his profession, as well as in other relations of life, he is ever a man of most courteous manners yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right.

ARTHUR HARVILLE GRAY, M. D.

Dr. Arthur Harville Gray, physician and surgeon of Seattle, where he has practiced since 1908, was born in Hickman county, Tennessee, February 8, 1880. His father, William Ervin Gray, also a native of Tennessee, is descended from Mayflower ancestry and is of English lineage. He is now living retired in Nashville. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Elizabeth Harville, was likewise born in Tennessee and belongs to an old family of that state. She is of Irish lineage in the paternal line and of English descent in the maternal line. Her father, James Younger Harville, was one of the old Raleigh settlers of Tennessee and was a direct descendant of the founder of the Raleigh settlement.

Dr. Gray belonged to a family of five children and was the only son, having four sisters, one of whom is deceased. He was the second in order of birth and his early instruction was received from a governess in his father's home, while later he had private tutors. He also attended the public schools of Hickman county and later was a student in the public and high schools of Nashville, where he afterward entered the University of Nashville in the fall of 1899, taking the scientific course for three years. He did this as a preparatory measure to studying medicine, which he was then contemplating, and carrying out his plans, he entered the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, pursuing a course in the medical department until graduated at the end of four years as a member of the class of 1906, the M. D. degree being then conferred upon him. He next took post-graduate work in New York city, spending two years in the hospitals there. He was connected with the Bellevue, the Willard Parker, the New York Lying-In and the New York Infants Hospitals and in his studies and practice he has specialized in obstetrics and the diseases of children. In the fall of 1907 he came to Seattle and on the 6th of February, 1908, opened his office in the Lumber Exchange building, where he has been in continuous practice since. He has won a reputation for marked ability along the line of his specialty, confining his practice exclusively to obstetrics and diseases of children. He lectures on those subjects in the local hospitals and his comprehensive knowledge causes his opinions to be accepted as authority along those lines.

Dr. Gray is a member of the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is constantly studying along professional lines and anything which tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life is of interest to him. His political allegiance is given the



DR. ARTHUR H. GRAY



democratic party and he belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club and the Seattle Automobile Club, finding pleasant social relations therein. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian church. His influence and aid are always given on the side of progress, reform and improvement and he has high ideals concerning man's duty to the community and to his fellows, while in his profession he displays qualities that indicate his conscientious observance of the highest ethical relations of the profession.

AMUND AMUNDS.

Amund Amunds, who at his death was vice president of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle, first came to this city in 1869, when a little village occupied the site of the present great metropolitan center. He made his way northward from California and had removed to the coast from Wisconsin, his native state. After making his way to Seattle he worked along various lines, accepting any employment that he could secure. He was one of the first to engage in the dairy business, which he conducted on Broadway and Madison street, being there located until a fire destroyed his business. He did not resume dairying but removed to a farm at Spring Hill owned by his wife's brother, now a part of the Henry Stone place. There he remained for about four years, after which he returned to the city and embarked in the hotel business, conducting the Wisconsin House in partnership with Peter Wickstrom until about the time of the great fire of 1889. He afterward became one of the organizers of the Scandinavian-American Bank and later was elected to the vice presidency, in which position he continued until his death.

In Cowlitz county, Washington, in 1872, Mr. Amunds was united in marriage to Miss Belle Stone, a daughter of Noyes Stone, who came to the northwest from Indiana by wagon in 1854 and lived in Cowlitz county, where he entered land from the government and became a pioneer settler, contributing to the development of that district during frontier days. In 1872 he removed to Seattle, where he spent his remaining days, living retired for some time. In the family were but two children: Mrs. Amunds; and Henry, who became an engineer, following that business for a time. He was also for a period connected in business with Mr. Amunds but afterward went to California. Mr. and Mrs. Amunds had one child, a daughter, May, now deceased. It was on the 6th of May, 1896, that Mr. Amunds passed away, his death occurring when he was fifty-four years of age. Fraternally he was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he was a republican with independent tendencies and was very active in the affairs of the city, taking a deep interest in all that pertained to public growth and progress from the time of his arrival here in 1869 until death claimed him more than a quarter of a century later. His life proved one of usefulness to the community in which he lived. His breadth of view not only saw possibilities for his own advancement but for the city's development, and his lofty patriotism prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

A financial institution which has been most conspicuously identified with the history of Seattle is the Washington Savings and Loan Association, located at 810 Second avenue. Organized on September 21, 1889—twenty-seven years ago—this institution has adhered strictly to the program laid down in its articles of incorporation, which articles define as the first object of its existence the offering to its patrons of "a safe, profitable and convenient manner of investing their savings," and the loaning of such funds on real estate security.

Among those who organized this company, which has now grown to be one of the most important factors in the financial organism of the northwest, are found such names as those of Robert Moran, the shipbuilder; James Hamilton Lewis, formerly of Seattle

and now United States senator from Illinois; E. O. Graves, for many years president of the Washington National Bank, now the National Bank of Commerce; and Dr. P. B. M. Miller, during his lifetime a noted physician and well known to all old-timers. The official witnesses to the signatures on the articles of incorporation of this institution were Hiram Charles Gill, present mayor of Seattle, and Percy W. Rochester.

Soon after the incorporation of the Association other men, whose names are not only familiar to old residents but to all of our citizens at the present time, were elected trustees of the society. Among them may be mentioned William E. Bailey, builder of the Bailey building; M. F. Backus, now president of the National Bank of Commerce; William A. Peters, the well known lawyer; C. E. Vilas, formerly superintendent of the United States assay office; E. A. Strout, the well known insurance man; and Warren L. Gazzam, the steamship owner. It is an interesting fact that a number of the trustees of the association have served continuously during nearly the whole period of the society's activities. Among them may be mentioned William A. Peters, Herman Chapin, C. E. Vilas and F. B. Finley.

Among others of the present board of fifteen men who have been more or less closely identified with the work of the association for nearly a quarter of a century are William Thaanum, Dr. James Shannon, Hans Pederson, and L. O. Janeck of North Yakima. The present board of trustees are: Herman Chapin, E. G. Ames, manager of the Puget Mill Company; George Donworth, lawyer; Raymond R. Frazier, president of the association; F. B. Finley, general appraiser; W. F. Geiger, superintendent of schools of Tacoma; Ivar Janson, physician and surgeon; L. O. Janeck, of North Yakima; Hans Pederson, contractor; William A. Peters, general counsel; William Thaanum, vice president and treasurer of the association; James Shannon, physician and surgeon; C. E. Vilas, superintendent of the United States assay office; Eugene B. Favre, of Murphy, Favre & Company of Spokane; and H. D. Campbell, secretary of the association.

The association has an enviable record for solidity and conservative management. It passed unscathed through the panic of the '90s and was unharmed by the later financial stringency of 1907. The society has been a most important factor in the development of this community and has done more, perhaps, to encourage the upbuilding of our residence districts than any other single agency operating in Seattle. The association is progressive in the best sense of the word. It has not only in recent years adopted the most improved and modern methods of receiving and investing the savings of the people, but it has at the same time so improved its plan of loaning money that it has attracted the attention of all of our citizens. The association rightfully claims now the distinction of offering a loan to home builders which is not surpassed by any real estate loan plan anywhere in this country.

That the people approve of these modern, progressive methods is well illustrated by the fact that in recent years the association has grown enormously, having assets at the present time of more than five million dollars. The credit for the growth and increased usefulness of this old financial institution is given in large measure to the active management of Messrs. Raymond R. Frazier and William Thaanum, the president and vice president of the association, who have been enthusiastically supported in their work by the entire membership of the board of trustees. During its existence the association has had but three presidents: E. O. Graves, who served during the first eight years of the society's history; Herman Chapin, who served for the next seventeen years; and Raymond R. Frazier, the present executive.

Mr. Chapin, in a recent letter addressed to President Frazier, states in a concise manner his conception of the work of the society, as follows: "It is an interesting business, and, unlike most business, it gives one the feeling that he is doing something worth while and is assisting people to carry out their ambitions in the way of owning their own homes free of debt, and at the same time assisting them not only in investing their savings, but in showing them that saving itself is a good thing and is a habit easily acquired."

Mr. Frazier became the active general manager of the association in 1908, soon after the appointment of C. E. Vilas as superintendent of the United States assay office at Seattle; and William Thaanum, the then assistant cashier of the Scandinavian American Bank, was shortly afterward elected to the office of vice president and trustee. At that time the assets of the association were three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Messrs. Frazier and Thaanum recommended to the board the adoption of a new set of by-laws, providing for the abolition of all fees, fines and forfeitures of every description and placing the association on a strictly modern basis. In less than eight years the business of the company has increased more than sixteen hundred per cent, and is now classed as one of the most important and powerful financial institutions in the city.

The association is strictly local, having no branches, and is devoted solely to the proposition of encouraging thrift in the community. First by serving as a safe, profitable and convenient medium for the investment of one's savings; and secondly by loaning money on improved real estate or for building purposes, giving the privilege to the borrower of repaying his loan in small monthly installments. A remarkable feature of their real estate loan is that a borrower may pay more than his required monthly payment, thus enabling him to get out of debt just as fast as it is possible for him to do so.

The association maintains spacious offices at 810 Second avenue in the Seattle National Bank building. Its active officers are: Raymond R. Frazier, president; William Thaanum, vice president; H. D. Campbell, secretary; G. A. Bruce, assistant secretary; W. S. Darrow, assistant secretary; William A. Peters, general counsel; A. P. Redman, attorney; F. B. Finley, general appraiser.

CLARK DAVIS.

It is imperative that mention be made of Clark Davis, else a history of Seattle and the northwest would be incomplete. Through many years he has lived on the Pacific coast, although he is a native of the middle west. His labors have been of direct influence in the moral progress of this section of the country and in its educational development. At the present time he is interested in oil lands in Alaska, having an office in the New York block in Seattle. He knows the northwest thoroughly, its resources, its advantages and its opportunities and his labors are proving an effective force in the utilization of those things which make for the upbuilding and progress of this section of the country. A man of strong mental force and discernment he also has those social qualities which have made him one of the best known, best liked residents of Seattle. He has been closely identified with both the material and the moral progress of the northwest and has left his impress upon its educational advancement. He was born in the "old 16 mile house" midway between Savannah and Maryville, in northwestern Missouri, April 15, 1858, a son of the Rev. Hiram Addison Davis, who was born in Virginia and died in Seattle in 1912. For forty years he was a member of the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his influence was a potent force in advancing the interests of his denomination. He married Hulda Elizabeth Glaze, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of four sons and two daughters, three of whom are living: Clark; Dr. Charles Davis, of Seattle; and Isaac Rush Davis, of Andrew county, Missouri. After losing his first wife Rev. Davis wedded Hattie Clark Humber, a native of Kentucky, and they became parents of three sons and five daughters, all of whom are residents of this state, except one son who died in infancy.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools near his father's home in Missouri, Clark Davis continued his education in the Presbyterian College at Stewartsville, where he spent four years as a student. For a year he engaged in teaching in the public schools and then joined the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He determined to devote his life to the ministry and two years later was ordained by Bishop Granberry, at Richmond, in the year 1882. At the conference he was granted a supernumerary relation, his leave of absence being given him on account of ill health. He at once started for California, arriving in San Francisco on the 18th of October, 1882, at which time he had but ten cents in his pocket. Meeting an old Methodist minister, Rev. J. C. Simmons, he borrowed thirty dollars and with that sum started for Portland, Oregon, where he arrived in November, 1882, the steamer having been held up for two days on the bar because of rough weather. The expenses of the trip consumed the money which he had and at Portland he pawned his gold watch for ten dollars. He secured accommodations at a boarding house on First street in Portland, where there were a number of young men

among whom he formed many pleasant acquaintances. Of the twenty young men there quartered, Frank Spinning, now head of the public service commission of Washington, Dr. Vandevanter of Kent, Charles Seals, of Dungeness, and Mr. Davis have been lifelong friends. While in Portland the last named became interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and accepted the position of assistant secretary under E. C. Frost. His work here was so signally successful that in 1884, through the influence of H. J. McCoy, Y. M. C. A. secretary in San Francisco, who had been sent to arouse interest in the work in Seattle, he received an offer to come to Seattle as secretary.

On the night that Mr. Davis was to leave Portland he met Dexter Horton of this city, who was then visiting in Portland, and with him Mr. Davis made the trip to his new home and the first night was the guest of Mr. Horton at his residence on University and Third streets. He arrived in this city just at the time of the collapse of the North Pacific boom and hard times followed. There was forced retrenchment along many lines of expense and for three months Mr. Davis supplied the pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational church. Early in 1885 he began supplying the pulpit of the "little brown church" of the Methodist Protestant denomination and so successful was his work that he was offered the pastorate. That church was founded by the Rev. Dr. Daniel B. Bagley, father of C. B. Bagley, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Among his parishioners were such well known men as Dexter Horton, Hillary Butler, Judge Thomas Mercer, Henry Van Assalt, D. B. Ward and others. Mr. Davis continued to fill the pastorate there until 1896, when he resigned. The year following he had become secretary of the board of regents of the University of Washington and was also registrar of the university. He remained in that connection for four years but resigned in 1901 and accepted a position with James A. Moore, with whom he remained for a year.

Mr. Davis then became interested in oil lands in Alaska and for the development of his business opened an office in the New York block, where he still remains. A company was formed and oil lands were acquired in Katilla, Alaska. Mr. Davis filed on the site of Katilla with script—soldiers' additional homestead—and the tract is patented in his name, bearing the signature of Richard M. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, and the date 1907. By 1905 the interests of the company in oil and coal lands had grown so great that Mr. Davis went to Alaska and took charge of affairs in that district, remaining there until 1911. Then the government took up its radical conservation work and after spending half a million dollars in cash and years of labor the company was forced to retire and plunged into litigation with the government, in which it is still engaged. Associated with Mr. Davis were such well known men as Thomas S. Lipy, John Schram, John and James Campbell, C. F. White, Charles Cobb and other equally well known men of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland.

On the 3d of June, 1884, Mr. Davis was married in Seattle to Miss Cleo C. White, a daughter of Mrs. Susan White, of Salem, Illinois, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Taylor of the Plymouth Congregational church. Two children were born of this union, Charles D. and Addison J. Charles D. Davis was born June 6, 1885, in Seattle, in the parsonage attached to the "little brown church" at the corner of Second and Madison streets. The schools of the city accorded him his educational privileges and in 1907 he was married to Miss Blanche Cooper, of Chicago, by whom he has a daughter, Mary Irene, born in 1908. Addison Jennings Davis, born September 23, 1890, at the family home on Tenth street, near Virginia, is now a resident of Seattle. The wife and mother passed away in Seattle in 1910, while Mr. Davis was in Alaska, necessity for an operation arising suddenly and her death occurring on the operating table. On the 10th of September, 1911, Mr. Davis was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Bertha A. Crowell. They have a beautiful residence in Southworth, Kitsap county, Washington, an hour's ride from Seattle. There Mr. Davis makes his home, going to and from the city each day.

In his political views Mr. Davis has always been a democrat and in 1906 made a campaign through the state for W. J. Bryan, who is a cousin of his first wife, he being accompanied by John Rogers, who in that year was elected governor of Washington. Mr. Davis has been closely identified with Seattle's history and has played an important part in connection with many prominent events. He was deputy sheriff under Captain John Kinnear during the anti-Chinese riots in Seattle and many events which have aided in shaping the

annals of the city bear his impress. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Woodmen of America. There is perhaps no resident of Seattle more widely known in Washington and in Alaska and it is to be hoped that he will live to reap the rewards of his investment in the north. During the years which he has spent on the coast he has witnessed remarkable changes as pioneer conditions have given way before an advancing civilization and none rejoices more sincerely than he in what has been accomplished along the lines of progress, advancement and improvement.

WILLIAM HENRY BAXTER.

William Henry Baxter, conducting business under the name of the Baxter Transfer Company, was born at Derby Line, Vermont, May 25, 1876, a brother of Portus Baxter, in whose sketch on another page of this work mention is made of the family history. He was a youth of but thirteen years when in March, 1889, he arrived in Seattle, and during the greater part of his life he has been identified with the teaming business. He is now at the head of the Baxter Transfer Company and has a well organized business, using both horses and autos. He makes a specialty of distributing carload lots of fruit and vegetables for commission merchants on Western avenue and has seen the transfer business grow into a great industry. He says that no one living here now that has not been identified with the business can realize what a change has occurred in connection with the transfer business since the early days when they were compelled to drive through streets of mud and sawdust. The city has done all in its power to work hand in hand with the transfer men for the betterment of the condition of its thoroughfares and Mr. Baxter believes that Seattle is second to no city in the world in the point of its street improvements, where great, wide avenues well paved, offer excellent facilities for hauling, greatly lessening the tax made upon the strength of animals. Honorable business methods and close application have brought to Mr. Baxter growing success and he is today at the head of an enterprise of large and satisfactory proportions.

In early manhood Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Miss Alice Allen, a native of Port Gamble, Washington, and a daughter of Alexander Allen, a shipbuilder and former partner of Bob Moran. Fraternally Mr. Baxter is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Lodge No. 92 at Seattle. He is president of the Team Owners Association and is familiar with every phase of the business bearing upon transfer conditions in this city. In matters of public regard he has always been interested to the extent of cooperating heartily in every movement which he has deemed beneficial to the community. He enjoys the confidence of those whom he meets in business relations and has the high regard of all who know him.

EDWARD C. MACDOUGALL.

Edward C. MacDougall, a plastering contractor of Seattle, who has been actively identified with the business in this city since May 1, 1888, was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, Canada, January 13, 1863. His father, Dougal P. MacDougall, also a native of Canada, was of Scotch descent, being the son of Peter MacDougall, of Scotch birth, who became one of the pioneer settlers of Glengarry county. Dougal P. MacDougall was a successful agriculturist who died in Glengarry county in November, 1891, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Christina Campbell, was also a native of Glengarry county and a daughter of Donald Campbell, who became a pioneer settler and a farmer there and who was of Scotch nativity. Mrs. MacDougall passed away in Glengarry county in October, 1882, aged fifty-two years. Of her six children three daughters are yet living.

The only surviving son is Edward C. MacDougall, who was the fourth in order of birth in the family. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and spent his

early life upon the home farm to the age of eighteen years. When a youth of nineteen he was apprenticed to learn the plasterer's trade, at which he served for three years, after which he became a journeyman, working in that way for two years. He next began contracting on his own account and has thus been identified with the industrial interests of Seattle since May 1, 1888. Here he has continuously engaged in the same line and during this period has taken the contract for the plaster work in many of Seattle's leading office buildings and hotels, including the American Bank building, the Empire building and also the new Van Armen Hotel, one of the finest in all America, in the public library and in the Providence Hospital. He has also extended his operations to many other cities, including Portland and Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and he has by far the most extensive and important business in his line in the northwest, employing from fifty to two hundred and fifty skilled workmen, according to the season, for many years. At the outset of his career he recognized that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and his good work, his thoroughly reliable methods and his efforts to please have been the salient features in his growing patronage. He also conducts a very large ranch in Yakima valley, Washington.

On the 25th of June, 1888, in Seattle, Mr. MacDougall was married to Miss Mary Anthony, a native of Keweenaw county, Michigan, and they have become parents of six children: Grover E.; Ethel Anna, who is the wife of J. Y. C. Kellogg; Herbert H.; Alfred Frank R.; Maude E. M.; and William Edgar C.

Mr. MacDougall became a naturalized citizen in 1894 and has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party but has never sought, desired nor filled public office. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. His interest in community affairs is indicated by his membership in the Commercial Club and his identification with efforts for moral development is seen in his membership in the Tabernacle Baptist church. The law of compensation holds good throughout the world. Industry and persistency of purpose, when intelligently directed, win success, while integrity of action commands uniform regard. Both of these Mr. MacDougall has won and he may well be proud of the position which he occupies in the business circles of his adopted city.

WILLIAM P. PERRIGO.

William P. Perrigo, vice president of the Redmond Railway, Light & Power Company at Redmond, Washington, was born in Salisbury, New Brunswick, March 28, 1846, a son of Robert and Ann Perrigo. His great-grandfather was a Frenchman, descending from Corsican ancestors. He married an English woman and, coming to America, fought for the independence of the nation in the Revolutionary war. He afterward settled in Massachusetts, where his son Robert, grandfather of William P. Perrigo, married a Miss Page and subsequently removed to Maine. The maternal grandfather was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and wedded a Miss Sherman, settling in Salisbury, New Brunswick.

Robert Perrigo lived in New Brunswick for more than thirty years but did not become a citizen of that country. His children all come to and remained in the United States and have done their share in making the country what it is in days of war and in days of peace. W. P. Perrigo has every reason to be proud of his ancestral history, for his progenitors were respectable, law-abiding, progressive and patriotic people. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native city and in early life was engaged in farming and logging. Later he took up the business of merchandising and little by little has added to his capital, increased his facilities and extended his operations, becoming in time a forceful factor in the business circles of Redmond, where he is now conducting important interests as the vice president of the Redmond Railway, Light & Power Company.

On the 22d of May, 1873, in Wallaceton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Perrigo was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Thayer, a daughter of Phineas and Miami Thayer, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. The father came of New England ancestry, while the mother was of Dutch and Irish stock. To Mr. Perrigo and his estimable wife have been born eleven children, as follows: Robert, who wedded Miss Florence Wooding;



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM P. PERRIGO



Marve L.; Arlington; Miami Mabel, who gave her hand in marriage to Marke E. Johnson; Nellie Myrtle, the wife of George McMillian; Wells; Juniatta, who is the wife of Peter E. Erickson; Thomas Paine; Guy Marion, a daughter; William P.; and Maud.

Mr. Perrigo holds membership with the Patriotic Sons of America and is identified also with the Grangers and Temperance orders, in which he has held a number of the important offices. In a word, his influence is always on the side of justice, truth, progress and improvement. In his political views he is a republican, supporting the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. While he has always refused public office, he has used his best endeavors to elect men well qualified to fill the positions. He belongs to the East Side Commercial Club, the Seattle Commercial Club and the County, State and Pacific Highway Associations. He and his wife have been residents of King county for nearly thirty-nine years, have known a large share of the pioneers and feel that there could be found nowhere a better lot of people. Those acquainted with Mr. Perrigo speak of him in terms of the highest regard, for his influence and support have always been given on the side of those things which uplift the individual and benefit the community.

JOHN TIMOTHY HEFFERNAN.

As president and treasurer of the Heffernan Engine Works, John Timothy Heffernan occupies an important position in industrial circles in Seattle. Since leaving school he has practically devoted his entire attention to machine and engineering works and his experience along this line is therefore very exhaustive. He was born in Dunkirk, New York, February 10, 1866, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Mahoney) Heffernan, natives of Ireland. He attended parochial school until fourteen years of age, when he secured a position with the Brooks Locomotive Works in Dunkirk, continuing in that employ for about five years. Showing a particular adaptation for that kind of work, he soon became an expert machinist and augmented his practical work with technical studies, which he pursued in the night school conducted in connection with the works. After discontinuing his connection with that concern, he acquired further experience in engineering work on railways and also had much to do with the erection and operation of steam and electric power plants in various places.

Being convinced that the greatest opportunities in the United States could be found in the west, Mr. Heffernan made his way in November, 1889, to Portland, Oregon, and in that city became connected with the Northwest General Electric Company, which had a contract to construct a belt line railway in Port Townsend, Washington. Mr. Heffernan was chosen for the position of engineer in charge and installed the machinery and equipment for the line. After residing in Port Townsend for about nine years, he removed in 1899 to Seattle and founded the Heffernan Engine Works, in the conduct of which enterprise he has since been exceedingly successful. His experience has made him an expert on all mechanical and engineering matters and it is largely due to his extensive knowledge and his exhaustive ability that the firm has been so very successful. The capital stock of the company is one hundred thousand dollars. They specialize largely in ship machinery and have equipped over seventeen steam vessels engaged in the coast-wise trade and have done other business for merchant ships. They also had some large repair contracts from the United States government. As treasurer and president of the company, Mr. Heffernan is its life and soul, and its success is largely due to his initiative.

The direction of the Heffernan Engine Works is not, however, the only industry in which our subject occupies a prominent position. In 1907 he founded the Heffernan Dry Dock Company, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is the largest concern of its kind in the northwest and it has in operation the largest one piece floating dry dock in this country. One of its dry docks has a capacity of eight thousand tons, while another is large enough to accommodate vessels up to a tonnage of three thousand five hundred. Of this company Mr. Heffernan is also the president and treasurer. He is president and treasurer of the Heffernan Company, Incorporated, which owns valuable water front property in Seattle, and also occupies an important

position in financial circles as director and trustee of the Dexter Horton National Bank, director of the Seattle Trust & Title Company and the Osborn, Tremper Abstract Company. The industries which he controls have grown as rapidly as has Seattle and it may be said that his enterprises are in the van of progress in this city. Their success is largely due to his technical and business ability, his trust and confidence in the future of the city and his unflagging industry in the accomplishment of his objects.

On January 15, 1892, Mr. Heffernan was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Gertrude Lyons, daughter of Cornelius and Catherine Lyons, of San Francisco, and to them have been born four children, Grace Elizabeth, John, Frank and Robert.

Mr. Heffernan is one of those citizens of Seattle who in a private capacity has done more for the progress and advancement of the city than many a public man. He has never actively entered politics but exerts his influence for the best interests of the city and province. Although he is adverse to holding public office, he served as president of the board of park commissioners and is a member of the civic plans commission. In these important positions he has had opportunity to realize plans for the beautification of Seattle and he has done much toward improving the park system. Mr. Heffernan is a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers, the American Society of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers. Along social and recreative lines he belongs to the Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Athletic and Seattle Golf and Country Clubs. He is a lover of the out-of-doors and finds much pleasure in healthful sport. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. In a quiet but effective way Mr. Heffernan has contributed toward the upbuilding of the state of Washington and the city where he resides, and he is widely recognized as one of her most valuable citizens.

J. RICHARD DILLON.

J. Richard Dillon, one of the more progressive, successful and able among the younger attorneys of Seattle, was for some time on the staff of the corporation counsel of the city and was formerly senior member of the well known law firm of Dillon & Dunaway, who maintained offices in the New York block. He was born at Plymouth, Indiana, in 1882, acquired his early education in the public schools of Marion, that state, and subsequently attended Indiana University, from which institution he was graduated in 1905. Convinced that Seattle was destined to become the metropolis of the Pacific coast, he located for practice in this city the following year and has since remained as an active representative of the legal profession here. He maintains law offices in the Smith building, but is now in Chicago representing a Seattle concern. When on the staff of the corporation counsel of the city of Seattle he rendered highly acceptable and efficient service.

In fraternal circles Mr. Dillon is also well known, being past consul of Elliott Bay Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and the present dictator of Seattle Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a keen observer of conditions generally and takes an active part in municipal and state politics, having firm faith in the future of Seattle as a city of continued growth and development.

FRED C. CAMPBELL.

Fred C. Campbell, attorney at law, who has been continuously engaged in general practice at Seattle since September, 1900, was born in Saratoga, Minnesota, January 6, 1878, and was the seventh of a family of eight children, whose parents were Mark and Ann (Hackett) Campbell, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Vermont. They are now residents of St. Charles, Minnesota. The father removed to that state in 1855 and for many years was prominently connected with agricultural interests, with

banking and with merchandising, his well conducted and ably managed business affairs gaining for him the substantial measure of success that now enables him to enjoy rest without further recourse to labor, save for the supervision which he gives to his investments.

After attending the grammar and high schools of St. Charles, Minnesota, Fred C. Campbell continued his education in the State University of Minnesota and won the LL. B. degree upon graduation from the law department in 1901. His experiences to the age of thirteen years were those of the home farm and afterward his training and environment was that of the town. He began the practice of law in St. Charles, Minnesota, where he remained until the spring of 1908, when he went to Sand Point, Idaho, continuing in active practice there until the fall of 1909. In September of that year he arrived in Seattle, where he has since engaged in the active work of his profession, being now accorded a good clientage in the general practice of law. He is systematic in his work, careful in the preparation of his cases, clear in his reasoning and concise in his appeals before the court.

On the 11th of June, 1905, at Minneapolis, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Katherine Schmit, a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of John Schmit, one of the early settlers of St. Charles, that state. Two sons have been born of this marriage: John W., whose birth occurred in St. Charles, August 2, 1906; and George F., who was born at Sand Point, Idaho, February 17, 1909.

The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Campbell also has membership relations with the Elks and with the Masons, having attained the Royal Arch degree. He belongs also to the Metropolitan and to the Press Clubs and his political allegiance is given to the republican party where national issues and questions are involved but at local elections his vote is cast independent of party ties. There have been no spectacular phases in his career, his course being marked by steady progress that arises from his early recognition of the principle that industry wins, whereupon industry became the beacon light of his life.

ALBERT J. RHODES.

Albert J. Rhodes, actively identified with mercantile interests in the northwest, devoting his attention to the development of general department stores in Tacoma and in Seattle, was born in Trempealeau, Wisconsin, a son of Joshua and Susan (Stevens) Rhodes. The father, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to America in his boyhood days, but the mother was born in Vermont.

After attending public schools in his native state Albert J. Rhodes pursued his education in the Galesville University. When twenty years of age he became connected with the grocery trade in Wisconsin and after four years removed to the northwest, where he spent ten years upon the road as a commercial traveler. He then engaged in business on his own account and now bends his energies to the development and upbuilding of general department stores in both Tacoma and Seattle. He has large and well appointed establishments and his careful management of his business is bringing to him constantly increasing success. His plans are well formulated and he is persistent and determined in their execution. In the control of his business he holds to high commercial standards in the personnel of the house, in the line of goods carried and in the treatment accorded patrons. As he has prospered he has made investment in real estate and bank stock and is now a director of the National City Bank of Seattle.

On the 7th of June, 1893, in Dallas, Oregon, Mr. Rhodes was united in marriage to Miss Harriet B. Williams, a daughter of J. J. Williams, who in 1845 crossed the plains to Oregon from Tennessee. Mr. Rhodes had military training when a university student. His fraternal connections covered a few years' affiliation with the Knights of Pythias. His political support is given the republican party without desire for the rewards of office in recognition of party fealty. He belongs to the Rainier, Seattle Golf and Country, the Seattle Athletic and the Earlington Country Clubs and is also a member of the Commercial Club

of Seattle, taking active interest in the projects instituted by that organization for the upbuilding and development of the city. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress characteristic of the northwest and has labored persistently and earnestly for the development of the city along many lines of public benefit.

CHARLES CLYDE BRONSON.

Charles Clyde Bronson has since 1902 been actively identified with industrial interests of Seattle in the conduct of the Day Lumber Company and is likewise a factor in financial circles as a director and one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Bank. His birth occurred in Big Rapids, Michigan, on the 11th of January, 1868, his parents being Charles Dutton and Lois Elvira (Jayne) Bronson. In his youth he received a high-school education and after putting aside his textbooks became connected with the line of business in which he is still engaged, securing a situation as clerk in a lumber office of his native town. In 1889, when a young man of twenty-one, he removed to Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and three years later embarked in the lumber manufacturing business in partnership with J. C. Wixson, with whom he was associated at Rhinelander under the style of the Wixson-Bronson Lumber Company for ten years, conducting a successful enterprise. In 1902 he removed to Seattle and became interested in the Day Lumber Company, with mills at Big Lake, Washington, and offices in the White building of Seattle. This is an extensive and important concern and Mr. Bronson's efforts have contributed in no inconsiderable degree to its continued growth and success. He is also a director and one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Bank.

On the 16th of January, 1889, at Big Rapids, Michigan, Mr. Bronson was united in marriage to Miss Kate Deming, daughter of Dwight Deming. Their children are five in number, namely: Lois, Doris, Deming, Robert Underwood and Philip.

In politics Mr. Bronson is a stalwart republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Church of the Epiphany at Denny-Blaine Park, Seattle, in which he is serving as junior warden. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, belonging to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Lawson Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Seattle, Washington. Mr. Bronson is likewise a popular member of the Rainier and Metropolitan Clubs of Seattle and enjoys an enviable reputation in both business and social circles of the city.

LINDLEY MARSHALL RICE.

Lindley Marshall Rice, hydraulic engineer and contractor, acts as president of the firm of L. M. Rice & Company of Seattle, which he organized in 1907 and which is largely employed in the reclamation of lands and in railway construction. His birth occurred in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, his parents being James W. and Belle (Wilson) Rice, the former an agriculturist by occupation. They still reside on the farm which was the birth-place of the mother of our subject. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the ancestors of Mr. Rice of this review were either Presbyterians or Baptists. They were among the earliest settlers of Kentucky, David Rice being the first Presbyterian preacher in the Blue Grass state.

Lindley M. Rice acquired his more advanced education in Georgetown College of Georgetown, Kentucky, and after leaving that institution came to Seattle, the year of his arrival here being 1888. He had prepared himself for the profession of civil engineering and was first employed by the city engineer, while subsequently he served as assistant engineer with the Great Northern Railway. In 1897 he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, continuing with the corporation until 1900, when he began the practice of his profession in Seattle in a private capacity. In 1907 he organized L. M. Rice



LINDLEY M. RICE



& Company, of which he has since served as president and which is an engineering and contracting concern that has been largely employed in the reclamation of lands and in railway construction. Mr. Rice is especially interested in land reclamation, believing that in preparing homes for the coming generation his labors are of greatest value to his state and its inhabitants. Work in this field is congenial to him and at the same time profitable. He is likewise a director of the Klickitat Irrigation & Power Company and the Blalock Island Gardens Company and acts as chief engineer of the Quincy Valley irrigation district.

On the 9th of September, 1891, at Edmonds, Washington, Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide E. Leonhardt, a native of Herndon, Virginia. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been born the following children: Ophelia B., James W., Carleton L., Meriam E., and Lindley M., Jr. Mr. Rice gives his political allegiance to the democracy and is a popular member of the Rainier Club. A man of sound judgment and keen discernment, possessing those characteristics which make for success in the business world, he has also exemplified in his life those qualities which win and retain warm friendship, and today he is numbered among the substantial, representative and valued citizens of Seattle.

MANSON FRANKLIN BACKUS.

Ancestry and antecedents inclined Manson Franklin Backus to make banking his life work, in spite of an early fondness, which has never been lost by him, for literature of a high class. He came into this work naturally because his father, Clinton T. Backus, a man of exceptionally high and positive character, had himself become the leading banker of his community and not only desired but was insistent that his son should follow in his footsteps and ultimately succeed to his position as president of the First National Bank of Union Springs, New York.

Mr. Backus' ancestry is directly traced to William Backus, of Norwich, England, who came to Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1633, and removed to Norwich in the land of steady habits in 1659, being one of the original proprietors of that town and giving it the name of his English birthplace. Manson Backus, great-great-grandfather married a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, who came over in the Mayflower. Spencer, Stebbins, Downing, Baker and other names familiar in the annals of New England are numerous among Mr. Backus' American ancestors. His great-grandfather, John Backus, was one of the soldiers who fought in the war of Independence. The family has always been notable for its sturdy patriotism, derived directly from those who carved the nation out of the wilderness.

Mr. Backus was born May 11, 1853, on a farm in South Livonia, New York, where his mother died while he was still an infant; when three years old his father removed to Lima, and in 1860 to Union Springs in the same state. He went to the common schools but spent the years 1863-1865 on the farm, where he claims to have imbibed what has proved to be the most valuable part of his education. Going back to the town, he attended Oakwood Seminary, an academy conducted by Friends, or Quakers, as they were formerly often called. He was graduated from the academy in 1871; then attended and was graduated from the Central New York Conference Seminary, a Methodist institution, at Cazenovia. Next he entered the bank of which his father was president, the First National of Union Springs. Beginning at the bottom, he gradually worked his way through every department of the bank, was elected cashier in 1875, and continued in that position for thirteen years.

Meantime, Mr. Backus had married Miss Emma Cornelia Yawger, who died in 1884, leaving two children: Helen Irene, who died in 1907; and Leroy M., who is a director in the bank of which his father is president, thus making three generations of the family in direct line actively concerned in banking. In 1886 Mr. Backus married Miss Lue Adams, of King Ferry, New York, who died in February, 1901. In June of the following year, at Greens Farms, Connecticut, he was married to Miss Elise Piutti.

While living at Union Springs Mr. Backus had become general manager of the Cayuga Plaster Company, serving from 1875 to 1889. From 1881 to 1885, under appointment by President Garfield, he served to the satisfaction of his community as the postmaster of Union Springs. During this period of varied activity Mr. Backus, as if being cashier of a bank, manager of an industrial plant and postmaster, were not enough occupation, took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in January, 1889.

Prior to that year, Mr. Backus had become acquainted with the late Edward O. Graves, who had been chief of the bureau of engraving and printing of the United States treasury department, and they became convinced that their best future lay in the west. They made a tour of observation among the then promising western cities and decided that Seattle offered the most opportunities for financial and other investment. Other matters intervened and they postponed their departure until the momentous year of the great fire of 1889. In that year Mr. Backus and Mr. Graves organized the Washington National Bank, of which the former became cashier. In 1896 Mr. Backus became vice president, and from 1900 to 1906 he was president. In June of the latter year he was elected, and has since continued, as president of the National Bank of Commerce, with which the Washington National Bank was then amalgamated. This consolidation made the National Bank of Commerce a financial institution in which the capital, surplus and deposits were the largest of any in the state of Washington at that time. From that day to this the remarkable success of the bank has been largely due to Mr. Backus' thorough understanding of finance, his wide knowledge of human nature and his strong and powerful executive ability.

Every occupation is subject to criticism from some quarter. There is extant an impression that ice water and not blood flows in the veins of some bank presidents. No man has a greater and wider responsibility in his community than a bank president. He is very largely responsible to the public itself for the safety and security of its savings, its money, its wealth. Naturally, therefore, he must be unusually cautious, prudent, sagacious, and it may perhaps even be said that he should be exceptionally guarded and perhaps stern in his conduct of business. This necessary attitude sometimes gives the reputation of being cold-blooded to some bankers whose blood runs as warm and red as that of anyone, and whose hearts may glow with kindness under a seemingly chill exterior, which is entirely professional in its assumption, like the steely deliberation of a tender-hearted surgeon. By those who know him intimately Manson F. Backus is known to be kindly, charitable, with a strongly developed æsthetic side, and with a quiet vein of humor. His gospel, however, is that of work, hard, steady, constant work, without which he believes a man is more likely to break down than not. His recreations are travel and motoring. He takes much pleasure in the English poets and prose writers of the periods of Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria. He has more than a casual acquaintance with writers like Milton and Shelley. His chief pleasure is in print collecting, especially of the works of the great etchers from Rembrandt to Whistler, a pleasure which he has in common with other bankers of the past who have formed fine print collections, like Francis Calley Gray, who gave a great collection to Harvard College; James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore. On the intellectual side of his life Mr. Backus has also taken much interest in the welfare of the University of Washington, of which he was appointed a regent in 1909.

When Seattle undertook the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Mr. Backus became one of the commissioners to the Orient and the Philippines and made a trip around the world in the exposition's interest in 1907-1908. Again when Seattle undertook to erect the splendid building of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mr. Backus was one of the most active workers for and generous givers to that noble purpose.

Returning to the record of Mr. Backus' business achievements, during the panic of 1893 he was appointed by the United States circuit court to be receiver of two important street railways and of a large lumber company. In that year he also served on the executive committee of the Seattle Clearing House, which successfully steered the clearing house banks through that great panic without a single failure, an achievement without a parallel. In 1896 he organized the banking house of Graves & Backus, at New Whatcom, now the First National Bank of Bellingham, an institution which has become as successful in the smaller field as the National Bank of Commerce is in Seattle.

Incidental to his work as a banker, Mr. Backus was one of the founders of the Seattle Clearing House Association in 1889, became its president in 1902 and again in 1914 and in 1915. He served as president of the Washington State Bankers Association in 1906, and as vice president for the state of Washington of the American Bankers Association. When the federal reserve organization committee held its hearing in Seattle in 1914, Mr. Backus was appointed chairman of the joint committee of the clearing house and the Chamber of Commerce to present the city's claim for the location of one of the federal reserve banks. At the outbreak of the great European war he was selected as president of the National Currency Association of Washington, formed to enable member banks to take out emergency circulation under the provisions of the so-called Aldrich-Vreeland act. He was a founder and first treasurer of the Metropolitan Building Company and an organizer of the Washington Savings & Loan Association. At the present time he is president of the National Bank of Commerce, director of the Seattle Trust Company, of the International Timber Company, the Lake Chelan Land Company and of other large enterprises.

Mr. Backus' present social activities include membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, the Highlands, Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, Washington Society of Sons of the Revolution, Rainier, Athletic, Press, Automobile, Golf and other clubs. In politics Mr. Backus supports the principles of the republican party. Such is the baldest possible narration of a few of the leading events in the life of a man who has proved himself to be one of the most useful and constructive citizens of his day in the upbuilding of the city to which he has devoted his mature life.

H. P. BEEM.

H. P. Beem, who since 1901 has conducted business under the name of the Beem Sign Company, established this undertaking on a small scale but has developed it to one of large proportions, making it one of the important productive industries of the city. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, for he is a native of Machias, Maine. Born on the 20th of May, 1890, he is a son of Thomas and Harriett (Dennison) Beem, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state. The father died in 1899, at the age of fifty-three years, and the mother, who was born in Cutler, Maine, is now living at Waltham, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-seven years.

During the period of his residence in Seattle Mr. Beem has made steady progress along business lines and is now at the head of a profitable and growing industry. In 1901 he organized the Beem Sign Company, establishing business in a small way with a floor space ten by ten feet. Something of the growth of the business in the intervening period of fifteen years is indicated in the fact that he now occupies three thousand square feet of floor space and has a most extensive and important patronage. He does all the work for the Empress, Orpheum and Pantages theatres, and in fact does all of the work in his line for the Pantages and Empress circuits all over the coast and including the territory between Seattle and Salt Lake. He likewise does the sign painting for the Bon Marche, Grote-Rankin, Bush Hotel, Grand Trunk, Hotel Waldorf, Hotel Barker, Hotel Stevens and Hotel Waldon and has done practically all big roof work in Seattle. He is sign painter for the Hotel Rector and the Oxford, for the Liberty and Mission theatres, also for all depots, including the King street station, and the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific signs. Some of these signs weigh as much as three tons. Gradually the business has grown and developed until it is a very large enterprise, furnishing employment to a number of men.

In early manhood Mr. Beem was united in marriage to Miss Carrie S. Burrows, a native of Connecticut and a representative of an old Cheseborough family who came to America in the Mayflower, settling in Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Beem are the parents of four children, as follows: Marguerite, who was born in Mystic, Connecticut, and gave her hand in marriage to Clif Christianson of Seattle; Aubrey, who was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and graduated from the University of Washington in 1914; Beatrice, who

is a native of Boston and the wife of V. Clarence Kidwell of Kentucky; and John, whose birth occurred in Mystic, Connecticut.

The parents hold membership in the Baptist church and guide their lives by its teachings. In politics Mr. Beem follows an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. His life has been a busy and active one in which he has recognized and utilized his opportunities. Along the legitimate lines of trade he has worked his way upward and his energy and industry are the measure of the gratifying success which has rewarded his efforts, making him one of the foremost representatives in his field in the northwest.

A. W. MILLER.

A. W. Miller, of Seattle, is well known in lumber circles as the head of the Miller Saw Mill Company, operating in Washington and Alaska in the conduct of a manufacturing and exporting business. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with the lumber trade and very early he discovered "that the young man who succeeds and gets along and goes swiftly to the top in any line of business must not wait for work to be handed to him but must hunt for things to do." To this early lesson which he mastered he has constantly added others, gaining something from each experience that has been of large value to him in the conduct of his individual business affairs in later years. For a long period now he has given his attention to constructive effort, concentrating his energies upon administrative direction and executive control of interests that are extensive and important.

Mr. Miller is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was born in February, 1866, being one of the four children of Thomas L. and Katherine (Lane) Miller, who were also natives of the Keystone state, the mother's birth having occurred in Pittsburgh. A. W. Miller is a lineal descendant of John Knox, the great Scotch reformer and leader in Protestantism, but for many generations his ancestors have lived in Pennsylvania. His father, Thomas Lindsey Miller, of Pittsburgh, became one of the founders of the widely known firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Company of that city. He was a steamboat man until 1866 and later was engaged in the steel business in connection with the aforementioned corporation. He married Katherine Lane, a daughter of A. W. Lane, a representative of a well known Pennsylvania family. Another prominent member of the family was James T. Lane, father of James R. Lane, the distinguished western lawyer of Davenport, Iowa. At the time of the Civil war Thomas L. Miller put aside all personal and business considerations in the face of his country's need and did active duty at the front with the Union army. At the close of the war, however, he returned to Pittsburgh to become a prominent factor in the commercial and financial circles of that city. His death occurred in 1892.

Reared in Pittsburgh, A. W. Miller entered its public schools and passed through consecutive grades until he put aside his textbooks at the age of sixteen years and took his initial step in the business world, becoming connected with the lumber trade at Galveston, Texas. His first work was shoving lumber and unloading cars and his first executive position was in managing a retail lumber business at Kirkman, Iowa, for the Green Bay Lumber Company, with which he continued for three years. He learned all that was possible in relation to the retail lumber business, looking after the stock, piling the lumber and keeping the books. He remained at Kirkman from 1883 until 1886 and won promotion when he was sent to Vail, Iowa, where he established a new yard for his company, there continuing until 1888. This gave him an opportunity to use his originality. In the latter year he was promoted to the position of manager at Audubon, Iowa, to care for the company's most important yard. It was there that he learned another valuable lesson of life, for there came to him the full realization of the fact that the man who owns a business and not the employe is the one who succeeds. He never for a moment deviated from his determination to engage in business for himself at the earliest possible opportunity. When Oklahoma was first opened up to settlement he went to that state and founded a yard for the Darlington-Miller Company at Guthrie. The company also established yards at King-

fisher, El Reno, Perry and three or four other towns. In 1891 a removal was made to Galveston, Texas, where was established a yard that was maintained until 1900, and during Mr. Miller's operations in that state his company expanded their interests by opening yards at Alvin, Arcadia and North Galveston. In 1893 the Darlington-Miller Lumber Company purchased a yard in St. Louis, Missouri, where they operated until 1895, when the business was divided between the two owners, Messrs. Miller and Darlington, the former taking over the Texas business, which he continued to control and operate until 1901, when he sold his retail yards and concentrated his attention wholly upon shipping and manufacturing. He has never entered other fields of business, giving undivided attention to the lumber trade, which he found to be a field in which he could profitably operate. His interests constantly grew and developed and he became president of the Miller & Vidor Lumber Company, vice president and treasurer of the Galveston, Beaumont & Northeastern, the Peach River & Gulf and the Riverside & Gulf Railway Companies of the "Peach River Lines," established and operated for the benefit of the lumber trade. In 1911, however, he disposed of his interests in the south and came to Seattle, where he has since continued in the same line under the name of the Miller Saw Mill Company, conducting operations in Washington and Alaska. The firm manufactures and exports lumber and has built up a business of substantial and gratifying proportions, the undertaking now occupying a creditable position among the interests of this character in the northwest.

Mr. Miller was married at Port Perry, Ontario, Canada, to Miss Donella Campbell, a native of that country, and they have become parents of two children, Darlington and Katherine, both born in Galveston. In politics Mr. Miller entertains an independent course, but is well known through lodge and club relationship, holding membership in Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., the Seattle Golf Club and the Seattle Lumbermen's Club. He is well known as an amateur golf player and maintains his membership in the Galveston Golf and Country Club, also in the Gartenverein and the Azola Club of Galveston, Texas. He is also a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church and his life is in consistent harmony with his professions, characterized at every point by high ideals, to which he closely adheres. His life has never been self-centered. While he has attempted important things and has accomplished what he has attempted, his success has never represented another's losses, but has resulted from effort intelligently applied. He is a man of well balanced mind, even temper and conservative habits and he possesses enterprise of the kind that leads to great accomplishments.

CORWIN SHERIDAN SHANK.

Corwin Sheridan Shank, a Seattle attorney, was born in Wooster, Ohio, September 14, 1866, his parents being George Washington and Catherine (McEwen) Shank. His paternal grandparents were German, while in the maternal line there are strains of French, Welsh and Irish blood. George W. Shank served with distinction in the Civil war under General Sherman and after the close of hostilities left Ohio with his family and, removing westward, lived on the frontier until March, 1882. He then went to Oregon and continued his farm life in the rich Willamette valley.

Corwin S. Shank was at that time a youth of fifteen years. He continued his education in the public schools of Oregon and in McMinnville College of that state, after which he matriculated in Yale University and won the degree of LL. B. in 1891. In 1907 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by McMinnville College. Following his preparation for the bar he began the practice of law, being admitted upon examination at Seattle on the 1st of September, 1891. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts and the supreme court of the United States and has been active in all of these courts. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact. In analyzing a case he follows a logical course of reasoning back from effect to cause and is thus enabled to untangle many a knotty problem. He numbers various important corporations among his clients and is now general counsel for the State Bank of Seattle and a director of and

general counsel for the Seattle, Port Angeles & Western Railway Company and the Port Townsend & Puget Sound Railway Company.

Mr. Shank is a republican and has studied broadly the significant and vital questions of the day, bearing not only upon the political, but also upon the sociological and economic conditions of the country. He is a member of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes and has given much thought and consideration to various international questions. He is the father of the Washington State Reformatory and was appointed by Governor Albert E. Mead as president of the board of managers, to which position he was reappointed by Governor M. E. May, continuing to act in that capacity until the spring of 1913. His reading and investigation have been broad along the subject of criminology and sociology, with much time devoted to prison reform and kindred subjects. He is now identified with the American Prison Association, in which connection he has served as chairman of important committees. He believes that a knowledge of the psychological processes of the criminal would aid in promoting a knowledge of how best to treat those who do not hold themselves amenable to the law. He is guided at all times by the spirit of belief of good in every individual and believes that the law should help to redeem the wrongdoer. It is this that has led to his study of criminology and prison reform and he is numbered among those who are making civilization serve the purpose of aiding the perverted or subnormal as well as those who are found amid favorable surroundings.

On the 22d of December, 1892, at Hartland, Washington, Mr. Shank was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Mable Baker, a daughter of the Rev. John C. and Nancy (Blanchard) Baker, the former of whom was the first general superintendent of missions of the Baptist denomination on the Pacific coast.

In Masonry Mr. Shank has attained high rank, being a thirty-second degree Consistory Mason and a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Seattle. His name is also on the membership rolls of the Rainier and Arctic Clubs, nor is he unmindful of the opportunities for the development of man's moral nature. He is a member and is serving as trustee of the Seattle First Baptist church, for ten consecutive years was president of the Western Washington Baptist Convention and was vice president of the Northern Baptist Convention of the United States for two years.

EVERETT S. AND MILTON E. DAM.

Everett S. and Milton E. Dam constitute the brokerage firm of Dam Brothers at Seattle. They are sons of Alton S. Dam, a representative of one of the old New England families which became connected with the history of the middle west when Stephen S. Dam in 1860 joined the great movement of the settlers to the undeveloped Mississippi valley and located at Zumbrota, Minnesota, in Goodhue county, just south of St. Paul. There he engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies and there the family resided for many years until the death of Stephen S. Dam and his wife.

They were the parents of Alton S. Dam, who was born at Abbot, in Piscataquis county, Maine, November 23, 1857, and died July 17, 1911. On the 12th of March, 1882, he married Anna Elizabeth Vreeland, who was born in Olmsted county, Minnesota, July 22, 1863. Immediately after their marriage they left for what was then the western frontier, settling in the new town of Frederick, South Dakota, where Alton S. Dam engaged in a general hardware and farm implement business. As that district became settled up and developed Mr. Dam, still imbued with the pioneer spirit, pushed further west and in the year 1893 brought his family to the Yakima valley of Washington, settling at North Yakima. Soon after his arrival there he induced Richard Olney, the third, nephew and namesake of the then secretary of state under Grover Cleveland, to come out to Washington and together they purchased and consolidated the different abstract companies of Yakima, organizing the Yakima Abstract & Tile Company. Mr. Dam was a very prominent and influential citizen of that region and took an active part in the development and settlement of the Yakima valley and the city of North Yakima, where for many years he served as



EVERETT S. DAM



MILTON E. DAM



one of the directors of the Yakima Commercial Club. When the valley had largely become settled and improved Alton S. Dam in 1903 removed with his family to Seattle. The Dam family has blazed a trail from the Atlantic to the Pacific from the time when in 1860 they left Abbot, Maine, the extreme northeastern state on the Atlantic, to the time when they reached Washington, the extreme northwestern state on the Pacific.

It was while the family were residents of Frederick, South Dakota, that the three sons, Oscar Windom, Everett Stephen and Milton Emory were born. The natal day of the first mentioned was February 8, 1883, of the second September 9, 1885, and of the third December 11, 1886. The eldest son entered the University of Washington following his graduation from the North Yakima high school in 1902 and received his degree in 1906. He afterward became connected with the United States customs service and is now collector of the Port of Sumas on the Canadian border. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity.

The three sons were brought by their parents to the northwest and were here reared. The father, Alton S. Dam, became attracted by the wonderful opportunities for the development of the Priest Rapids highlands on the Columbia river and the enormous hydro-electric power at Priest Rapids, which is at the head of navigation on the Columbia, but while actively engaged in furthering this development he passed away, his death occurring very suddenly on the 17th of July, 1911. He had arrived when the fertile Yakima valley was covered with sagebrush and when stock raising and the production of hops were the chief industries. In connection with his work for the improvement of the valley the Seattle Times of July 23, 1911, said: "Irrigation loses a great exponent in the passing of Alton S. Dam, whose death occurred recently at North Yakima while on a short business trip. Mr. Dam came to the state of Washington in 1893 with Richard Olney, Jr., nephew of the former secretary of state under Grover Cleveland, and settled in the Yakima valley. In those days stock raising and hops were the chief industries of the now famous valley. Irrigation was at this time in its infancy and just beginning to be recognized as the only possible manner of converting the wild sagebrush desert lands into productive soil.

"Mr. Dam was one of the organizers and for a number of years afterward secretary and treasurer of the Yakima Valley Canal Company, that constructed the Condon ditch, which waters the noted Nob Hill lands. The water was taken out of the Naches river, twelve miles above North Yakima, and in order to cross the big Cowiche Canyon it was necessary to construct a syphon made of California redwood. Mr. Dam has the honor of clearing and planting to orchard the first tract on Nob Hill. This was a model orchard and was sold and is now owned by Granville Lauther, the expert horticulturist of Yakima valley.

"About this time the government was beginning to recognize and investigate the possibilities of irrigation, its attention having been called by the wonderful transformation of deserts into farms and the enormous increase of production under irrigation. Mr. Dam furnished the department of agriculture at Washington with much valuable data from his own practical experience in the Yakima valley which was used later by the government in reports showing the progress of irrigation.

"When the federal government took up irrigation the department sent its engineers to the Yakima valley to investigate the feasibility of the Tieton project. It was during this time that Mr. Dam was on the government board of the Yakima Commercial Club and much of the success of this big project, which was taken up by the government and recently completed at a cost of more than three million dollars, can be attributed to the earnest work on his behalf.

"Late Mr. Dam's entire time and attention have been devoted to the development of the Priest Rapids district in the Columbia River valley, in Grant county, Washington. It is at Priest Rapids, that the large electrical interests recently appealed to the United States congress for the right to build the largest hydro-electric plant in the world. This plant will furnish power to pump water onto the large body of land adjacent to Priest Rapids, which is known as the Strahorn project and with which Mr. Dam has been so closely allied."

Everett S. and Milton E. Dam began their education in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, and continued their studies in the public schools of North Yakima, Wash.

ington, while later they received business college training in Seattle. They became associated with their father in promoting the irrigation projects of the Yakima valley and following their father's death carried on the work of this gigantic undertaking and upon the passage of the "general dam act," permitting the damming of the Columbia river at Priest Rapids, by the sixty-fourth congress in the session of 1915-16, the harnessing of this tremendous electrical energy was at once undertaken. This will mean the reclamation of the wonderful area lying adjacent, known as the Priest Rapids highlands, also the electrification of one of the transcontinental railways and the building of immense nitrate factories. When the bill was up in congress, a delegation from Washington attended the session, making determined efforts to secure its passage. When the bill was up for discussion Senator Jones addressed the senate in a speech that indicated clearly the conditions existing and the benefits that would be derived from acts consequent upon the passage of the law. He said in part: "The Columbia is a navigable river, and Priest Rapids, four hundred miles from the Pacific ocean, lies in the heart of this naturally favored region and presents a barrier to upriver navigation. The completion within the present year of the Celilo locks, two hundred miles farther down river, will bring to the foot of these rapids a deep, navigable channel from the Pacific ocean. With Priest Rapids surmounted by locks and a dam, the navigable channel would penetrate one hundred miles farther into the state, or to within two hundred and fifty miles of the Canadian border. This surmounting of Priest Rapids would cost the United States treasury an enormous sum, but under the terms of this bill the government expense of that accomplishment would be normal, while the benefits to navigation would be vast. * * * We, of Washington, want to bring to Priest Rapids the electric furnaces for the smelting of ores which are making over the metal industries of the world, but in which industrial improvements we are lagging far behind our world competitors. We want to electrify our railroads and therefore cheapen the cost of their operation and obviate what is now our greatest and most needless waste of our exhaustible coal resources."

Dam Brothers are now preparing to prosecute most important projects in the Priest Rapids highlands and their efforts will result in untold benefit to the district. They are men of marked business enterprise, of keen discernment and indefatigable energy and it is characteristic of them that they carry forward to successful completion whatever they undertake.

Milton E. Dam was appointed a delegate from the state of Washington, by Governor Ernest Lister, to the fifth session of the National Conservation Congress, which meeting Mr. Dam attended at Washington, D. C., in November, 1913.

Everett S. Dam was married May 12, 1912, to Miss Norma Alice Rhodes, of Seattle, daughter of Mrs. Emma Millmore Rhodes. He belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E. The history of the Dam Brothers is a progressive one of constantly widening scope, for their efforts and activities are bringing them more and more largely to the front in the upbuilding of this great empire of the northwest.

ELMER E. TODD.

Elmer E. Todd, a prominent member of the Seattle bar, practicing in partnership with the Hon. George Donworth, was born in Dixon, Illinois, May 7, 1873, his parents being James H. and Charlotte T. Todd. The father was a native of New York and devoted his life to merchandising until death called him. The mother has also passed away. The paternal ancestors came from Wales and the family was represented in the colonial army in the Revolutionary war.

Elmer E. Todd acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. He afterwards attended the University of Chicago and won the Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1896. He studied law at Dixon, Illinois, and began the practice of his profession in Seattle in 1899. Since that time his progress has been continuous and he now occupies a foremost position among the lawyers of the northwest. On the 1st of November, 1907,

he was made United States attorney for the western district of Washington and continued to fill that office until the 1st of May, 1912. He now concentrates his energy upon the private practice of law, in which he is associated with the Hon. George Donworth, this constituting one of the strong law firms of the city. Mr. Todd is also an officer and director in a number of Seattle corporations.

On the 9th of March, 1904, at Dixon, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Todd and Miss Relura P. Hunt, a daughter of Charles C. and Lucy W. Hunt. They have become parents of three children, Charles Hunt, Thomas and Lucy. Mr. Todd is well known in club circles of the city, holding membership with the Rainier, Seattle Golf and Seattle Athletic Clubs, wherein his personal popularity is equal to his professional prominence.

ANSEL L. KNOUSE.

As president of the Beacon Coal Mines Company Ansel L. Knouse is closely identified with the development of the rich coal deposits of this state and has built up a business of large and gratifying proportion. He was born in Sterling, Rice county, Kansas, in February, 1879, a son of David and Minnie Knouse. He attended the public and high schools of his native town until he reached the age of sixteen years and then, feeling it incumbent upon him to start out in the business world and provide for his own support, he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he secured a clerkship in a grocery store. Still later he was employed in a candy factory, but in 1899 made his way to the northwest with Seattle as his destination. Here he became a salesman in the employ of the Great American Tea Company, with which he was connected for three years. He afterward entered the printing business, but later sold his interests therein. He then established a plumbing business, which he conducted until 1905, when he sold out and went to Alaska, working in the mines near Fairbanks until 1909, when he returned to Seattle and entered the automobile business, handling second-hand cars and also conducting a car hire service. He continued in that business for seven years, when in 1913 he sold out and became an active factor in the management of the Beacon Coal Mines Company, in which he had previously become financially interested.

On the present property of this company coal was discovered by David Weir, a miner of long experience, about 1900. Associated with Mr. Knouse he attempted to secure leases on the property, but was unable to make satisfactory arrangements with the property owners. He therefore concealed his discovery and went his way. Early in 1914 the project was again taken up by Mr. Weir and Mr. Knouse, who finally succeeded in securing satisfactory leases of the property desired and at once incorporated a company for the purpose of opening up and developing the mines. The Beacon Coal Mines Company was incorporated April 4, 1914, with a conservative capital of one million dollars, divided into a million shares at a par value of one dollar each. They hold leases on one thousand acres of land. The leases on six hundred acres of this property are for a term of twenty-five years and on four hundred acres the lease is to run until the underlying coal is exhausted. On this they pay a royalty of from twelve and one-half to twenty-five cents per ton. During 1914 extensive prospecting was done. Experimental tunnels were made and drilling to establish the size and location of the coal veins and determine the quality of the coal. This work proved that on the property were at least three excellent veins, one a giant vein seventeen and one-half feet in thickness, another of six feet and also a four-foot vein. One hundred acres of the property alone, after being thoroughly prospected, showed the existence of two million five hundred thousand tons of coal above sea level. Actual operations for the production and marketing of coal in commercial quantities were begun in January, 1915, since which time a tunnel 590 feet in length has been built, with only a short distance more to go to cross the first measure or six-foot vein, and about two hundred and forty feet more of tunnel will open up the four-foot vein and the big seventeen and one-half foot vein. Approximately ten thousand dollars has already been spent in developing this property. The value of the proven veins at the mine bunkers is about three dollars and a quarter per ton and competent engineers estimate this coal can be mined for

from sixty-five cents to one dollar per ton, leaving a net profit in operations of at least five million five hundred thousand dollars on the proven property of one hundred acres. The analysis shows the surface coal of the Beacon Coal Mines Company to be the fourth in quality of these Washington coals, and the product from a little greater depth will doubtless equal, if not surpass, the best coal produced in the state. Moreover, the company has unparalleled transportation facilities. The property has a fine frontage on Lake Washington, where by building a dock coal can be loaded on ocean-going ships on the completion of the canal now being built to connect this lake with Puget Sound. Further water frontage on the Duwamish river, now being opened to transportation, furnishes more cheap water transportation. In addition to this, there are within four hundred yards of the property the main lines of four great railroad systems: the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. Deliveries to industries and residences in Seattle can also be made from the mine bunkers by auto trucks direct, thus saving additional handling, storage, etc. Moreover, part of the property lies actually within the city limits of Seattle. That the Beacon Coal Mines will have ample and cheap transportation is a foregone conclusion.

In Seattle Mr. Knouse was united in Marriage to Miss Lillian Arnold, by whom he has two children, Dorothy and Marjorie, both public school students. In his political views Mr. Knouse is a republican, but is not an active party worker nor does he ever seek nor desire office. He has always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and his efforts in that direction have been crowned with growing success, while the outlook for the future is most bright.

ARTHUR H. HUTCHINSON.

Arthur H. Hutchinson, attorney at law of Seattle, was born July 29, 1876, in Boston, Massachusetts, a son of William H. and Lydia A. (Perkins) Hutchinson. The father was a native of Maine, while the mother's birth occurred in Vermont. Removing to Boston, Mr. Hutchinson there engaged in merchandising for about twenty-five years, conducting a growing and profitable business, at the end of which time he retired. He was a representative of one of the old families, founded by ancestors who came over in the Mayflower, and his wife belonged to one of the earliest families that settled in Vermont. To them were born four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are yet living.

The youngest of the family is Arthur H. Hutchinson, whose early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Boston. He came to Seattle with his parents in 1890 and here pursued a course in the University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned to the east for university work at Yale and is numbered among its alumni of 1899. That institution also conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree and in 1901 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He next entered Harvard, in which he pursued a law course, and since that time he has been practicing in Seattle.

Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a liberal republican. In fact, he is at all times a broad-minded man, interested in the vital questions and issues of the day and keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress.

MELVIN S. MEENGs.

Melvin S. Meengs, chief clerk of the street and sewer department of the city of Seattle, was born in Holland, Michigan, on the 28th of November, 1878, a son of Henry and Annie M. (Van Regennvorter) Meengs. The father came from Amsterdam, Holland, and the mother from Goederede. Mr. Meengs was a merchant in the town of Holland, Michigan, where he conducted business from 1847 until 1897, or for a half century. He then sold out and retired to private life. He has been quite prominent in the community, serving for a number of years as city treasurer.

Melvin S. Meengs is the youngest in a family of fourteen children. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, in which he passed through consecutive grades to the high school, and later he attended Hope College in Holland, Michigan, for two years. In 1897 he put aside his textbooks and engaged in clerking in the postoffice of his home town, spending two years in that way. Previous to this time he had pursued a commercial course in the Holland Business College. After leaving the postoffice he was employed by the E. S. Bowman Company of Jackson, Michigan, manufacturers of wearing apparel, with whom he obtained an office position, and advancement in time made him manager of the office, and in this connection he continued for two years. He afterward traveled for the company for one year and in 1908 he came to Seattle. He was so pleased with the climate and the conditions here that he resolved to locate in the city and in 1909 he took up general auditing work. In May, 1912, he became clerk in the street department of the city service and on the 1st of January, 1914, was appointed chief clerk of the street department, which position he has filled most acceptably to the present time, capably discharging the varied and onerous duties of the office with promptness and thoroughness, and a complete reorganization has been effected under his supervision.

Mr. Meengs is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics he follows an independent course, supporting the man whom he deems best qualified for office and working for the public good rather than for party advancement. He largely spends his vacation periods in travel and he is much interested in studying the conditions of the country at large. He feels that he is permanently located in Seattle, for he is greatly pleased with the climate here, the city's advantages and its opportunities, and Seattle is glad to number him among her residents, for he has proven himself one of the worthy public officials.

DAVID I. BURKHART.

David I. Burkhardt, formerly a successful dentist and now listed as one of the representative real estate and insurance men of Seattle, was born in Marshall county, Iowa, December 26, 1871. He is descended in the paternal line from German ancestors, his grandmother being a descendant of General Mercer, while in the maternal line he comes of Scotch lineage. His father, John M. Burkhardt, a native of Indiana, removed to the Hawkeye state in 1865, becoming one of its early settlers and successful agriculturists. He took quite an active interest in the political, civic and religious life of his community. During the Civil war he joined an Indiana regiment, but never saw active service. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and his religious faith was evidenced in his membership in the Christian church. He died in Fayetteville, Arkansas, in April, 1904, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Sutphin, was also a native of Indiana and died at Liscomb, Iowa, in 1900, when sixty-eight years of age.

David I. Burkhardt, who was the seventh in a family of nine children, pursued his early education in the public and high schools of Liscomb, Iowa, and afterward attended the Oskaloosa (Ia.) College. His professional training was received in the Northwestern Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1896, winning the D. D. S. degree. He followed his profession for ten years, beginning practice in Seattle, where he maintained his office until 1906, when ill health forced him to abandon indoor work and he turned to the real estate and insurance field, in which he has since operated successfully, gaining a good clientele in that connection. He is now president of the Seahurst Land Company, Incorporated. His early life was spent upon a farm with the usual experiences of the farm lad, and his first position was that of a commercial traveler, representing the Burkhardt Dental Supply Company of Tacoma, Washington, which was his only experience in the employ of others, and since that time he has conducted business independently. His success is attributable entirely to his own efforts, for he made his way through the university unaided, meeting the expenses of his course from his earnings. He is a man of strong determination and unfaltering purpose, carrying forward to successful completion

whatever he undertakes. He never allows obstacles or difficulties to bar his path if they can be overcome by industry and persistency.

On the 4th of December, 1897, in Seattle, Mr. Burkhart was united in marriage to Miss Algie McDonald, a native of California and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McDonald. To them have been born two children: Robert C., whose natal day was October 5, 1902; and Marjorie V., whose birth occurred May 13, 1904. Both were born in Seattle.

Mr. Burkhart and his wife are connected with the Christian Scientists. He has membership in the Seattle Real Estate Association and his interest in community affairs is indicated in his membership in the Commercial Club and Municipal League. He earnestly studies municipal problems and questions relative to the welfare of his country and his influence is always given on the side of advancement and improvement.

JAMES WILLIAM THOMAS, M. D.

Dr. James William Thomas, owning one of the best medical libraries of the state and possessing ever a most studious nature, is regarded today as one of the best informed physicians of Seattle. He has ever met his professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation, fully realizing the responsibilities that devolve upon him, and because of the effectiveness of his work his practice has steadily grown until it has now reached most gratifying proportions. Dr. Thomas has always lived in the west and possesses the spirit of enterprise which has characterized the development and upbuilding of this section of the country.

He was born at Sublimity, Marion county, Oregon, March 27, 1868. His father, Charles Wheeler Thomas, was a native of Virginia, descended from one of the old families of that state, his great-grandfather having removed to Virginia from Pennsylvania. His ancestors emigrated to America from Holland during colonial days. Charles W. Thomas wedded Mary Doosing and in 1854 he and his bride started on their honeymoon, their wedding journey consisting of a trip from Virginia to Missouri, where they located in Gentry county. There Mr. Thomas purchased government land and began farming, residing there for eleven years. In 1865 he sold his possessions in that state and with his wife and family started in a wagon drawn by oxen across the plains to the Pacific coast, the journey being fraught with the usual trials and tribulations of the pioneer caravan. At length, however, the family reached Oregon and settled in Marion county, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, meeting with excellent success to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1910. During the Civil war he served with a volunteer regiment organized in Gentry county, Missouri. The last farm which he purchased, situated in Marion county, Oregon, and of which he became owner in 1872, remains the home of his widow and she expects there to reside throughout the residue of her days. She is also a native of Virginia and a representative of one of the old families of that state. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons and four daughters and two of the daughters have passed away.

Dr. Thomas was the fifth in order of birth and in his youthful days attended the grammar schools of Stayton, Oregon. He remained upon the home farm to the age of twenty-two years and subsequently devoted six years to commercial pursuits. Becoming imbued with the desire to enter professional circles, however, he matriculated in the Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1902, winning the M. D. degree. He then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and entered the senior class of the Jefferson Medical College, being graduated from that institution in 1903. From April until September, 1902, he served as an interne in the hospital at Salem, Oregon, and thus received his preliminary practical experience in the practice of his profession. On the 10th of September, 1903, he opened his present office in the Walker building in Seattle and here he has since continued, engaging in the general practice of medicine and surgery, his efforts being attended with gratifying success. He belongs to the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In addition to his private practice he is examining physician for the Northern Life Insur-



DR. JAMES W. THOMAS

05

ance Company and for Camp No. 69, W. O. W., at Seattle. He belongs to that order and to several other fraternal societies. He is a past master of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., is a Royal Arch Mason, is a past master of Seattle Council, R. & S. M., belongs to Seattle Commandery, K. T., and has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Nile Temple he has crossed the sands of the desert. He was made a Mason in Salem, Oregon, being initiated into Pacific Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., in 1894. He is also a past patron of Loraine Chapter, No. 6, O. E. S. Dr. Thomas likewise belongs to the Automobile Club of Seattle. His interest in community affairs is manifest in his connection with the Municipal League, while his efforts for the moral progress of the community are put forth in connection with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he belongs, and of the First Baptist church, of which he is a member, while of the brotherhood of that church, he was formerly president.

It is interesting to note the heights to which an individual may attain when he has the perseverance and determination to continue in the paths of opportunity that are open to all. In retrospect one may see Dr. Thomas earning his first money by digging potatoes. His start in life was a good home training, sound and honest advice given him by his parents and the adoption of principles which are fundamental to success. The lessons of his youth and the principles which he early indorsed he has followed with increasing determination and enthusiasm and thereby has won a high place in his profession and among his fellow citizens and has also gained high honors in fraternal circles. Withal he is a modest man, and it is only from his friends and associates, who know his life history, that one learns the points which have been the salient features in his career.

Theron B. Corey.

Theron B. Corey came to Seattle immediately after the great fire which left wide destruction in its wake but which really proved the turning point in the better building of a great city. He had previously been a resident of Braidwood, Illinois. That was his native state, his birth having occurred at Godfrey, his father, A. W. Corey, having for years been connected with Monticello Seminary, a noted school for girls at that place. He was also general superintendent of the American Sunday School Union and organized many Sunday schools in the state. In fact he took a very active part in church work and planted seeds of moral progress that are still bearing fruit in the lives of those who came within the radius of his influence. He was a native of New York and married Althea E. Foote, also a native of that state, who was principal of the Griggsville (Ill.) Seminary at the time of her marriage.

Their son, Theron B. Corey, reared in Illinois, devoted his early life to railroad work, becoming agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company at many places. He afterward took charge of the mining interests of the Chicago, Vermilion & Wilmington Coal Company at Braidwood and while living in that city was called to the office of mayor, which position he filled to the time of his removal to Seattle, when he resigned.

Mr. Corey came to the northwest to take charge of the mines at Newcastle and Franklin and remained in that connection for a number of years. He was thus active at the time of the great mining strike, when he went to Illinois, recruited men and brought them to Washington without any one knowing of his movement. He was entirely fearless, manifesting the greatest valor in protecting mining interests and upholding the cause of justice and right. He located various mines, acted as mining inspector and did much work as mining expert. He invested in the Cedar Mountain mines and his last investment was at Ashford, where he had platted a town and was carrying out plans for the development of the district and of the mining resources there. His long and varied experience gave him comprehensive knowledge concerning the nature of coal deposits and he wrote various articles on coal for publication.

At Millwood, Illinois, in 1869, Mr. Corey was united in marriage to Mrs. Lucy I. Gardner, who was born at Palmyra, Illinois, in 1846. They became the parents of five

children: Ella E., who died in 1889; Harry B., who died in 1882; Ida G.; Margaret, the wife of Fred Johnstone; and Amy, the wife of Robert B. Leithead.

Mr. Corey had an interesting military chapter in his life record, for at the early age of sixteen years he enlisted from Illinois in response to the call for one-hundred-day men. Fraternally he was a Mason, holding membership with the Knight Templar commandery and the consistory, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He purchased a large ranch at Mountain Home, but was living at Ashford at the time of his demise, which occurred November 9, 1909, when he was sixty-three years of age. His labors were of far-reaching effect and value in the development of the northwest. While he was in constant danger when settling labor disputes, he knew no fear and ever endeavored to carry on his business justly and equitably. His work was of benefit to many and his life was ever guided by principles that others might well follow—principles that found manifestation in an honorable manhood and upright citizenship.

CHARLES JOSEPH FARMER.

The business efforts of Charles Joseph Farmer have been of direct benefit to the state, for his many enterprises have furnished employment to large forces of workmen and have materially advanced public progress and prosperity. He is prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprise and continually broadening opportunities. In all of his business career he has brought to bear upon his affairs a clear understanding that readily solves complex problems and unites into a harmonious whole unfavorable and adverse interests. He is now identified with various corporations, his activities being largely along the lines of the salmon canning industry and the development of telephone systems.

Mr. Farmer is a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, born July 29, 1864, his parents being John Q. and Maria N. Farmer. The ancestral line can be traced back through several generations to two brothers who came from England, one of whom was James Farmer, the ancestor of this branch of the family, while the other was killed by the Indians. Benjamin Farmer, a son of James Farmer, was born in America in 1747 and died in 1845. The pocketbook which he carried throughout the Revolutionary war is now in possession of G. W. Farmer at Spring Valley, Minnesota. Of the four sons of Benjamin Farmer, Hiram, born in 1798, died in 1866. He had nine children. The eldest, John Q. Farmer, father of Charles J. Farmer of this review, was born at Burke, Caledonia county, Vermont, and in 1833 went with his parents to Ohio. In 1857 he became a resident of Minnesota and in 1866 removed to Spring Valley, Fillmore county, that state. He was a lawyer by profession and became not only a prominent member of the Minnesota bar but also a leading factor in shaping the legislative and judicial history of the state, serving for fourteen years as circuit judge of the tenth judicial circuit and for several terms as a member of the general assembly, during which time he was speaker of the house of representatives for one term.

Charles J. Farmer was but two years of age when his parents removed to Spring Valley, Minnesota, where he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1882. He afterward engaged in teaching school for a year, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor. He took up the study of law and for one year acted as secretary to his father who was then upon the circuit court bench. He further prepared for the legal profession in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. He then located for practice at Howard, Miner county, South Dakota, and also homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the town site, on which he took up his abode. In his law practice he formed a partnership with his senior brother, George R. Farmer, under the firm style of Farmer & Farmer and later they established an office at Madison, Lake county, South Dakota, maintaining both offices until C. J. Farmer removed to Washington in 1902. Aside from his practice he had become prominently connected with business affairs in that state. He was one of the incorporators of the Peoples State Bank at Howard, South Dakota, of which he served as

vice president from 1897 until 1903. He was also a member of the firm of Farmer, Radcliff & Seney, lumber and grain merchants of Howard, from 1896 until 1901, and a partner in the firm of Theodore Hanson & Company, general merchants of Howard, and of the Radcliff & Farmer Abstract Company. He also served as local attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for Miner county, South Dakota, from 1888 until 1902, and was called to public office, acting as prosecuting attorney for the county for two years and as city attorney of Howard for two years.

On account of the strenuous business life he led his health became impaired and Mr. Farmer removed to the state of Washington, settling at Port Angeles, in May, 1902. He purchased the salmon cannery at that place and organized the Manhattan Packing Company, conducting the business for four years, during which period he regained his health. His activities naturally broadened out because of his enterprising and progressive spirit and in 1904 he was elected president of the Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles, of which he was a stockholder. He has held that position continuously since, directing its affairs and largely shaping its policy. In 1902 he organized the Angeles Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which he is the president and treasurer, and he installed the first telephones of Clallam county, the company covering the entire county with its telephone system. In 1908 he purchased the Sol Duc Hot Springs, which he turned over to the Sol Duc Hot Springs Company, which was later financed and developed by Michael Earles, and of which company Mr. Farmer is the vice president. In 1909 he organized the Kitsap County Telephone Company, of which he is president and treasurer and which covers all of Kitsap county. In 1911 he organized the Superior Trading Company, of which he is president and treasurer, and established the salmon cannery and post trading store on Queets river, Quinalt Indian reservation. He is also interested in placer mining in Alaska, being president of the Bud Mining Company, and he laid out and platted the first plat of the town of Sequim, Clallam county, in 1907. He is now vice president and director of the Sequim Light & Power Company. His interests are broad and varied and constitute an uplifting force in the communities in which he has operated.

On the 31st of May, 1888, in Grand Forks, North Dakota, Mr. Farmer married Miss Nellie M. Brass, a daughter of Norman R. and Ellen S. Brass. They have three children: Fred C., who married Ethel M. Carey; Howard N.; and Paul C., who wedded Beulah La Haise. The family resided at Port Angeles from 1902 until 1912, when they removed to Seattle, Mr. Farmer there establishing an office as a central place of business. In politics he has always been a republican and is a public-spirited citizen who has cooperated in many plans and projects for the general good. He gave to the city of Port Angeles its library site in 1913. His religious belief is that of the Christian Science church and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a life member of the Arctic Club and a member of the Rotary Club. His life has never been self-centered. While he has attempted important things and accomplished what he has attempted, his success has never represented another's losses but has resulted from effort intelligently applied. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers, a man of strong character and one who inspires confidence in others. He may not have genius or any phenomenal characteristics, yet he is capable of mature judgment of his own capacities and of the people and circumstances that make up his life contacts and experiences. His interests have greatly benefited the city and state in which he has operated. It is said that the greatest benefactor of the race is he who furnishes employment to his fellowmen, that they may earn an honest living. This Mr. Farmer has done in large measure as his business activities constitute some of the most important commercial enterprises of the northwest.

T. M. HENDERSON.

T. M. Henderson is proprietor of a large harness business which has been conducted at its present location for sixteen years and in mercantile circles he has gained a creditable place, his labors crowned by desirable and merited prosperity. As he has prospered in this field he has made investment in real estate and is now the owner of valuable acreage

and city property. His residence in Seattle dates from 1889 and at the time of his arrival he was a young man of about twenty-seven years. His birth occurred in Canada, April 21, 1862, his parents being Hugh and Anna (Ingersoll) Henderson, who were likewise natives of that country. The father is still living and reached the age of eighty years on the 17th of March. The mother, who was born in London, Canada, also survives and is eighty-three years of age.

After spending his boyhood and youth in his native country and pursuing his education in its public schools, Mr. Henderson crossed the border into the United States, making his way to Seattle in 1889. He became connected with the harness business at the location now occupied by Lowman & Hanford, entering the employ of Burgett & Company, dealers in harness and saddlery. The junior partner of the firm was H. J. McSorley, who, severing his connection with Mr. Burgett, established a new business of which Mr. Henderson acted as foreman for many years. He purchased an interest in the business in 1897 and the partnership was maintained for ten years, or until 1907, when Mr. Henderson purchased the interest of Mr. McSorley and became sole owner. He has been located at the present place of business for sixteen years and is conducting an enterprise of large and gratifying proportions. He carries an extensive line of harness and saddlery and his reliable and enterprising business methods are bringing to him gratifying and substantial success. He applies himself closely to the management of the trade and, realizing that satisfied customers are the best advertisement, has put forth the most earnest efforts to please his patrons and thereby has promoted his trade relations. Judicious investment in realty has made him the owner of considerable acreage property as well as city real estate.

In 1907, in Seattle, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Catherine McKissock, a native of Glasgow, by whom he has two children, Catherine Irene Norton and Ruth Evelyn, both of whom were born in Seattle. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is also identified with the Foresters of America and the Woodmen of the World. In his political views Mr. Henderson is a republican, having been naturalized in 1895. He is interested in all that is of concern to the city and its upbuilding and co-operates heartily in many measures which have to do with public progress and improvement.

HON. COLUMBUS TYLER TYLER.

In financial circles in Seattle, Hon. Columbus Tyler Tyler was well known, but it was not alone business activity that gained for him the firm hold which he had upon the affectionate regard and goodwill of all with whom he came in contact. He was a broad-minded, cultured gentleman, well descended and well bred, and his personal characteristics and social qualities were pronounced, making him an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness.

Mr. Tyler was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 29, 1852, and was a representative of one of the old New England families. His great-grandfather Joseph Tyler, was the founder of Townsend, Vermont, and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Bennington, where he was seriously wounded. He was such an ardent partisan that Great Britain offered a reward for his head. Joseph Curtis Tyler, father of Columbus T. Tyler, was born in the Green Mountain state and became a Boston merchant, one of the last of the old school of importers of the days of sailing vessels. He was for many years at the head of the firm of J. C. Tyler & Company, leading importers of fruits and nuts in Boston, owning and operating their own ships. He was also one of the organizers of the first Seamen's Friends Society and remained its president until his demise. His life was actuated by broad humanitarian principles and Christian spirit and he was one of the founders of the old Mount Vernon church of Boston. He wedded Mary Ann Blaisdell, whose people were prominently identified with Dartmouth College, where many of her relatives were graduated. One of her grandfathers was a participant in the War of 1812, and her other grandfather was a congressman from New Hampshire for many years, taking an active part in shaping national legislation during that period.

In the family home of his parents on Beacon Hill, the site of which is now a part of the



HON. COLUMBUS TYLER TYLER



State House Park, Columbus Tyler spent his youth, continuing his education in the public schools until he was graduated from the Public Latin School, in which he was awarded a Franklin medal and in which he served as major of the school battalion. He then entered Harvard and during his college days was a prominent figure in athletic circles, serving on both the class and university baseball nines. He was the first freshman of Harvard ever chosen to serve on the university team, of which he was captain during a part of the junior and the whole of the senior year. He belonged to the team that beat Boston years ago, when he helped to break the record the Boston team had made as a winner of many games. He was also a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, the Institute of 1770 and the Delta Kappa Epsilon.

When his college days were over Mr. Tyler became connected with railroad interests, spending five months in the office of the superintendent of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad at Springfield, Ohio, after which he became freight and ticket agent at Urbana, Ohio. In April, 1876, he returned to Boston to assist his father in the conduct of his fruit importing business, remaining in that connection until March, 1878, when he once more entered the employ of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company. After acting for a time as general agent at Columbus, Ohio, he was appointed assistant superintendent in July, 1880, with headquarters at Springfield, Ohio. Later he for two years occupied a similar position with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company, which leased the old road, and for a few months he was superintendent of that division of the new road east of Indianapolis. His duties, however, were of a most strenuous character and impaired health obliged him to resign in September, 1882. In the spring of 1883 he went to the Philippines, where he became connected with the sugar exporting trade in partnership with his brother, Joseph Curtis Tyler, who was then a member of the firm of Austen & Company at Iloilo. The brothers continued actively in business until they sold out to Peck, Hubbell & Company, the largest American house in the east. While at Iloilo, the Hon. C. T. Tyler was vice-consul and consular agent of the United States.

The spring of 1890 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Tyler in Seattle, whither he came to take charge of real-estate and other investments as financial representative of J. Montgomery Sears of Boston, who had become the owner of extensive holdings in this city. While here he built the old Seattle Theatre, having supervision during its construction. At one time he was manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the states of Washington and Oregon, conducting his insurance business under the firm name of Morphy & Tyler. In 1898 he received from President McKinley the appointment to the position of receiver of the land office at Seattle, occupying the position for the full term of four years, but during that period his health began to fail and he did not reenter business circles. He was recognized as a man of great ability, resourceful, enterprising and progressive.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1881, Mr. Tyler was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Lodge Reed and they became the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Katharine, who is a graduate nurse of Roosevelt Hospital Training School, New York city, and is successfully practicing her profession in the east; Joseph Curtis, who was formerly a reporter on the Post-Intelligencer and is now manager of the sales department of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company; and Margaret, at home. The second daughter, Mary Lodge, was born and died in the Philippines. The son is a champion tennis player, being widely known in this connection.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 6th of November, 1905, Hon. Columbus Tyler passed away at the age of fifty-three years. In a memorial written of him for the Harvard Annual, it was said: "In college we all remember Co Tyler as a good friend, generous and just in his treatment of others, always loyal to his class and his college. His letters were always full of inquiries for this or that man; nothing gave him greater pleasure than to learn of the success of his classmates. No one was more sympathetic for those in trouble." The same qualities characterized him throughout his entire life. He remained generous, loyal and sympathetic and his life was the embodiment of high principles, strong courage and manly spirit. When in Boston he held membership with the Congregational church. His political support was given to the republican party and he was a prominent member of the Rainier Club for a number of years, having the honor of being the first man ever elected president of that club for a second term.

He was also president of the Harvard Club of Seattle and always enjoyed meeting with those who claimed the same alma mater. He was a man of well balanced capacities and powers. The high ideals which he cherished found embodiment in practical effort for their adoption and because of the innate refinement of his nature he rejected everything opposed to good taste.

HENRY WADSWORTH LUNG.

Among the successful and highly esteemed lawyers of Seattle is Henry Wadsworth Lung, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who was born on the 12th of May, 1862, of the marriage of George Washington and Abigail (Shove) Lung. He received his early education in the public schools of Browntown, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and later was successively a student in the Wyalusing Academy of that county, in the Mansfield State Normal School of Tioga county, and in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. Previous to taking his law course he had engaged in farming and in teaching school and in early manhood was also connected with the general mercantile business for some time. He located in Seattle in December, 1893, and since that time has won steady advancement at the bar, as he has demonstrated his ability in his chosen profession. He has gained a representative and lucrative practice and holds the respect of his colleagues.

On the 22d of June, 1905, Mr. Lung was married in Seattle to Miss Beatrice Peaslee, a daughter of John T. Peaslee, of Bath, Maine. She is a representative of an old and prominent New England family and is much interested in music and club work. She is a member of the Century Club, past president of the Schubert Club and president of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Lung is a republican and is quite prominent in political circles. In 1907 he was elected to the Washington state legislature and proved an efficient working member of that body. Through his connection with the Commercial Club he cooperates with movements which seek the advancement of the business and industrial interests of his city, and he is at all times ready to aid in the moral and civic progress of the community. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. In all relations of life he has conformed his conduct to high standards, and he has not only won a large measure of professional success but has also gained the confidence and goodwill of all who know him.

WOODRUFF MARBURY SOMERVELL.

Woodruff Marbury Somervell has attained distinction as an architect and is well known as a writer upon professional subjects. Many of the finest buildings in Seattle and other sections of the country are the tangible evidences of his superior skill and ability. Mr. Somervell is a native of Washington, D. C. He was born May 3, 1872, a son of Augustus and Mary Eliza (Somervell) Maccafferty. The family name was changed by a ruling of the supreme court for the purpose of enabling them to inherit certain properties and in the fulfillment of a clause in the will of the maternal grandfather of Woodruff M. Somervell. The ancestry is traced back to Dr. James Somervell, who left Scotland to become a resident of the Maryland colony in 1715, and to John Scrivenor, who came from England in 1767. His ancestors were represented in the Colonial wars, the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, the Mexican war and the Civil war. In the paternal line Woodruff M. Somervell is descended from Robert Maccafferty, a civil engineer, who came from Ireland in 1814. He was associated with DeWitt Clinton on the Erie canal project of New York, built the first lighthouse in Cuba and also the first railway on that island. He likewise located the first copper mines in Cuba and he met his death during the ten years' war there in 1868.

Liberal educational opportunities were afforded Woodruff M. Somervell, who attended

Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892. He afterwards went abroad for study and entered the School of Fine Arts at Florence, Italy, and he also studied in various ateliers in Paris in 1893. Having qualified for the profession of architecture, he entered upon active work in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1901, and practiced in New York from 1902 until 1904. In the latter year he came to Seattle and has been architect for the Providence Hospital, the Perry Hotel, the Seattle public library, and also architect for the British Columbia Electric Company of Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. He was made a member of the board of architects for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and drew the plans for the Manufacturers building. He was likewise the architect for the Phinney building, the Orthopedic Hospital, the Minor Hospital, the Henry memorial chapel and various fine residences in Seattle. His professional skill has been employed in connection with many of the large buildings of Vancouver, British Columbia, including the Merchants Bank, the Bank of Ottawa, the Birks building, the London building, the Pacific building, the Yorkshire building and others of equal prominence. He is the author of various professional papers, his prominence in his profession enabling him to speak with authority upon many questions relative thereto. That he has attained distinction as an architect is indicated in the fact that he has been elected to membership in the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of New York and the Architectural League of the Pacific coast.

On the 10th of July, 1907, Mr. Somervell was united in marriage to Miss Helen Mary Hughes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hughes. They have one daughter, Jane De Hart, born November 1, 1908.

Mr. Somervell served as an ensign in the Naval Militia of Virginia from 1897 until 1899 as junior grade lieutenant. He was a member of the Maryland Naval Militia from 1899 until 1902 and became senior grade lieutenant. The following year he was granted a furlough. He holds membership in the Rainier Club, the University Club, the Golf and Country Club, the Tennis Club, the Highlands, the Vancouver Club, the Engineers Club, and with the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Colonial Wars, the American Archaeological Society and the Fine Arts Society. These indicate the nature and breadth of his interests, which are wide and varied. His advancement along professional lines has been continuous and has brought him ultimately to a position of notable and enviable distinction among the architects of the Pacific coast.

CHARLES J. DOBBS.

Charles J. Dobbs, who for fifteen years has been engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, his business being one of substantial and healthful development, was born at Cargo Fleet, a small place near Middlesborough in Yorkshire, England, April 18, 1868, a son of Charles J. and Emma (Marjerson) Dobbs, now deceased. The latter was born upon a farm near Sheffield, England. The former, also a native of England, became a prominent civil engineer and was manager of Swan, Coates & Company iron works at Cargo Fleet at the time of our subject's birth. He was a pioneer in the development of the iron industry at Middlesborough, located in what is now one of the leading iron and steel districts of the world.

Charles J. Dobbs was a pupil in the schools of England to the age of fourteen years. He left his home in that country when a youth of sixteen and crossed the Atlantic alone to the new world, after which he was employed at farm work in Kansas for two years. At eighteen years of age he entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, in which he completed a four years' course by graduation with the class of 1890. He won his own way through the school during that entire time and after winning his degree of Bachelor of Science he took up the study of law in Topeka, Kansas, entering the office of Henry L. Call, who afterward became a member of the firm of Call & Ingalls. He continued with the firm after its formation, being a law student under the direction of Mr. Call from 1890 until 1895. At the end of that period Mr. Call and Mr. Ingalls dissolved partnership, the former with the intention of going to New York and the latter to Kansas

City. At that time Mr. Dobbs entered into partnership with George E. Stoker and the firm of Dobbs & Stoker became successors to the firm of Call & Ingalls. He continued in active practice at Topeka until 1901, when he severed his business relations with Mr. Stoker and came to Seattle. Mr. Stoker, however, remained, and his firm, that of Stoker & Newell, continued in the line of commercial practice, in which the firm of Call & Ingalls was engaged.

Mr. Dobbs had been first admitted to practice in the district court of Shawnee county, Kansas, at Topeka, February 23, 1894, and to the supreme court of Kansas, April 2, 1895. He was afterward admitted to the United States district court and to the United States circuit court at Topeka and also to the United States district and circuit courts in Seattle. He came direct to this city upon his removal to the northwest in the spring of 1901 and was admitted to practice before the supreme court on the 29th of October of that year. During the intervening period of fifteen years he has continuously made his home in Seattle, where he has ever maintained an office, devoting his time to the general practice of law. He is well versed in the various departments of jurisprudence, accurately applies its principles to the points in litigation, is strong and logical in argument and recognized as an able advocate and wise counselor.

On the 3d of June, 1896, in Manhattan, Kansas, Mr. Dobbs was married to Miss Nellie P. Little, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Little of that place. They now have two children, Jean Swift and Charlotte Marjerison, aged respectively eighteen and thirteen years. The mother is descended from Revolutionary stock, so that the children are eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Dobbs' career has been quite different from what he planned as a boy, for then he wished to engage in agricultural pursuits. He has fully appreciated the opportunities thrown in his way in the new world and his loyalty to his adopted country has never been questioned. He displayed the elemental strength of his character in providing for his education and his laudable ambition was evidenced in his desire to prepare for something better. Studious habit, combined with thoroughness, has brought him to the position which he now occupies in connection with the profession of law.

VICTOR A. MONTGOMERY.

Victor A. Montgomery, who has established a satisfactory and growing practice in Seattle, although one of the younger representatives of the bar of this city, was born in Boulder, Colorado, August 17, 1887, and comes of a family of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the first representatives of the name settling in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war and becoming planters of that state. Cyrus W. Montgomery, father of Victor A. Montgomery, is a native of Iowa, but during the early '70s removed to Colorado, becoming one of the pioneers of that state. He turned his attention to prospecting there and later took up the active work of mining, being now engaged in the operation of the Golden Cross Mine in Boulder county, making his home in the city of Boulder. He married Dora Hedges, a native of Illinois, who went west to teach school and formed the acquaintance of Mr. Montgomery in Boulder, Colorado. They have become the parents of three children: Elsie, who is now a teacher in the public schools of Walla Walla, Washington; Victor A., of this review; and Floyd, who is a student in the State University at Boulder.

At the usual age Victor A. Montgomery entered the public schools of his native city and after completing the high-school course became a student in the Colorado University, from which he was graduated in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Removing westward to Washington, he entered the University of this state for the study of law and completed his course in 1913, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. He made his own way through college, his industry, enterprise and ambition enabling him to acquire the capital sufficient to meet the expenses of his university course and thus qualify him for an active professional career. He at once opened an office in Seattle and has since enjoyed a growing practice which has now reached large proportions. He belongs to both the Seattle and the King County Bar Associations. He is very careful in the preparation

of his cases, recognizing the fact that industry is just as essential an element in law practice as in any other field of endeavor.

On the 16th of September, 1914, in Seattle, Mr. Montgomery was married to Miss Senta Stoll, a native of California, born in Los Angeles, but reared in Seattle. She is a daughter of the late W. P. Stoll, who was a distinguished opera singer. The family home has been maintained in Seattle for eighteen years. Fraternally Mr. Montgomery is connected with University Lodge, F. & A. M., of Seattle; the Acacia college fraternity; and Phi Alpha Delta, a legal fraternity. In politics he is a democrat, and he is a member of the University Presbyterian church. Many substantial qualities of character, as well as his recognized professional ability, have gained for him the goodwill and high regard of those with whom he has been associated.

JOHN E. BALLAINE.

John E. Ballaine, prominently connected with development work in Alaska, belongs to that class of enterprising men whose sagacity has enabled them to recognize the opportunities of the northwest and whose laudable ambition has prompted them to utilize their advantages in that connection. His life work has been of far-reaching effect and importance, contributing to public progress as well as to individual success.

Mr. Ballaine was born in Louisa county, Iowa, September 2, 1868, and in 1879 came to Washington with his parents, Edward and Elizabeth (Le Boutillier) Ballaine. The latter was a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Le Boutillier, who settled in Louisa county, Iowa, in 1848 with a large number of other Norman Huguenots from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. The Ballaine family also comes of French ancestry, both the Ballaine and Le Boutillier families having been represented on the island of Jersey since the twelfth century. Five years after the arrival of Dr. Le Boutillier in Louisa county, Iowa, Edward Ballaine also took up his abode there after having spent three years in California. He came to America from the island of Jersey in 1850 and in 1853 arrived in Iowa. Following the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry and was wounded in the first attack on Vicksburg. He took an active interest in community affairs in his adopted state and was one of the founders of Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. His death in 1882 resulted from wounds which he had sustained during the war.

After attending the public schools of his native county to the age of ten years John E. Ballaine accompanied his parents on their removal westward to Walla Walla, Washington, and later continued his education there as a student in Whitman College. He did not graduate, putting aside his textbooks in 1888 to take up the lessons that are learned in the school of experience. Immediately after his father's death his mother had removed with her family to a farm in Whitman county, in eastern Washington, and it was thereon that John E. Ballaine was largely reared. After leaving college he engaged in teaching school for four terms and then turned his attention to newspaper work, which he followed for seven years, filling every position on a daily newspaper up to that of managing editor. In the years 1897 and 1898 he acted as secretary to Governor John R. Rogers and as adjutant general under that executive. The military spirit which characterized his ancestors was manifested by him at the time of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted with the government troops, serving for eighteen months as an officer of the First Washington Infantry in the Philippine Islands. His discharge papers credit him with participation in thirty-four battles and minor engagements.

After his return from the Philippines Mr. Ballaine organized the Alaska Central Railway Company in 1902 and under his direction a complete route was surveyed with seven crews of surveyors from Resurrection bay to the Tanana river, a distance of four hundred and twelve miles. This is the exact route designated in April, 1915, by President Wilson for the trunk line of the government Alaska Railroad. As president of the Tanana Construction Company and owner of all of its stock he built the first twenty miles of the Alaska Central. He sold the business of the construction company and the railroad to

Canadian interests in 1905 and under that control the road was extended to seventy-two miles. Recently the United States government has purchased this road to form the first section of its main trunk line. In 1903 Mr. Ballaine founded Seward, Alaska, and made it the ocean terminus of the Alaska Central Railroad, while in April, 1915, President Wilson designated the town as the Pacific ocean terminus of the government Alaska Railroad, which will consequently make it the principal city of Alaska and one of the large cities of the Pacific coast. Mr. Ballaine remains the owner of extensive property interests in Seward, covering most of the town site, and he also has large mining properties in Alaska.

On the 4th of August, 1892, at Colfax, Washington, Mr. Ballaine was married to Miss Anna Felch, a daughter of David C. and Mary S. Felch, who were Oregon pioneers of 1842 and 1852 respectively. Mr. Felch, although born in New York, was of an old Maine family that originally settled near Portland, that state, in 1647. Mrs. Felch in her childhood days came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Killingsworth, from Knoxville, Tennessee, to the northwest. To Mr. and Mrs. Ballaine have been born two daughters and a son. Sophronia, who was born January 30, 1894, and Florence, born April 2, 1896, are now students in the University of Washington. The son, Jerrold, born February 18, 1906, is attending the public schools. The family attend the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Ballaine is a member.

Mr. Ballaine is a life member of the Seattle Commercial Club and is actively interested in all of its movements and plans for the development and upbuilding of the city. He also belongs to University Lodge, No. 141, F. & A. M., of Seattle, and to Home Camp, W. O. W. In politics he is a progressive republican and he has also worked and voted for prohibition. He actively upheld President Roosevelt's coal land withdrawals in Alaska and supported the Pinchot policies as they applied to that country. He was one of the originators of the movement to have the government build a system of government-owned railroads in Alaska, for which he worked in connection with others through three winters in Washington, D. C. He is qualified to speak authoritatively upon the various questions relating to the development, exploitation and progress of our northwest territory, for his life work has been Alaskan development, particularly the upbuilding of Seward and the county tributary to the government railroad. All of the plans he has laid out for development in Alaska he has carried through to successful completion after much hard work and several notable fights with opposing interests, particularly with the Alaska Syndicate, owned by J. P. Morgan and the Guggenheim interests. His efforts have been successful and his property holdings are now valued at about one million dollars. Moreover, knowing thoroughly the conditions, the resources and the opportunities of the country, he has put forth his efforts along lines which have contributed not only to individual prosperity but have also constituted an important element in Alaskan development.

GEORGE WILKINS SWIFT, M. D.

Dr. George Wilkins Swift, a member of the medical profession of Seattle, specializing in diseases of the eye, was born on Whidby island, August 29, 1882, a son of Captain James H. and Emily C. (Wilson) Swift. The father, who was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1816, came from a family of seafaring people and was master of a sailing ship for many years. Later he carried the first load of spars from the mills at Utsaladdy, Washington, to France. He located on Whidby island in 1859 and represented Island county in the territorial legislature at Olympia. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emily C. Wilson, was born May 24, 1841, and traced her ancestry back to the colonial period in American history. Her parents were Samuel and Sally (Blanchard) Wilson, who were married in 1821. The former was born April 16, 1790, at Keene, New Hampshire, and died March 28, 1881. The latter was born March 27, 1801, and passed away August 14, 1881. Samuel Wilson was a son of Daniel and Abigail (Morse) Wilson, the former one of the first volunteer minutemen of the Revolutionary war. Twenty-two men under Captain Wyman enlisted for service and were in Styles' Company at Bunker Hill. They were afterward transferred to a Massachusetts regiment and their identity is shown on that regiment



DR. GEORGE W. SWIFT



roll by the date of enlistment at Keene, April 21, 1775. In the Blanchard line the ancestry is traced back to Amasa and Edna (Norton) Blanchard, the former prominent in the war for independence. It was their daughter Sally who became the wife of Samuel Wilson. Among their children was Emily C. Wilson, the wife of Captain James Henry Swift. She was born May 24, 1841, and died March 14, 1900, at Vallejo, California.

Captain James H. Swift was first married in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and to that union were born three children, as follows. Henry Arthur was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, in 1847. He has the following children, Floyd and Leila. Captain Edward Alonzo was born on Whidby island in 1862 and for many years has engaged in the steamboat business in Alaska and on Puget Sound. He married Grace Tilton, of Seattle, and has two children, Wendell and Alonzo. Charles Butler, who was born on Whidby island, in 1864, for many years engaged in the lumber business in Stowe, Vermont, but in 1908 removed to Fort Worth, Texas, to engage in stockraising. His children are George W. and Louise Dora. By his marriage to Miss Emily C. Wilson Captain Swift had five children. Hattie Wilson, born June 9, 1872, at Coupeville, Washington, became the wife of Francis Puget Race on the 2d of August, 1890, and has two children: Henry Ronald, born November 29, 1891; and William Puget, born September 12, 1895. Both are now students in the University of Washington. Maude Maria, born September 18, 1876, married Dr. Henry C. Fullington, of Johnson, Vermont, in 1895, and now lives in Seattle, Washington. They have two children: Mary Wilkins, born May 8, 1896; and Birney Swift, born March 31, 1900. Miles Standish was born May 16, 1878, and died in April, 1880. Mary Elizabeth, born January 30, 1881, passed away in January, 1908.

George W. Swift, the youngest of the family, became a student in the University of Washington, from which he was graduated with the Ph. G. degree in 1901. He prepared for the practice of medicine in the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he obtained his M. D. degree in 1907. He then began practice in Chicago and was interne in the Illinois Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary in that city in 1907-8. In the latter year he was made assistant eye surgeon and assistant pathologist in the same hospital, continuing in that connection until 1910. He also studied to some extent in the clinics of Vienna, Austria, in 1909 and 1910, and in the latter year he returned to the west, opening an office in Seattle, where his practice has since been limited to diseases of the eye. He is a member of the King County, Washington State and American Medical Associations, the Puget Sound Eye & Ear Society and the Pacific Coast Eye & Ear Society. In 1914 he served as secretary of the King County Medical Society. He is now a member of the staffs of the King County and Seattle City Hospitals and is a member of the teaching staffs of the Providence, Seattle General and City Hospitals.

On the 29th of June, 1910, Dr. Swift was married to Miss Florence Hilda Schricker, who was born in Seattle, September 24, 1885. She was graduated from Smith College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907 and she is a member of the Oriental Club of Smith College, the Delta Gamma sorority of the University of Washington, the American Collegiate Alumnae of Seattle, the Smith College Club and the Woman's University Club of Seattle.

Dr. Swift has membership in the Seattle Athletic Club, belongs to the Seattle Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a past captain of the Native Sons of Washington, belongs to Theta Chapter of the Phi Beta Pi and is a member of the Elks and Masonic lodges.

MILES P. BENTON.

Miles P. Benton, deceased, engaged in business as a partner in the Benton-Herald Desk & Safe Company. He came to Seattle on the 25th of June, 1890, from Helena, Montana, but was a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Scott county, October 2, 1860. He was indebted to the public school system for his educational opportunities, and after his textbooks were put aside he spent many years with different railroad companies. For a time he was connected with the Great Northern and later he became general passenger

and freight agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Seattle. The last few years of his life were spent in connection with the safe and lock trade. He was associated with the Norris Safe & Lock Company, first located at Second and Union streets and later at Nos. 317 and 319 Third avenue South, the firm erecting the building at that point. Later Mr. Norris took over the safe and lock company and Mr. Benton the desk department of the business, after which he was joined by Edward Herald in a partnership that was continued under the name of the Benton-Herald Desk & Safe Company until the death of the senior partner on the 14th of November, 1913. In that connection they built up a business of large and gratifying proportions. They ever realized that satisfied customers are the best advertisement, and their earnest efforts to please their patrons brought them a constantly growing patronage.

In Helena, Montana, Mr. Benton was united in marriage to Miss Ida Belle Yergy, a native of southeastern Iowa, and they had two children, Ruth Miles Benton and Glenn O. Yergy. Mr. Benton was a prominent Mason, attaining high rank in the order and becoming a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belonged also to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Golf Club, and he had membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He was a public-spirited citizen, and his faith in the welfare and in the future of Seattle was unwavering. He loved the northwest with its equable climate and many advantages, and he put forth every effort in his power to further its interests and upbuilding. Men who met him in a business way found him thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; his friends knew him as a true and loyal companion, and in his family he was a devoted husband and father.

EDWIN PLATT RORISON.

Edwin Platt Rorison, architect and builder, was born at Pittsfield, Washtenaw county, Michigan, September 27, 1859, a son of John Lee and Susan E. (Platt) Rorison, the former a native of New York and the latter of Michigan. He is a great-grandson of Alexander Rorison, who was born at Castle Douglas, Scotland, and came to America about 1760, settling in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He became a ranger in the Indian wars and a soldier in the war of the American Revolution. Mr. Rorison is also a great-grandson of Caspar Yost, who was born in Germany, and came to the new world in 1760, settling in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He served with the rank of major in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Rorison is also a great-great-grandson of Captain Israel Platt, who was born in New York, and was likewise an officer in the war for independence.

Reared in his native state, Edwin P. Rorison attended the grammar and high schools and the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. He learned the carpenter's trade in early life and engaged in general contracting from 1880 until 1893, when he was made superintendent of construction for the Michigan state board of education, occupying that position until 1897. In the latter year he became superintendent for Nettleton & Kahn, architects of Detroit and Ann Arbor, Michigan, continuing in that connection through 1899. In 1900 he accepted the position of superintendent with George D. Mason, an architect of Detroit. Two years later he became superintendent for the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Detroit, occupying that position in Chicago in 1903, while in 1904 and 1905 he was at the plant of the Solvay Process Company of Detroit for the Trussed Concrete Steel Company. On the 4th of November of the latter year he arrived in Seattle, where he became superintendent for the General Engineering & Construction Company. In 1906 and 1907 he was thus engaged on the Waldorf apartments and other fine buildings of the city. In 1908 he built the Washington Children's Home, of which the firm of Spalding & Umbrecht were the architects. From 1909 until 1914 he was engaged in general contracting with S. M. McCollough, and in April, 1914, he entered into partnership with F. F. Weld, civil engineer, with offices at No. 1703 Hoge building.

On the 15th of December, 1886, in Ypsilanti, Michigan, Mr. Rorison was married to Miss Clara C. Coleman, a daughter of John and Clarice (Thompkins) Coleman. Their

only child is Wilfred E. Rorison, who is at home. The parents are members of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Seattle and Mr. Rorison is a Mason, belonging to Phoenix Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and to Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., also of that place. His military record covers service with the Michigan state troops from 1877 until 1881. His political allegiance has long been given the republican party, and his indorsement of its principles is the expression of his firm belief in their worth as factors in good government. He comes of ancestry whose loyalty in citizenship was well attested by active service in the wars of the country, and the same spirit of fidelity is manifest in his devotion to the welfare of city and state.

HON. KENNETH MACKINTOSH.

Hon. Kenneth Mackintosh, judge of the superior court of King county, to which office he was elected in November, 1912, was born in Seattle in 1875, a son of Angus Mackintosh, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Liberal educational opportunities were accorded him, of which he made good use. He is a graduate of Stanford University of California and of the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Washington following his graduation from the latter institution. He has much natural ability, but is withal a hard student and is never contented until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He believes in the maxim, "there is no excellence without labor," and follows it closely. While in active practice he was never surprised at some unexpected discovery by an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighed every point and fortified himself as well for defense as for attack. He was not an orator to the extent of swaying juries by his eloquence, but there are few lawyers who win a larger percentage of their cases before either judge or jury than did Judge Mackintosh, who convinced by his concise statements of law and facts rather than by word painting, and so high was the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court were seldom questioned seriously. In 1905 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of King county, and for two terms filled that position. In November, 1912, he was elected judge of the King county superior court and is now serving upon the bench, his course being characterized by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. His interest and activity in public affairs are indicated in the fact that he was made chairman of the Municipal Plans Commission having charge of the plans prepared by Virgil G. Bogue for a proposed civic center and other improvements.

BENJAMIN WALSH PETTIT.

Benjamin Walsh Pettit, the subject of this sketch, and his twin brother, Henry McEwen Pettit (perhaps the best known birdseye view artist in America), were born February 26, 1867, at Rock Island, Illinois. They belong to a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial period, and prior to discovery of the western continent it figured quite conspicuously in the affairs of the European countries in which the several branches had their origin. On the paternal side the subject is of French descent, and on the maternal Scotch-Irish. The first of the Pettits to leave France for a home in the new world settled in Maryland in the year 1642. They appear to have reared large families which spread to various parts of Maryland and other colonies.

William Pettit, the great-grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in the state of Maryland and in his young manhood married Anna McEwen, daughter of James McEwen, a native of Ulster, Ireland, who came to this country at an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. Among the children of William and Anna Pettit was a son, Henry, whose birth occurred in Bellefontaine, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and who, like his father, was by profession a civil engineer. He married Mary Beall, whose father, William Beall, a banker of Frederick, Maryland, was a son of Elisha Beall and grandson of Nathaniel

Beall, all born in Maryland, where the family originally settled on coming to America in 1648. The first of the Bealls to leave Scotland and come to this country appear to have been two brothers, Ninian and John Beall, who made settlement in the Maryland colony some time in the year indicated and became widely known as daring pioneers and fearless Indian fighters. From these brothers the Bealls in America descended. Nathaniel Beall, mentioned above, married Anna Murdock, daughter of Rev. George Murdock, who was appointed rector of Rock Creek church, in what is now the District of Columbia, by George III, king of England. Their son, Elisha Beall, was captain in the Maryland line at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war and served with distinction in a regiment in which Lloyd Beall, a kinsman, was colonel, the brigade being commanded by Resin Beall, another relative. It is a matter of record that in Captain Elisha Beall's company there were seventeen privates of the name of Beall, all more or less closely related. The Bealls were all planters and became well-to-do and influential citizens, a number acquiring considerable wealth and rising to positions of honor and trust in their native state.

As already indicated, Henry M. Pettit was a civil engineer and to him fell the duty, in 1828, of doing the engineering work on the old Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the first road of the kind ever constructed. Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is said to have thrown the first shovel of earth in this important and far-reaching enterprise, and from the beginning of the work until its completion to the Point of Rocks, when work was suspended, Henry M. Pettit was engineer in charge. Later he was employed by the government to superintend the engineering of the old National Road, originally intended to connect Washington city with the Mississippi river, but which was only completed from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois, notes of which, with full description of route traversed, incidents, etc., are still in possession of the family.

Henry M. Pettit was an alumnus of Canonsburg College, of Pennsylvania, and a man of fine mind and high intellectual attainments as well as one of the most expert civil engineers of his day. He was likewise prominent in Masonic circles, active in political and public affairs, and during a strenuous career exercised a wholesome influence among all with whom he was associated, and made the world better by his personality and his labors.

The family of Henry M. and Mary (Beall) Pettit consisted of eight children, the second of whom was William Beall Pettit, the father of B. W. Pettit. He was born in Cumberland, Maryland, September 10, 1834, and was a brother of Dr. Henry M. Pettit, of Carrollton, Missouri. Having learned the milling business with his grandfather, William B. Pettit went west when a young man, locating at Rock Island, Illinois, where he met and on the 15th of October, 1863, married Miss Emily Louisa Coldy. Of this union there were seven children, among whom were two pairs of twins. Beside his twin brother, mentioned above, Benjamin W. Pettit has a brother, Edward Ward Pettit, who is city clerk and municipal judge at Juneau, Alaska, and who has also served as clerk of the United States court in the first district of Alaska.

Benjamin Walsh Pettit was educated in the grammar schools of Rock Island and in the Bryant & Stratton International Business College at Davenport, Iowa, receiving his diploma from the latter in 1884, when seventeen years of age. In January, 1885, he became an employe of Henry Dart's Sons, wholesale grocers of Rock Island, with whom he remained until 1889. In November of that year he came to Seattle, arriving here on the 25th, just five months and nineteen days after the great fire. He was first employed as stenographer by George E. M. Pratt, an attorney, with whom he remained until he went with Dexter Horton & Company, bankers, December 22, 1889, as clearing house settling clerk. In September, 1891, he was made manager of the Seattle Clearing House, two years after its organization, succeeding Abram Barker, its first manager, and as well had other duties at the bank. He resigned that position in 1890 to take the position of head paying teller and custodian of the cash for Dexter Horton & Company, now the Dexter Horton National Bank, made vacant by the election of R. H. Denny to the vice presidency at the time of the death of his father, A. A. Denny, who was president. The latter was the leader among the founders of the city in 1851 and R. H. Denny is the youngest member of the founders' party.

Benjamin W. Pettit was a charter member of Seattle Chapter of the American Insti-

tute of Banking, serving on the first board of governors and as the first treasurer. In 1908 he was chosen a delegate to the national convention of the American Institute of Banking at Providence, Rhode Island, and was instrumental, together with L. H. Woolfolk, assistant cashier of the Scandinavian-American Bank, in bringing the national convention to Seattle in 1909. In that year he was elected president of the local chapter, and thus became the head of the entertaining of the national convention that year. In 1910 he was chosen a delegate to the national convention of the American Institute of Banking at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was also one of the organizers of the Madrona Hill Improvement Club, serving as its secretary and treasurer.

On the 14th of October, 1891, Mr. Pettit was united in marriage to Miss Anna Cecelia Kahlke, of Rock Island, Illinois. She is a native of New Orleans and a daughter of P. N. and Anna (Schmidt) Kahlke, the former born near Hamburg, Germany, in 1837, and the latter at Stettin, Germany, in 1846. They came to the United States in early life and were married at Rock Island, Illinois, September 28, 1865. They recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary and it was a most enjoyable occasion with all of the family present. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit were the parents of four children, namely: Eloise Marie, Benjamin Walsh, who died in infancy; Helen; and Henry McEwen.

In politics Mr. Pettit is a republican and his military service covers connection with Company A of the Sixth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard from 1888 until 1890, inclusive, during which time he was on duty with his company during the strike riot at Spring Valley, Illinois. He is an active member of the First Baptist church of Seattle, and a member of the board of deacons. He is a Mason, belonging to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., in which he was entered February 25, 1895, passed April 22 and raised June 24, 1895. He served as master of his lodge in 1901. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has made a hobby of collecting historic clippings and pictures of Seattle, has perhaps as fine a collection as there is in existence, and frequently gives lectures upon historic topics before different clubs and societies.

ALONZO A. SHERMAN.

One of the foremost representatives of the printing and publishing business in Seattle is Alonzo A. Sherman, the president of the Sherman Printing & Binding Company and also president of the Bungalow Publishing Company. Acquainted with every feature of the trade, he has been instrumental in building up a business of large and gratifying proportions, notwithstanding the fact that he began the enterprise in 1907 upon a borrowed capital of fifty dollars. He was born in Ottawa, Illinois, April 8, 1864, a son of Joseph and Cecelia A. Sherman. His grandparents removed from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to Illinois, in the '30s, settling at Ottawa, which was then the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan canal. They passed through Chicago on their way westward, thinking it would never be more than the military post which it was at that time.

The family removed from Illinois to Iowa during the boyhood days of Alonzo A. Sherman, who pursued his education in the grade and high schools of Eddyville, Iowa, and afterward was apprenticed to the printer's trade, May 23, 1878, in the office of his uncle, John T. Sherman, at Grinnell, Iowa. He had gained thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business during the five years of his connection with that office ere he removed to Chicago in 1883. He has been employed as a printer on all of the important Chicago dailies, working in that way until 1890, when he sought the opportunities offered in the northwest and made his way to Spokane, becoming connected with the Spokesman-Review. In 1896 he arrived in Seattle and entered upon active association with the Post-Intelligencer. Ambitious to begin business on his own account, he borrowed fifty dollars in 1907, and with that capital opened a small printing office which he has since developed and which he has incorporated under the name of the Sherman Printing & Binding Company, the annual output of which represents over one hundred thousand dollars. The business has enjoyed an almost phenomenal growth and yet an analysis of its success shows this to be the result of the close application, indefatigable effort and business enterprise and

discernment of the man who has ever stood at the head. Branching out along the same line, Mr. Sherman has become the president of the Bungalow Publishing Company and the publisher of the Daily Produce News.

In Chicago, Illinois, in 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sherman and Miss Barbara Fannie Perham, a daughter of George H. B. and Betsy Perham. Their children are: Samuel P., the vice president of the Sherman Printing & Binding Company; Florence May, the wife of Warren O. Preston; and Mrs. Myrtle (Sherman) MacKnight, who has a little daughter, Dorothy Jean MacKnight.

Mr. Sherman has never become connected with many lodges or secret organizations, but is a member of the Tribe of Ben Hur. His activities have been put forth along other lines, and he is now a member of the publicity and industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Commercial Club, and his identification with those organizations indicate his deep interest in the welfare of the community, in its substantial upbuilding and in its adherence to high standards of civic virtue. Along the line of his trade he has become connected with the International Typographical Union and with the United Typothetæ of America. He also belongs to the Seattle Press Club, the Seattle Ad Club, the Seattle Automobile Club and the Seattle Yacht Club, associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreation and are the expression of his social spirit.

JOHN STEWART BRACE.

John Stewart Brace, a representative business man and influential citizen of Seattle, has won a substantial measure of success as a member of the firm known as the Brace & Hergert Mill Company. His birth occurred in Canada on the 19th of August, 1861, and he comes of English descent. His ancestors participated in the Revolutionary war, his great-great-grandfather, William Brace, who was living in Vermont at the time of the beginning of the struggle for independence, serving as lieutenant throughout the conflict. His son, Bannister Brace, was born in 1764 and removed to Auburn, New York, where Harvey Brace, the grandfather of our subject, was born. In the year 1829 Harvey Brace removed to Toronto, Canada, where he became a manufacturer of edged tools. Thence he made his way to Goderich, Canada, and there continued in the same line of business. It was there also that he wedded a Miss Fischer, a lady of German ancestry. Late in life Harvey Brace went to the home of his son, Lewis John Brace, in Spokane, Washington, where he passed away at the age of eighty-one years, respected and honored by all.

Lewis John Brace, the father of John S. Brace, was born in Goderich, Canada, in 1836, and there wedded Miss Mary Gibson, a native of Ireland, who had resided in Canada from the age of five. Lewis J. Brace engaged in the lumber business and in contracting, constructing public buildings, bridges and roads. He was queen's magistrate in the town of Wingham for many years. When he removed to Spokane he became largely interested in stock raising and later in the lumber industry. On retiring from active business he removed with his family to Seattle.

John Stewart Brace was the eldest son and was educated in the public schools of Ontario. When seventeen years of age he joined his father in manufacturing lumber and in 1883 went with his parents to Spokane. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the lumber business exclusively. He spent five years with the Spokane Mill Company and in association with his father conducted a mill outside of Spokane. In October, 1888, he came to Seattle and soon won recognition as one of its representative citizens, being elected a member of the city council in 1892 and serving thus for two years. He acted as superintendent of the Western Mills until 1895, in which year, in partnership with Frank Hergert, he leased the property, and the two gentlemen met with such marked success in the management of the business that four years later, in 1899, they purchased the plant and organized the Brace & Hergert Mill Company. The concern has steadily grown under their able direction and they have long been numbered among the prosperous and enterprising business men of Seattle. Mr. Brace was also largely responsible for the actual building of the Lake Washington canal and is still president of the Lake Washington



JOHN S. BRACE



Canal Association. He it was who had a street platted around Lake Union wide enough to accommodate a railroad, and he was likewise instrumental in inducing the Northern Pacific Railway Company to build their line around Lake Union.

In 1890 Mr. Brace was united in marriage to Miss Kate Frankland, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and a daughter of James Frankland, who came of English ancestry. Their children are five in number, namely: Maude, Mary, Dominick, Benjamin and Alice. The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church. Mr. Brace is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and an active member of the Canadian, Arctic and Rainier Clubs. He takes a deep and helpful interest in all matters relating to the municipal welfare and is widely and favorably known throughout the city in which he has now resided for more than a quarter of a century.

EDWARD W. EYANSON.

Edward W. Eyanson has long been associated with the woolen industry of Washington and is now conducting a store in Seattle devoted exclusively to the wholesaling and retailing of woolen goods. He is proving his resourcefulness and enterprise in business through the successful conduct of this undertaking and has been closely associated with the business in one phase or another since coming to Seattle in 1892. He was born in Huntington county, Indiana, April 5, 1864, a son of Thomas E. and Amanda Elizabeth (Branyan) Eyanson, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was of Welsh-English descent, the original American ancestor coming to this country with Charles Carroll in the early part of the seventeenth century, making settlement in Maryland. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the Continental line, enlisting from New Jersey. He owned an iron furnace near Salem, that state, and it was confiscated by the British, as the manufacture of iron was prohibited at that time. Successive generations of the family have also been identified with manufacturing interests. Thomas E. Eyanson, the father, was a manufacturer of woolen goods. He came to Seattle in 1891 at the instance of L. S. J. Hunt and in connection with him established the Seattle Woolen Mills at Kirkland, incorporating in 1892, for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods of all kinds. He was greatly interested in historical events concerning the Revolutionary war period, and was a member of several historical societies. He died in December, 1908, and Mrs. Eyanson, also a representative of an old American family, of Irish descent, passed away in 1896. She had brothers who were soldiers in the Civil war.

Edward W. Eyanson was educated in the common schools of Indiana and in Pionono College, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His commercial training was received in the Pierce Business College of Philadelphia, where he concluded his studies in 1882 and he then embarked in the grain and produce business at Columbia City, Indiana, where he remained until 1885. He then went to Chicago and was connected with the wholesale dry-goods house of Storm & Hill at Madison and Franklin streets for about a year. Leaving the city in 1886, he purchased an interest in the woolen mills which his father was operating in Columbia City. There he continued until 1892, when he came to Seattle and was active in the operation of the woolen mills at Kirkland until 1895, when he disposed of his interests there and took charge of a store that had been opened in Seattle at the time the mill was established to sell the product, and is now the exclusive owner of the establishment. He has since conducted this business and substantial success has attended his efforts. The mill in Kirkland was the first woolen mill established in Washington and employed about fifty people. The product was sold mostly to the eastern jobbing houses and was made from wool grown in Washington, the supply coming from both the eastern and western sections of the state. The water of Lake Washington was particularly well adapted to the scouring and coloring of the various wools because of the freedom from impurities, which permitted the manufacture of a quality of product of at least two grades coarser wool than could be produced by any of the eastern manufacturing houses. The investment in the milling plant represented about sixty-five thousand dollars in what was known as a two set mill.

On the 14th of November, 1896, at Tacoma, Mr. Eyanson was united in marriage to Miss Pauline A. Korbein, a daughter of a well-to-do farmer of German descent, and they have one child, Ruth, who is attending school. In his political views Mr. Eyanson is a republican. He was formerly quite active in party work and frequently served as a delegate to county conventions. He holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and has filled all of the offices in the local lodge. He also belongs to Camp No. 286, W. O. W., to the Modern Woodmen, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons of the American Revolution. These, however, are but side issues to the more important features of his life, and his business as a wholesale woolen merchant has placed him among the active representatives of trade interests in the northwest.

PATRICK MICHAEL TAMMANY.

Patrick Michael Tammany, attorney at law, was born at Sentinel Butte, North Dakota, September 6, 1887, the only child of Patrick and Anna (Derrig) Tammany. The father, a native of Minnesota, removed to North Dakota during the early '80s. He has always followed railroad construction and is now with the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad at Cordova, Alaska, but maintains his residence in Seattle, the family becoming residents of Washington in 1894. They originally settled at Sumner and a decade later took up their abode in Seattle. Mrs. Tammany, also a native of Minnesota, is a daughter of Michael Derrig, one of the pioneer agriculturists of that state. In both the paternal and maternal lines Patrick M. Tammany comes of Irish ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Michael Derrig, was the founder of the American branch of that family and his paternal grandfather, Patrick Tammany, was the first of the name to come to the new world.

Patrick M. Tammany was a little lad at the time of the removal to Washington and in the public schools of Lester he pursued his early education, which was supplemented by a course in the University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the A. B. degree. He then continued his studies in preparation for the bar and won the LL. B. degree in 1911. Following the completion of his law course in the State University he entered upon active practice and for three months was associated with the firm of Reynolds, Ballinger & Hutson. At the end of that time he began practicing independently and has since built up a satisfactory clientele. He is a member of the Seattle and State Bar Associations and enjoys the confidence and goodwill of colleagues and contemporaries.

On the 15th of February, 1915, Mr. Tammany was married in the cathedral at Seattle to Miss Florence Mariette Smith, a daughter of Ferdinand Benjamin and Katherine (McDermott) Smith, both of whom are now deceased. They were an old pioneer family of this part of the state and Mrs. Tammany was born in Seattle, July 2, 1893.

Mr. Tammany belongs to two college fraternities, the Delta Tau Delta, of which for two years he was president, and the Phi Delta Phi, of which he has also been president. He likewise held membership in the Oral Club, an upper class university society, and while pursuing his studies he was very active in all college affairs. In politics he has ever been a republican, always active in party work, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the organization. He has never sought political preferment, however, his activity being prompted by a firm belief in the party principles. He is serving on the executive committee of the Young Men's Republican Club and he is active in all civic affairs. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and he belongs also to the Knights of Columbus. He is likewise a member and president of the Young Men's Business Club, of which he was one of the organizers, this being the only organization of the kind in the country. In this connection a short sketch of the club cannot fail to prove of interest.

The Young Men's Business Club of Seattle is now entering upon the fourth year of its existence. In common with the record of most organizations of business men, the idea which gave rise to its birth was launched at a lunch table patronized by the few men who later became charter members of the club. Most organizations of business men, commercial bodies, leagues, etc., many of them very powerful, have had the same origin. From con-

tinued association at the lunch table of thinking men, whether young or old, representing a common standard in the community in which they are actively engaged, invariably springs the idea of the power of organization. It is the old parable of the single fibers weak; and the combined which forms the cable, strong. So it was that the idea of the Young Men's Business Club was launched. During the fall of the year 1911 a few of the younger men engaged in business in the city of Seattle decided from time to time upon a common meeting place for lunch. To these little meetings now and then a friend was added. Presently a community of interest was formed around these young men and there came for the first time the question of organizing. This they did with C. H. Moers at the head and with a regular meeting place at the Arctic Club. Here every Thursday there assembled ten or twelve of the younger business men of the city, who called themselves, without a very definite idea of its meaning, the Young Men's Business Club. While being mainly social in its activities, still many splendid ideas were launched for a broader scope of activity. Finally in the fall of 1912 there came a crystallization of the broader purposes of the organization of the younger men of the city, combining not only the better ideas of sociability but the founding of a definite place in the city's activities for an organization composed entirely of young men. With this crystallization a committee was elected composed of E. M. Osborne, S. G. Lamping, William J. Coyle, Dr. W. C. Kantner and P. M. Tammany to redraft the by-laws. This committee's work finished and approved, Dr. W. C. Kantner was elected president, R. S. Drake immediately took over the duties of secretary and compiled for the first time a permanent record of the club's activities. The permanent character of the club probably dates from this period. As an evidence of the newer policy of the club the name was changed to the Young Men's Business Club of Seattle. The club's policy has been to make of the young men engaged in business in Seattle an organized power for the betterment of civic, industrial and commercial activities of the city. Much favorable attention has been had in the past. The club is now permanent and is better and stronger today than at any time in its history. Its percentage of attendance at meetings is higher than that of any other club in the city. Its activities have become a matter of interest to the press. The club has a high mission in making the younger men of the city a power toward the city's good. Truly it were a splendid thing for a young man on the threshold of his business career to belong to an organization composed of his fellows having a common goal in working for better government, better conditions surrounding business and industry and a better opportunity to become an active factor in the city's progress.

Aside from his active work as a member of the above mentioned organization Mr. Tammany is secretary of the University Commercial Club, of which he was one of the organizers. In a word, his activities are broad and varied and touch the general interests of society in a helpful way. He stands for progress and improvement at all times and has manifested a helpful attitude toward many plans and projects for the public good. He has enterprise and executive ability and, moreover, he has attractive social qualities which render him popular and make him a leader in the various organizations with which he is connected.

JESSE AARON JACKSON.

Jesse Aaron Jackson, who since 1904 has been chief of the computing branch of the engineering department of the city of Seattle, was born at Neodesha, Kansas, October 28, 1877, a son of Jesse Peter and Rose Ellen Jackson, the latter born of French parentage. The father is a farmer by occupation and a veteran of the Civil war, having served with the Union army. In 1882 he removed from Kansas to the northwest. He was a native of Virginia and came of ancestry that was represented in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812.

In the public schools of this state Jesse A. Jackson pursued his early education, which was supplemented by further study in the Washington State College and in the University of Washington. His early life was spent upon his father's farm with the usual environment and experiences of the farm lad, and after taking up his abode in Seattle he was first employed in rubbing stones on the building at Second avenue, South, and Jackson street.

He started actively in engineering work on the Lake Washington canal in 1900, acting as inspector on the first work there done. He has been identified with the engineering department of the city of Seattle since 1902 and since 1904 has occupied the position of chief of the computing department. That he is capable, faithful, efficient and reliable is indicated in the fact that he has been continuously connected with the department for thirteen years.

On the 7th of October, 1902, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Marie Agutter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Agutter, who emigrated to Canada from London in the early '80s and soon thereafter settled at Puget Sound. The father was one of the first to go to Alaska at the time of the gold excitement. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have one daughter, Ruth Evelyn.

In his political views Mr. Jackson is a democrat, but not an active party worker. His military experience covers seven years' service in the National Guard of Washington, the last four years being spent as first lieutenant in the signal corps. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds membership. In Masonic circles he is prominent and widely known. He served as master of Green Lake Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M., and has been its secretary continuously since 1910. He also belongs to Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., and to the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite, while in 1914 he was patron of Aloha Chapter, No. 116, O. E. S. He belongs to the Automobile Club of Seattle, is a member of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, of which he has been secretary since 1911, and is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His ability in the line of his profession is indicated in the office which he holds in the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers and his place in that organization is also indicative of social qualities which have won him warm friends. For seventeen years he has been a resident of Seattle and has been closely connected with all the important improvements of the city, having been in the engineer's office for thirteen years.

JOHN MATHEW MEYER, M. D.

Dr. John Mathew Meyer of this review has the distinction of being one of the ablest oral surgeons of the day. As the foundation for his practice he gained a comprehensive knowledge of medicine and dentistry, together with private instruction from men of international reputation. He is a firm believer that the specialist in any field should have as liberal training in the general field as if preparing for general work, supplemented by all that development of the special subject will afford.

He was born at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, October 7, 1865. After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of Canton, Ohio, Dr. Meyer entered the medical and dental departments of Central University of Kentucky, from which he graduated in June, 1890. During his college work in Central University he earned four first honor prizes. The first, a scholarship won during the freshmen year, exempted him from the payment of tuition and other fees during the balance of his course. His final examination in all departments, both theoretical and practical, averaged above ninety per cent. This general standing gave him the honor of having the word "distinguished" inscribed across the face of his diploma. At the completion of his college career he was awarded first honor medal for highest standing in theoretical work and the first honor medal for operative and mechanical ability. In the intervening years to the present he has devoted himself to this special work and has a remarkable record of successful operations, including diseases, injuries and malformations of the mouth, jaws and associated parts. His clinical records show many cases of the most difficult and delicate operations known to surgery, including a long list of hare lips and cleft palates successfully restored, operations of neurectomy, for the relief of obscure cases of neuralgia of the facial region. Bone lesions furnish an interesting study, many of which are unique—osseous disintegration and necrosis often complicated by systematic derangement of serious character, entirely dependent upon local conditions. In the list we find fracture of the jaws—one case sixteen separate lines of fracture involving the superior and inferior maxillary bones, complicated by bilateral



DR. JOHN M. MEYER



dislocation of the heads of the lower jaw, the result of the victim being struck by a broken sprocket chain in a lumber mill; dislocations, ankylosis, diseases of the tongue, glands, teeth and gums, the maxillary sinus, including almost if not all of the many disorders with which this antrum of Highmore is affected.

After completion of his college courses in Louisville, Kentucky, he removed to Canton, Ohio, where he remained in practice from 1891 until 1895, and following the death of two brothers and a cousin he came west, spending six months in traveling over the Pacific coast country and Alaska. In September, 1895, he accepted the position of lecturer and demonstrator in the Tacoma College of Dental Surgery located at Tacoma, Washington. The prospects for the new school were bright, only one other institution of the kind being located in the west. In the mid-session he was elected dean of the faculty, to reconstruct the faculty and curriculum to conform with the requirements of the National Association of Dental Faculties, which was necessary to secure recognition of the institution's diploma before the holder was eligible to take the various state board examinations. In this task he was successful and at its completion the college rating was on a par with the oldest and best in this country. He says, "this was the hardest job and created more personal enemies than any other before or since," but his motto was "that an educational institution can only be judged by its product and as a consequence much weeding and driving was necessary, and when anything fell down it lit on me." Dr. Meyer remained as dean from 1895 until 1898 inclusive. In the latter year the Tacoma and the Oregon Dental Colleges consolidated under the name of the North Pacific College of Dental Surgery, to be located at Portland, Oregon. He remained in Tacoma, turning his attention to private practice, continuing from 1898 until 1905. In the latter year he accepted the position of professor of oral surgery and topographical anatomy in the Portland college, acting in that position for three years.

In the fall of 1908 he removed to Seattle, which city had been his objective since his sojourn in the west. Since this time he has engaged in private practice in his special work. At the present time he is operating surgeon to the Hospital of Oral Surgery and Dental Hygiene, a private institution of Seattle, Washington. In this enterprise he is associated with Dr. George W. Stryker.

His father, Joseph A. Meyer, was born on a farm in Stark county, Ohio. He served an apprenticeship as silversmith in Nashville, Tennessee, and afterward conducted a jewelry store in Canton, Ohio, for thirty-five years. He served in the Civil war as regimental quartermaster, enlisting from Ohio, while later he served in the same capacity in the Ohio National Guards. At the time of his death he was the owner of valuable real estate in Canton and the summer resort known as Meyer's Lake, situated midway between Canton and Massillon, Ohio. This latter property had been in the family for four generations, with only one transfer from the original government grant, and comprised thousands of acres, at that time one of the best agricultural districts in the United States. He married Caroline Bleck, a daughter of Charles Bleck, D. D. She was born at Salem, North Carolina, where her father had charge of the Moravian Seminary. Traveling on horseback, accompanied by his daughter Caroline, he made his way to Ohio, traveling through hostile Indian districts. Arriving safely at their destination, Dr. Bleck took charge of a mission, where he remained until the time of his death. Following her father's death Miss Bleck removed to Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, to reside with relatives. During her stay at Canal Dover she was employed as teacher in the high school and gave music lessons. She was married to Joseph A. Meyer during her stay in Canal Dover and later they removed to Canton. She was an accomplished musician, gave piano lessons and was organist for the English Lutheran church of Canton. In memory of her devotion to church work a memorial window was placed in the church after her death. She was the mother of five children: Frank C., Joseph A., Jr., John M., Winnifred and Caroline. The daughters, Winnifred and Caroline, are both married, the former living at Boston and the latter in New York city. Frank C. Meyer, the oldest son, after graduating from the Canton high school, became associated with his father in the jewelry store. He was an enthusiastic oarsman. He was the founder of the Eclipse Boat Club with headquarters at Meyer's Lake. He attended many of the big regattas, east and west, and held valuable trophies won in these events. He had military training in the Ohio National Guard, where he ad-

vanced to lieutenant's rank when his enlistment ran out. He was born October 24, 1854, and died at Canton, Ohio, March 20, 1894.

Joseph A. Meyer, Jr., after graduating from the high school of Canton, Ohio, pursued a course in designing and engraving in New York city, after which he went abroad to complete his musical education, violin and viola being his ambition. He completed the general course in harmony and graduated from the Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany. Music was to be his pastime, not a profession, so when he returned to America he entered the Massachusetts School of Technology at Boston, from which institution he graduated. His efforts in the architectural department earned him a three years' scholarship to travel in Europe, Asia and Africa, at the school's expense. Original India ink and water colors produced by him on this mission are still on exhibition at the Massachusetts School of Technology. At the close of his travels, on his way home, he was stricken with fever in Asia Minor and died at the residence of Dr. John Sondberg, United States consul at Bagdad, December 20, 1894. Together with his brother Frank he was a lover of aquatic sports. His greatest success was the winning of the single scull, mile and one-half, at Passaic, New Jersey, in 1880, under the supervision of the American Rowing Association.

Francis Meyer, grandfather of Dr. J. M. Meyer, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland. His father and an uncle were military attaches on Napoleon's staff and at the fall of the French emperor escaped to America, where they located in Baltimore, constructed ship yards and a brass foundry. In the War of 1812 they furnished a number of ships to serve privateers. Francis Meyer came to Ohio with his father shortly after the War of 1812, locating in Stark county. During the Civil war he served four years as commander of artillery, was with Sherman's army and had charge of mortar batteries during the siege of Vicksburg. After the war he held federal positions at Washington, D. C., and was one of the structural supervisors of the United States treasury building.

Dr. Meyer has been married twice. His first wife died following an operation, leaving two children, Ralph J. and Clara L. His second family consisted of four boys: Harry M., John M., Jr., Joseph A. and Morris M., three of whom reside with their parents at Seattle, Washington. John M., Jr., is in the United States navy, serving on the signal bridge of the admiral's flag ship of the Pacific fleet. At the completion of his apprentice seamanship duties at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, he was awarded the Bailey medal for the Pacific coast, the highest honor attainable by an apprentice seaman. Harry M. is an understudy of his father. Joseph and Morris are attending grammar school.

Dr. Meyer started out to earn his own way when a youth of sixteen years and began his professional studies under the preceptorship of Dr. C. A. Dougherty of Canton, Ohio. Since that time he has steadily advanced along professional lines and his ability has placed him in a position of leadership in the field of his specialty. In fact he is one of the foremost representatives of his line of professional activity in the country and his opinions are regarded as authoritative in his chosen field. His knowledge is most comprehensive and his skill of the highest order, for he keeps in touch with the most advanced scientific developments of the profession and his sound and discriminating judgment directs his utilization of these in his practice.

SYDNEY MARSHALL.

Sydney Marshall, conducting an investment business with offices in the Railway Exchange building, was born October 12, 1850, at Frankfort, Kentucky, his parents being J. F. and Betty (Sydney) Marshall, also natives of Kentucky, where the father conducted business as a planter and contractor. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, joining General Morgan's command. He remained with the southern troops until the surrender of General Lee. His health was greatly affected by the rigors and hardships of war, and he passed away in 1868, his wife surviving until 1871.

Sidney Marshall, the eldest of their family, was sent to Germany at the time of the Civil war and there pursued his education in a military academy, remaining in school in that country from 1861 until 1867. In the latter year he returned to the new world and

made his way to the frontier of New Mexico and of Arizona, where he engaged in prospecting for minerals and also did an engineering business until 1884. In that year he became connected with the Atlas Engineering Works of Indianapolis, Indiana, with which he was identified until 1908, becoming manager of agencies and also having other duties in connection with the business. During that period he spent nine years in New Orleans as a representative of the company.

Mr. Marshall's residence in Seattle dates from 1908, in which year he became identified with the bond and public utilities company of which he is now one of the leading stockholders. He is also the president of the Monroe Water Company, is president of the Prince William Sound Water, Power, Light & Telephone Company, which operates plants at Valdez, Alaska, and is also a member of the old firm of John Goodfellow & Son. He is a prominent representative of the investment business at Seattle and thoroughly understands every phase of it.

In 1886 Mr. Marshall was united in marriage in New Orleans to Miss Jennie H. Adams, a daughter of Francis Adams, who was a cotton merchant of that city, and a granddaughter of General Villere, who was the last governor of Louisiana territory under French rule. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have but one child, a daughter, Rachel E., who attended the Sacred Heart Convent in New Orleans, and also the Sophie Newcomb School, a branch of the Tulane University of New Orleans, after which she spent three years as a student in the University of Washington. She is a most successful playwright, and several of her plays have been produced both in the east and in the west.

In politics Mr. Marshall is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He is a member of the Arctic Club and of the Commercial Club, and cooperates heartily in all plans and movements for the upbuilding and benefit of the city, where he has ranked as a successful and enterprising business man since 1908. His salient characteristics are such as make for success and with the passing years his labors, directed by sound judgment and keen intelligence, have enabled him to advance step by step until he now occupies an enviable position.

FRANK H. HOLZHEIMER.

Frank H. Holzheimer, president and manager of the Hotel Sorrento Company, has turned from a professional career to enter upon the activities which now claim his attention, and in this connection is conducting one of the finest hotels of the northwest. Hotel Sorrento is a delight to every traveler who visits it, affording everything that is best and most desirable in hotel service and accommodations. As manager Mr. Holzheimer adheres to the highest standards and his capable control and farsighted business discernment are the salient elements of his growing success.

Mr. Holzheimer was born in Lewiston, New York, August 4, 1867, a son of Christopher and Mary (Cornell) Holzheimer. They removed to Saginaw, Michigan, during the early boyhood of their son, Frank H., and there the father built a hotel, which he conducted successfully for many years. Frank H. Holzheimer attended the public and high schools of that city until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Bloomington, Illinois, and spent one year as a student in the Wesleyan University, after which he made his way westward to Salt Lake City, Utah, and started upon his active business career in connection with the engineering department of the Rio Grande Western Railroad. He afterward became claim, tax and right of way agent for the same company, spending five years with that corporation, after which he returned to the east and became a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, pursuing a law course and graduating with the LL. B. degree in 1896. He afterward returned to Utah and practiced law in Eureka and in Salt Lake City until 1902, dividing his time between the two places. In the year mentioned he removed to Pocatello, Idaho, where he followed his profession until 1907, when he came to Seattle and opened a law office, remaining in active practice here until 1909. He then went to Vancouver, British Columbia, as manager of the Fidelity Trust & Savings Company and in 1913 he made his way to London, England, to open an office for that company, remaining

abroad as manager in the world's metropolis for seven months. He then resigned and came to Seattle, where he entered business life as president and manager of the Hotel Sorrento Company. As a boy he was associated with his father in the conduct of the latter's hotel and thus acquired a familiarity with the business which has been of great advantage to him in his present capacity. The Hotel Sorrento is a most beautiful structure both in its exterior and interior finishing. The building is owned by Samuel Rosenberg, who spent two years abroad gathering ideas for its construction, and different parts of the building represent almost every nation in the world. The furnishings, which are mostly solid mahogany, cost sixty thousand dollars. The hotel contains one hundred and fifty rooms, all outside rooms. It is situated on First Hill, a fashionable residential district, yet within five minutes' walk of the heart of the city. The hotel was opened March 1, 1909, is equipped with every known convenience and is conducted in a manner that insures the greatest comfort to guests. The lobby is a spacious room, octagonal in shape, finished in mahogany, with a large Rookwood open fireplace, easy chairs, davenports, writing tables, telephone booths and office, making it an ideal lounging place. The ladies' parlor is furnished in the style of the Louis XVI period, with delicate colorings in Rose du Barry, artistically designed and arranged by a noted New York decorator. The suites consist of parlor, bedroom and bathroom, large, airy and light, tastefully fitted with mahogany furniture of the latest designs. The dining room is located on the top floor, where guests are served with the best the market affords. It has a seating capacity of three hundred and is constructed without interior supports or pillars, making it a most desirable ballroom for select private parties, banquets and receptions. A magnificent view of Puget Sound and the snow-capped Olympic mountains makes this the most attractive dining room on the Pacific coast.

In 1889 at Pocatello, Idaho, Mr. Holzheimer was married to Miss Lela Ashton, a daughter of Maurice Ashton, of Idaho. They have two children, Merle S., who is in the United States navy; and Frank W., a senior in Broadway high school.

JOHN D. WENGER.

John D. Wenger, vice president of the Puget Sound Marble & Granite Company and also president of the King County Democratic Club, indicating two of the lines along which his intense activity is accomplishing substantial and gratifying results, was born in Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois, November 5, 1872. His father, John W. Wenger, was a native of Virginia and for twenty years filled the office of sheriff of Shenandoah county. He was of German descent. His ancestors for political reasons were driven out of Switzerland and later from Germany and they sought the liberty and opportunities of the new world, coming to the United States with William Penn. John D. Wenger now has in his possession a copy of the deed given to his ancestor who first settled in this country by William Penn. In the early part of the eighteenth century a branch of the family was established in Virginia and at the time of the Revolutionary war sent representatives to aid in winning national independence. John W. Wenger was united in marriage to Susan J. Cress, a native of Illinois. Her father was county treasurer of Tazewell county, that state, for many years and her uncles were large stock owners in Illinois. Soon after the birth of John D. Wenger his father returned with the family to Virginia and, as previously stated, was called to the office of sheriff, in which he served until a year prior to his death, which occurred in 1910. He long survived his wife, who passed away in 1877.

John D. Wenger was educated in the common schools of Woodstock, Virginia, and in the college at Stanton, Virginia, concluding his studies in 1892. After leaving school he filled the office of deputy sheriff for a considerable time under his father and then went to Washington, D. C., from which point he started out upon the road as a traveling salesman. Subsequently he removed to New York, where he engaged in the brokerage business, and while making his home in the eastern metropolis he traveled extensively over the country. The knowledge which he acquired concerning the northwest and its opportunities led him to make Seattle his home in 1904 and here he embarked in the mercantile brokerage business. In the fall of 1908 he purchased an interest in the Puget Sound Marble & Granite

Company, with which he is still connected as its vice president. This company has sold and erected some of the largest and most imposing monuments in the Seattle cemeteries. Independent of his commercial connections Mr. Wenger has important land interests in Seattle and in business affairs he has displayed sound judgment, keen sagacity and unflinching enterprise.

In 1905 Mr. Wenger was united in marriage to Miss Zitella May Gwin, of San Rafael, California, a native of Kansas and a daughter of a retired farmer now residing in Chillicothe, Missouri. She was engaged in educational work prior to her marriage. She traces her ancestry back to those who served in the American war for independence. Mr. and Mrs. Wenger have two children, Thelma and Dorothea Davis.

Mr. Wenger was for three years a member of the Second Virginia Regiment of the National Guard. The only public office he has held was that of deputy sheriff, for he has refused to become a candidate for office since that time and has discouraged his appointment to public positions, although he has been very prominent in the democratic party, his activity beginning by his support of W. J. Bryan. He has represented his party in all of the various conventions of county and state since coming to Washington and he was the unanimous choice for president of the King County Democratic Club, which has a membership of more than five thousand. He had previously served as its secretary and had become very prominent as an active worker in the party in city and state. After the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for president he organized a Woodrow Wilson Club in Ballard, where he and his supporters did most able work not only for the heads of the ticket but for every man on the democratic ticket. Mr. Wenger is widely recognized as a most capable leader and organizer and as president of the King County Democratic Club he has, by reason of the absolute fairness and impartiality with which he has conducted its interests, made a host of friends among the local democrats as well as among the many visitors who have been entertained by the club during his term of office. He has made this in spirit as well as in name a democratic organization.

In fraternal circles, too, Mr. Wenger is prominent and well known. He is a past council commander of Home Camp of the Woodmen of the World and past council commander of Washington Camp, W. O. W. In fact he has held every position of honor in that order in the state. He belongs also to the Modern Woodmen and the Women of Woodcraft and was one of the fathers of Tyee Lodge, K. P., which he has served as vice chancellor, and he presented the flag to the lodge at its institution. He holds membership in Local No. 7, Home Owners, and is always the chairman of its public meetings. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is always in the front in public matters relating to the improvement of the city at large and to the north end of Seattle in particular, and he is a most active and helpful member of the Commercial Club.

G. WEIBEL.

G. Weibel is at the head of the Weibel Roofing & Cornice Works, which business was established in 1880. For many years he has been identified with his present line of business activity and has made steady progress, each forward step bringing him broader outlook and wider opportunities. Not all days in his career have been equally bright. In fact he has seen the gathering of storm clouds threatening disaster, but his resolute spirit has enabled him to overcome difficulty and adversity and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. Along well defined lines of labor he has reached the goal of success.

Mr. Weibel is a native of Switzerland, born August 21, 1850, his parents being John and Anna Weibel, both of whom have now passed away. They never left their native Switzerland and the mother's death there occurred in 1894, when she was sixty years of age, while the father died in 1911 at the ripe old age of eighty-six years.

Reared in his native country, G. Weibel was a young man of twenty-one years when he sailed for the new world, crossing the Atlantic in 1880. He learned the metal and roofing business in Basel, Switzerland, receiving a silver medal as cornice maker or tinsmith from the mechanical technical school of that city. The business now conducted

under the name of the Weibel Roofing & Cornice Works was established in 1889. Mr. Weibel was associated with C. B. Smith and Jack Richards in The Pacific Roofing & Cornice Company, which was incorporated. Before he consolidated his interests with those of C. B. Smith and organized The Pacific Roofing & Cornice Company, he had conducted the Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works. The Pacific Roofing & Cornice Company was organized in 1899 and operated under the name for about a year and a half, when Mr. Weibel withdrew and went to Alaska, there establishing the Arctic Sheet Metal Works at Nome. He sold out his plant there in 1904 to Oscar Witt and returned to Seattle, after which he lived retired from active business for about a year. He then went to Bellingham, Washington, where he established the Sound Roofing Company, operating a plant there until the spring of 1907, when he sold out to Emil Gyger and returned to Seattle. Here he again operated under the name of the Sound Roofing & Cornice Works, at First and Cedar street, continuing under that name until 1908, when he changed the name to the Weibel Roofing & Cornice Works and removed to his present location at No. 1306 Eighth avenue South, where he owns a building and plant, which represents an investment of twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Weibel was not among those who made a fortune in Alaska. In fact he returned from that country empty handed, as many others had done, and faced the necessity of starting all over again. Being a man of strong purpose, determined will and indefatigable energy, he has made good. He not only at the outset faced the business world without capital, but had to compete with a strong association that demanded of him one thousand dollars or that he quit business, but he fought this association and through his strength of character and his ability won out against opposition under which most men would have gone down to defeat.

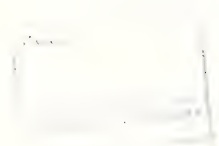
On the 6th of November, 1912, Mr. Weibel was united in marriage to Miss Christina Closter, a native of Germany. Fraternally Mr. Weibel is well known. He belongs to Whatcom Lodge, No. 151, F. & A. M., at Bellingham; Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Seattle Council, R. & S. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Seattle. He also has membership with Germania Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F., and Tribe No. 25, of the Improved Order of Red Men. He likewise belongs to Queen City Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias, and is a life member of the Arctic Club. He has never had occasion to regret his resolve to try his fortune in the new world, for here he found good opportunities and in their utilization has worked his way steadily upward. He met with reverses in Alaska, but he did not allow this to discourage him, and as the years have passed he has overcome the difficulties and obstacles which he met and stands today among those who have made industry, perseverance and honorable dealing the foundation of substantial success.

MALCOLM D. STEWART.

The name of Malcolm D. Stewart is interwoven with the history of Seattle, for he was most active in church work here. In a word, his cooperation could always be counted upon to further measures and movements for the general good. He was born in Scotland, in 1827, and in 1831 accompanied his parents on their emigration from the land of hills and heather to the new world, the family home being established in Ontario, Canada. It was in that country that he was educated and he had passed the half century mark when he became identified with the northwest, taking up his abode in Mason county, Washington, in 1883. There he began farming, first homesteading a tract of land but later he bought more and to this added from time to time as his financial resources increased until his property holdings were extensive. With the advance of time, too, his property increased in valuation, owing to the growth in population bringing about a greater demand for land and also owing to the improvements which he placed upon his property. He possessed skill as a carpenter and in that capacity he assisted in building the first hotel in Tacoma. He was continually identified with agricultural interests until 1898, when he came to Seattle to reside permanently and retire from active business. He erected a fine residence in the city and his remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned



MALCOLM D. STEWART



rest. During the early period of his residence in Mason county he filled various offices. It was then a new district and thinly settled and as each one had to do his share in public work, Mr. Stewart was always ready and willing to help.

In Canada, in 1856, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Ann Nicholson, who was born in Scotland, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom nine are yet living: Mrs. W. R. Thompkins, a resident of Seattle; Mrs. W. T. Rowe, living in Puyallup, Washington; Angus L. of St. Paul; Mrs. H. H. McDermid, of Grant, Washington; Donald E. and Kenneth N., both making their home in Seattle; Mrs. L. D. Bybee, of Tacoma; and Mary and Jessie M., both at home.

Mr. Stewart was a Presbyterian in early years but later united with the Methodist church and aided in building both of the Methodist Episcopal churches located in Fremont. He was always very active in church work, being a devout Christian man and other things were put aside if their performance would have prevented what he considered doing his duty in regard to the upbuilding of the church. He always endeavored to follow the golden rule and his life of integrity and uprightness commanded for him the respect of all and enabled him to leave his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

CHESTER A. NORTON.

Chester A. Norton, sales manager for the Westinghouse Lamp Company, in charge of all outside territory in western Washington, was born in Carthage, Missouri, October 24, 1890, and is a son of Frederick Burke and Emma Elizabeth Norton. The father was born in Indiana but is now living in Carthage, Missouri, at the age of fifty-six years. The mother, a native of Kansas, died in 1900, at the age of thirty years.

Chester A. Norton was at that time but ten years old. He came to Seattle in 1905, when a youth of fifteen years, and for one year was connected with the firm of Frederick & Nelson. He afterward went to sea, spending nearly three years in that capacity, and on the expiration of that period, or in the summer of 1909, he became connected with the Westinghouse Electric Company, the Seattle branch of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the position of correspondent and afterward was transferred to the sales department and now has charge of all outside territory in western Washington. His enterprise, ability and progressive spirit are elements in the constant growth of the business.

On the 12th of November, 1908, Mr. Norton was united in marriage to Miss Francis E. Fritschie, by whom he has a son, Frederick, born in Seattle, December 17, 1909. Mr. Norton is a young man but already has made for himself a creditable place in business circles of Seattle, winning his laurels and his success as the result of close application and indefatigable energy.

ALFRED FENTON NICHOLS.

Alfred Fenton Nichols is one who takes no pessimistic view of life. He has found that the road of opportunity is open to all and, notwithstanding that others have been more advantageously equipped at the outset of their careers, he has, nevertheless, distanced many of these and feels that he has no cause for complaint, for he is today successfully engaged in the real-estate business, enjoying the opportunities and advantages offered in an enterprising, growing western city. Industry and ability have brought him to the front and gained for him the respect and goodwill of those with whom he has been associated. He was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, January 20, 1848, a son of Asher H. and Harriett B. Nichols. His father, a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, became one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, where he took up his abode in 1832, when that district was still a part of the northwest territory. His wife was born in Maine.

In the common schools of his native town Alfred Fenton Nichols pursued his educa-

tion and in early manhood became connected with mercantile interests, in which line he directed his activities for twenty years in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He started without any assistance from his parents, save the early training which they had given him that developed in him habits of industry and integrity—two very substantial qualities on which to build success. In 1879 he turned his attention to the real estate business in Minneapolis and in 1888 he came to Washington, settling at Chelan, where he built a lumber mill and general store. He conducted business along those lines and also operated the first steamboat on Lake Chelan. In 1903 he came to Seattle and engaged in the real estate business. In the years which have since elapsed he has secured a large clientele and his efforts have been a most important element in the improvement of the city. Under his direction unsightly vacancies have been converted into attractive residential districts. He has built over one hundred residences and several of the large buildings of the city, and his work is creditable, adding much to the attractiveness of Seattle. He has also negotiated various other important realty transactions and, wisely directing his business affairs, has met with a substantial measure of prosperity. In addition to his other interests he has been connected with the mining of iron in the northern part of Wisconsin. He became one of the organizers of the University State Bank and had charge of it for the first year, but resigned in order to give his attention to his private business interests.

In 1873, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. Nichols laid the foundation for a happy home life in his marriage to Miss Josephine Woolley, a daughter of Joseph Woolley, a native of Canada, as is Mrs. Nichols. In his political views Mr. Nichols has ever been a stalwart republican and while in Minnesota served as a member of the city council from 1884 until 1888, resigning in the latter year preparatory to his removal to the Pacific coast. In 1862 he entered the sutler's department of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until 1865. He was all through the siege of Vicksburg under Grant and in the Red River campaign. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is interested in all of its practical projects for the upbuilding and improvement of Seattle. He has lived in this city since before the fire and has therefore been a witness of the greater part of its growth. He has a wide acquaintance among its substantial residents and the part which he has played in its development entitles him to rank with its representative men.

JOHN F. REED.

John F. Reed, attorney at law, was born at Richmond Mills, Ontario county, New York, upon what was originally a part of the homestead of his great-grandfather, Phillip Reed, who removed from Rutland, Vermont, to western Ontario county about 1798. In 1804 Phillip Reed erected upon his homestead a substantial brick house, the centennial of the erection of which was celebrated by the family several years ago. John A. Reed, father of John F. Reed, was a successful farmer, and was always active in politics, serving as supervisor and assessor in his home locality throughout the greater part of his life. He was also active as an advocate of all matters of civic improvement and his worth as a citizen was widely acknowledged. He died in the year 1898 at the age of seventy-five. His wife, the mother of John F. Reed, bore the maiden name of Eveline Ashley, and was born at Richmond, Ontario county, New York, a daughter of Noah Ashley, one of the old settlers of that section of the country; she passed away in 1894, at the age of sixty years. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of John F. Reed were New Englanders of English descent, and were represented in the Revolutionary war and also in the War of 1812.

Of a family of ten children all reached the age of maturity and seven are now living. John F. Reed, the sixth in order of birth, pursued his early studies at the country school and later took a college preparatory course in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, from which institution he graduated in 1891. He later entered the Syracuse University, at Syracuse, New York, and completed his collegiate course in 1895, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. Before finishing his college course he took up the study of law, and later pursued his studies in the office of Judge Benton of Rochester, New York,

who was afterward elected surrogate and later judge of Monroe county, New York. He also studied under the direction of Merton E. Lewis, who was at that time mayor of Rochester, New York. Mr. Reed came to Seattle in the year 1896, and entered the law office of Shank & Smith. He was admitted to the practice of law in the state of Washington in the year 1898, and entered at once upon the active work of the profession, in which he has since been successfully engaged, having now a clientage of gratifying proportions that connects him with much of the important legal work in Seattle and vicinity. The thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, as well as the clearness, cogency and strength of logic of his arguments brings him a great measure of success. Before coming to the state of Washington, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Harriet A. Blackmer, who was a native of Richmond, Ontario county, New York, and whose parents were descendants of the early settlers of that section.

Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the Seattle Bar Association and the Washington State Bar Association. In politics Mr. Reed is a republican, but has never sought nor held office. He is a member of the Arctic Club, Commercial Club and Municipal League, associations that indicate much of the nature of his interest in activities outside of his profession. Shortly after moving to Seattle he joined the Westminster Presbyterian church, in the work of which he is actively and helpfully interested, serving as a member of the board of elders and as clerk of session.

Spending his youth upon a farm to the age of twenty-one years, his early training was that commonly received by farmer boys. He became imbued with the desire to enter professional circles and from his earnings on the farm and as a teacher was able to defray the expenses of his preparatory and university courses. Gradually working his way upward, his progress has been continuous in the field of professional activities and he now occupies an enviable position among Seattle lawyers.

FREDERICK G. SIMPSON.

Frederick Grant Simpson, treasurer, general manager and chief engineer of the Kilbourne & Clark Manufacturing Company, has gradually advanced in his business connections as the result of constantly expanding powers that are an indication of indefatigable effort, sound judgment and close application. Mr. Simpson is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Oshkosh, November 3, 1874, his parents being J. M. and Eva L. (Grant) Simpson. The father of Mrs. Simpson was a first cousin of President U. S. Grant. Following the removal of the family to Chicago, Frederick G. Simpson attended the public schools of that city until 1885, when he went with his parents to Edgar, Nebraska, and there pursued a high school course until graduated with the class of 1889.

He then secured a position as telegraph operator in the employ of the Burlington Railroad, going within a few months to Superior, Wisconsin, as manager of the telegraph office of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He commenced at this time the study of electrical engineering, following the course of study set forth by the University of Wisconsin.

In October, 1891, he came to Seattle as telegraph operator for the Northern Pacific Railroad, but was shortly afterwards transferred to their engineering department in connection with the construction of Stampede tunnel, with which he was identified until 1893, when he was sent back to Seattle to act as night dispatcher, remaining in that position for six months. At the expiration of that period he engaged with what is now the Pacific Coast Company at their mines near Newcastle and Franklin, Washington, being connected with their engineering department and also with their telegraph offices for two years.

He afterward returned to Seattle and engaged with the Union Electric Company as electrical engineer in their commercial department until 1900. In that year he was appointed to the same position by the Seattle Electric Company, successors to the Union Electric Company, but resigned his position in 1903 to accept the office of general manager of the Ballard Electric Company. He continued in that connection until 1905, resigning to become chief engineer of the Kilbourne & Clark Company, engineers and manufacturers. During

this period he was also retained as consulting electrical engineer by the city of Tacoma, the South Bend Electric Company and various other corporations and interests.

In 1910 his company was reorganized and Mr. Simpson became secretary, treasurer and general manager. Their interests are now conducted under the name of the Kilbourne & Clark Manufacturing Company; they do a general electrical engineering business and manufacture radio telegraph apparatus. Theirs is the largest firm of the kind in the United States.

Since 1908 Mr. Simpson has made two or three trips annually to New York, attending lectures in his line of work at various eastern colleges. During the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 he spent nine months in the navy yard laboratory in New York on special work, thus becoming particularly well qualified for the business which engages his attention.

His research and experimental work has resulted in numerous inventions in connection with wireless telegraphy, as well as other electrical appliances. He has solved many difficult professional problems and has come to be regarded as an expert authority in the line of his chosen profession. He is now a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, and a member of other scientific societies.

On the 11th of June, 1896, in Seattle, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Gill, sister of Mayor Hiram Gill. They have one daughter, Helen M., who is a student in the University of Washington.

Mr. Simpson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He is a member of the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Engineers Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Arctic Club. He also belongs to the Mount Baker Park Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club, of which he is the president. These associations indicate his deep interest in affairs relative to the upbuilding of his city and the promotion of general progress along all lines that affect the general interests of society or promote the welfare of his city.

DAVID NEVINS BAXTER.

David Nevins Baxter, a man of most scholarly attainments and displaying marked ability along many lines of activity, came to be known as one of the distinguished and honored residents of Seattle, to which city he came from Rutland, Vermont, in the year 1887. He was born in Burlington, Ohio, in September, 1860, and was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, the first governor of Plymouth colony. He represented a family honored and distinguished. His father, John Nevins Baxter, was a prominent banker of Rutland, Vermont, and a very influential citizen. He was selected to represent the Green Mountain state at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and figured in many public connections. He married Sarah F. C. Coffin, a descendant of one of the original owners of the Island of Nantucket.

David N. Baxter was accorded most liberal educational privileges. He spent three years in study in Germany, four years as a student of Exeter Academy and devoted three years to a collegiate course at Harvard, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1883 upon the completion of a course in law. He removed from Rutland, Vermont, to Seattle in March, 1887, and intended to practice his profession but found that already the professional ranks in this city were overcrowded. He then turned his attention to the banking business, and in company with George Heilborn, Leigh Hunt and Charles Kittinger organized the Guarantee Loan & Trust Company, of which he became the cashier, continuing in that position while the company existed. He afterward accepted the secretaryship of the Washington National Building & Loan Association. He thus figured continuously and conspicuously in connection with the financial interests of the city and in other ways he was prominent in business circles, becoming one of the directors of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company and a large investor in mines and other properties.

In New York in June, 1888, Mr. Baxter was married to Miss Jessie Busselle, of New York city, and to them were born three children: Mrs. Ruth Bartells; John Nevins, now deceased; and Constance B. The death of Mr. Baxter occurred May 5, 1903, at the com-

paratively early age of forty-two years. His political indorsement was given to the republican party and he was one of the organizers and most enthusiastic supporters of the Seattle Athletic Club. He was also a member of the Episcopal church, of which he served for a time as vestryman. His social qualities were such as won for him popularity from the days of his boyhood to the time of his demise. While a university student he made an enviable record in athletics as well as in his classes. He played well and worked well and it was in this concentration upon the interests of the moment that the secret of his success and advancement was found. He put forth every effort to accomplish his purpose in any direction and his labors were therefore far-reaching and resultant. The northwest with its limitless opportunities attracted him and from the time of his arrival until his demise he was an important factor in those interests and activities which lead to the up-building of the city along material, social and moral lines.

SOMERS H. SMITH.

Somers H. Smith, a member of the Seattle Bar since 1906, who is engaged in general practice and also acts as secretary and attorney for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 1, 1883, his parents being George Carson and Jennie (Prosser) Smith, who are now residents of New York city. The ancestral history of the family is traced back to an early period in the settlement and development of the new world. There are English, Irish and Scotch strains in the family and the patriotic spirit of his ancestors was manifest by service in the Revolutionary war. The father was very prominently identified with the Westinghouse interests and with several of the big railroad companies. He became general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway and of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railway Company and his interests have extended to many parts of the world. He is now connected with very large water projects involving the expenditure of millions of dollars and he ranks among the most notable figures in railway, water and financial circles. In various connections the family have left their impress upon not only the commercial and financial history of the country but also upon its esthetic features and art life. A sister of Somers H. Smith is Mrs. Olivia Cornelius, a well known contributor to a number of the leading magazines and the author of five books. A son of the family, George Carson Smith, is a graduate of Cornell University and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris and is now devoting his time to architecture in New York city. Another son, Warren Prosser Smith, is identified with the firm of John Parks & Sons, one of the leading real estate firms of New York city.

Somers H. Smith, reared in Michigan, attended the Adrian high school and the State University at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906, winning the LL. B. degree. The same year he came to Seattle, where he has since continued in active practice. His advancement has been continuous. He chose as a life work a calling in which progress is essentially the outcome of individual effort, merit and ability and in which influence counts for little or naught. For a time he was associated with the firm of Herr, Bayley, Wilson & Smith and afterward became the associate of Messrs. Piles & Howe, but for several years he has been alone in practice. He does not specialize particularly in any line but his ability has connected him with important litigation and the consensus of public opinion ranks him with the foremost lawyers of the northwest. He is now secretary and attorney for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and he has other important professional connections.

In March, 1913, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Roe, a daughter of Mrs. Ellen Roe, of North Dakota. During his lifetime her father was identified with educational interests both as teacher and preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, George Carson.

In those associations which have much to do with the social nature and life of the individual Mr. Smith has become well known, holding membership with the Delta Upsilon, with the Rainier Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. He is also an interested member of the Chamber of Commerce and is in hearty sympathy with its plans and projects for the

city's upbuilding and improvement. In politics he is an active republican, has represented his party in a number of conventions and was elected a member of the state legislature in 1911. His interests are broad and he is concerned in all those vital questions which have an effect upon the material welfare of the city and upon national concerns. Broad reading and investigation have made him familiar with many of the most important problems of the day and he is often found in those gatherings where men of intelligence are met in the discussion of important questions.

ARTHUR E. WILLIAMS.

Arthur E. Williams, chief clerk in the city light department of Seattle, was born in the town of Renton, Washington, on the 10th of May, 1878. His father, James Williams, was a native of Staffordshire, England, born on the 9th of April, 1846, and was descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from good old English stock. He was reared and educated in his native country and acquired a thorough technical training in civil and mining engineering, to which work he devoted his after life. In 1868, soon after attaining his majority, he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for America, wishing to enjoy the benefits of opportunities offered in the new world. He made his way to the coal mines of Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the line of his profession, and a few years later he entered the service of the Union Pacific Mining Company at Laramie, Wyoming, where he occupied a responsible position for several years. The year 1873 witnessed his arrival in Washington, at which time he settled at Renton, King county. There he entered the employ of the Oregon Improvement Company, having charge of the mines there and at Newcastle until 1883, when his health forced him to resign, after which he lived practically retired until his death on the 17th of January, 1900. He was prominently connected with the development of many of the coal mines in this section, including the Cedar Mountain and Issaquah mines in King county. He also owned and operated the South Prairie Mines in Pierce county and he stood as one of the foremost representatives of the northwest. A contemporary writer has said of him:

"Such was the standing attained by the subject of this memoir in connection with the development of the industrial activities of the state, such his prestige in the line of his profession as a civil and mining engineer, and such the esteem which he commanded by reason of his honorable life and sterling character, that it is in justice due that he be accorded distinctive recognition in this compilation. In his death King county lost a valuable and worthy citizen, while in the attractive village of Renton, where he long maintained his home, the community felt a sense of personal bereavement when he was thus called to his reward, after a life of earnest endeavor and unswerving honor in all its relations. Mr. Williams was a man of exemplary habits, of the highest business integrity, was a good citizen and a loving and indulgent husband and father, being signally true in all the relations of life and commanding unqualified confidence and esteem on the part of all who knew him. In politics he exercised his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a communicant and a devoted churchman. Fraternally he was prominently identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, having held membership in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 35, in Renton."

Mr. Williams returned to England on four different occasions and on one of these trips wedded Miss Lizzie P. Black, a native of Walsall, Staffordshire, England. Soon afterward he sailed with his wife to the United States and they became parents of seven children, of whom five yet survive: Gertrude, now the widow of Joseph Feek, of Renton; Sidney J. and Arthur E.; Florence, who is a graduate of Whitworth College and is the wife of Herbert Haigh, of Healdsburg, California; and Edith M., the wife of Van E. Williams, of Tacoma, Washington. The family have long occupied a prominent position in the social circles of Seattle and all are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Sidney J. Williams was born in Renton, April 10, 1877, and after attending public schools became a student in the Washington State University, where he pursued both



JAMES WILLIAMS



the literary and law courses, being graduated from the law department with the class of 1901, while on the 6th of June, of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He is now practicing in Seattle as a member of the firm of Blake & Williams, and has gained a prominent position in the profession. He is also interested in the production of pure milk as president of the Pure Milk Dairy of Seattle and of the Maplewood Farm Company at Renton. On attaining his majority he joined the Masonic fraternity of which his father had long been an active representative. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in both the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges has filled office. He votes with the republican party, but does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his law practice and other interests.

Arthur E. Williams, the second son, attended the public schools of Renton and the Seattle high school, while later he pursued a course in electrical engineering at the State College of Pullman, Washington, where he was graduated with the class of 1903. For the following year and a half he followed his chosen work of electrical construction and in December, 1904, was employed in the construction and operation of the municipal lighting and power plant of Seattle. In 1907 he was placed in charge of the commercial department as contract agent, a position which he still holds, proving most capable in that connection. He is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., and of Knights of Pythias at Renton. He is regarded as a worthy representative of a prominent pioneer family and already has gained a creditable position in the business circles of his city.

ARCHIBALD STEWART DOWNEY.

Archibald Stewart Downey, who is a well known and successful civil engineer of Seattle, was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, in 1874, a son of William Stewart and Lydia (St. John) Downey. He is an alumnus of Cornell University, having graduated from the College of Civil Engineering of that institution with the degree of C. E. in 1896. He has since devoted his time to the practice of his profession. For two years, in 1898 and 1899, he served as second lieutenant in the First United States Volunteer Engineers. In 1899 he located in Seattle and as the years have passed he has advanced steadily in his chosen profession. In 1909 he organized the A. W. Quist Company, building contractors, of which he is still a member.

Mr. Downey was married in Seattle on the 18th of May, 1910, to Miss Emma Louise Collins, a daughter of John and Mary Ann Collins. Her father was one of the pioneers of Seattle and was prominently identified with its early history and upbuilding. Mr. Downey is a republican but has never held public office, as his professional work has demanded his entire time and attention. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. Socially he is well known and belongs to the Rainier Club, the University Club, the College Club and the Seattle Golf Club, while along strictly professional lines he is associated with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Pacific Northwest Society of Civil Engineers.

HON. JOHN BEARD ALLEN.

Hon. John Beard Allen, lawyer and lawmaker, left the impress of his individuality upon the legal history of the state and upon the statutes which came into existence through congressional enactment. Nature endowed him with keen mentality and he used his talents wisely and well not only for his own advancement but also for the benefit of state and nation. He practiced for a considerable period as a member of the firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, which firm occupied a commanding position at the Seattle bar.

The birth of John Beard Allen occurred in Crawfordsville, Indiana, May 18, 1845, and his ancestral history was traced back to England. The progenitor of the family in the new world settled in Pennsylvania during the early period of the colonization of that state. The family were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and upright pur-

pose and public spirit were salient characteristics among them. Joseph S. Allen, the great-grandfather of John B. Allen, became a pioneer resident of Indiana and was prominently connected with milling and manufacturing interests in that state. He was the father of Joseph Shepherd Allen, a native of Pennsylvania, who accompanied his parents to Indiana and was liberally educated. He became very skillful in the profession of civil engineering and surveyed many of the national roads through the middle west. The valuable contribution of the Allen family to the development of Indiana was continued by Joseph S. Allen, who was the third to bear the name and who was the father of John B. Allen. Born in Indiana in 1814, he took up the practice of medicine and surgery and following the inauguration of the Civil war secured the commission of surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. During part of the time he was attached to the Fourth Brigade under General Thomas. When the country no longer needed his professional service he became a resident of Rochester, Minnesota, where he practiced medicine for several years and then removed to Washington. In his later years his professional duties were terminated by a stroke of paralysis and he passed away in 1874 at the age of sixty years. He always kept in touch with the advancement made by his professional contemporaries and colleagues and his life work was of signal service to his fellowmen. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and his life measured up to the highest standards. In early manhood he wedded Miss Hannah Cloud Beard, a native of Indiana and a daughter of the Hon. John Beard, who was closely identified with the organization and promotion of nearly all of the public institutions in that state. For three decades he represented his district in the general assembly, either as a member of the house or the senate, and largely aided in shaping the legislation during that period. He aided largely in establishing the institution for the deaf and blind and his work was of the greatest benefit to the commonwealth. As a delegate he attended all of the whig and later the republican national conventions from 1840 until 1872. Dr. and Mrs. Allen became the parents of eight children. Mrs. Allen was a most devoted wife and mother and a devout Christian woman, holding membership in the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which she passed away when in the forty-ninth year of her age.

The youthful years of John Beard Allen were devoted to the acquirement of his education, which was begun in the common schools of his native town, studying under the direction of John M. Butler, afterward a member of the legislature, and William A. Wood, later United States circuit judge. He also continued his education in Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and still later began preparations for the bar, but before pursuing his legal course rendered active service to his country for six months as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, enlisting in 1864 when a youth of nineteen years. It was subsequent to the cessation of hostilities that the family became residents of Rochester, Minnesota, where he began his law reading under the direction of Charles C. Wilson and thus prepared for further study in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the practice at the Minnesota bar in the fall of 1868 and for little more than a year followed his profession in Rochester, and was elected city attorney, but in the spring of 1870, became a resident of Olympia, Washington, where he entered upon active practice. His recognized ability led to his appointment to the position of United States district attorney of Washington territory by President Grant in 1875 and by reappointment of Presidents Hayes and Garfield he was continued in the position for ten years, during which period he conducted many noted cases. From 1878 until 1885 he was reporter for the supreme court of the territory and published Volumes 1 and 2 of its proceedings.

In 1881, Mr. Allen became a resident of Walla Walla and continued his practice in eastern Washington and in the supreme court. His ability, however, brought him prominently before the public in official connections. In 1888, he made the canvass for the position of delegate to congress on the republican ticket. This was one of the most exciting and arduous campaigns which the history of Washington chronicles. Although his party had been defeated at the two preceding elections, he was elected by a very large popular vote, receiving a larger majority than had ever been given to any previous candidate, and reversing the vote of more than one-fourth of the whole territory. Before he could take his seat, however, Washington was admitted to the Union and Mr. Allen was elected its first United States senator, and he became an active working member of that body. North and South Dakota were also admitted and the newly elected senators from those states

were required to draw lots to indicate the length of their term. Mr. Allen drew the four years' term, which expired March 4, 1893, and again became a candidate for the office. In the legislature of one hundred and twelve members, seventy-five were republicans, the balance being populists and democrats. In a republican caucus thirty-eight would have constituted a majority sufficient for a nomination, but a minority of the party refused to caucus and fifty-three members went into caucus, of whom forty-nine cast their ballots for Mr. Allen. While he had a continuous support of fifty-two or fifty-three members throughout the session, the legislature failed to elect and his supporters declined to assent to his withdrawal, so that the legislature adjourned without choosing a United States senator. He was then appointed to the position by Governor John H. McGraw. A like failure occurred in Montana and in Wyoming, but the senate declined to seat the appointed senator on account of a precedent in similar cases, and that precedent has since been followed. While serving in the upper house of congress he was a member of the committees on public lands, claims, relations with Canada, Indian depredations and woman suffrage.

While he was an industrious member on all these committees, the work that will be of most lasting benefit to his state was his securing the reservation of Point Defiance Park for Tacoma, the establishment of the United States navy yard at Bremerton, which was actively opposed by the Senators of Oregon and California, each desiring it for their own state, the first appropriations for the federal buildings at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Walla Walla, and the appropriations for important surveys of rivers and harbors for the state.

His influence retained Fort Walla Walla, and materially assisted in establishing Fort Lawton, he generously exchanging twenty acres of the site for land more distant and unavailable. He was influential in securing the influence of Congress toward the improvement of the Lake Washington Canal and the opening of the Columbia river; and had mapped out a policy that had he been returned to the United States senate, would have been of great and enduring benefit to his state.

In appreciation of his services to his city, the Seattle school board named one of its schools for him, The John B. Allen School, and in time will probably add a playground.

The first tract of land he bought in this state, lying north of the city, has been platted as Allendale, with its principal street named Allen boulevard, and a petition is being presented to the United States geographic board to change the name of a little lake lying within its bounds to Allen lake, these dedications being considered by his friends as more fitting and enduring than a monument of stone or marble.

Upon his retirement from the senate in 1893, Mr. Allen removed to Seattle and became a partner in the law firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, with which he remained until his demise, enjoying a practice second to none in the state. The members of the firm were men of superior education and broad experience, standing high in the profession, and their practice was of a most important character. Ere Mr. Allen's death a biographer wrote of him: "He has a keenly analytical mind and determines with accuracy the strong points in a suit without losing sight of the details. He is exacting in the research and care with which he prepares his cases and in argument he is strong. His ability has drawn to him a large practice and his success indicates his mastery of the principles of jurisprudence."

On the 25th of September, 1871, Mr. Allen was married to Miss M. Cecelia Bateman, a native of Lamont, Michigan, and a daughter of the Hon. Hiram Bateman, of Lamont, Michigan, a prominent and influential resident of that state, where he served as a member of the legislature, while he and two sons were connected with the Union army during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Allen became the parents of five children: John Bateman, Ruth Hannah, Grace Caroline and George Hiram, of Seattle, and Harriet Philena, now married to Walter Guthrie Collins, of Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have two sons, Guthrie and Allen. The daughter Grace Caroline was married November 14, 1900, to Hugh Phipps, and died October 5, 1902, while her husband passed away on the 15th of January, 1903. Ruth Hannah became, on the 17th of April, 1901, the wife of William Thomas Dovell, a prominent lawyer of Walla Walla, who became Mr. Allen's successor in the law firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, which was reorganized as the law firm of Hughes, McMicken, Dovell & Ramsay, of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Dovell have three children, Ruth Cecelia, William Thomas, Jr., and Mary Dorothea.

The family circle was again broken by the hand of death, when, on the 28th of January, 1903, Mr. Allen passed away, his remains being interred in Lake View cemetery of Seattle. One of his biographers has said: "Devotion to duty ever marked the career of Mr. Allen and won for him the highest respect and admiration. In manner he was quiet and unassuming, yet was of the highest type of our American manhood, a fine representative of our citizenship, a lawyer of broad learning and at all times a man of the very highest honor and integrity, whose record reflects credit upon the city in which he made his home and upon the bar of the state."

Another has written of Mr. Allen: "His ability and character are evidenced by the general esteem in which he was held, the offices and honors bestowed upon him and the distinction with which he bore them. His name, without seeking or suggestion on his part, was prominently before every legislature of the state of Washington, until his decease, for the position of United States senator, and upon organization of the United States circuit court of appeals he was pressed by President Harrison, Mr. Justice Field and the United States senators of the Pacific coast to allow himself to be nominated as a member of that high court. He loved his family, his profession, his neighborhood, his city, his state, his country, mankind, and strenuously served them all, winning for each great and lasting benefits."

ROBERT CHANCELLOR SAUNDERS.

Robert Chancellor Saunders, engaged in the general practice of law in Seattle and now a member of the state board of law examiners, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, December 24, 1864. His father, Robert Chancellor Saunders, Sr., was likewise a native of Campbell county, Virginia, and a son of Fleming Saunders, whose birth occurred in the same county and who for thirty years served upon the bench as circuit judge. The founder of the American branch of the family came from Scotland, the progenitor in the new world arriving prior to 1750, at which time the family home was established on the eastern shore of Virginia. Representatives of the name served in the Revolutionary war. Robert C. Saunders, Sr., who was a successful planter, served as a major of the Confederate army. He was also very active in politics and became a member of the state legislature prior to the Civil war. When the question of secession came up before the general assembly he strongly opposed it, but he was absolutely loyal to the south and when Virginia voted to join the Confederacy he entered the army as a captain and served throughout the entire period of hostilities, participating in the first battle of Bull Run, in the battle of Manassas and other engagements. He became a major in the commissary department. With the close of the war he returned to his old home in Virginia and there passed away in 1902, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caryetta Davis, was a daughter of Professor John Staige Davis, the first professor of law in the University of Virginia and a man of prominence in the state. The Davis family came from England at an early period in the colonization of the new world, being among the early settlers of Virginia. Mrs. Saunders' father was a very prominent educator. Her maternal grandmother was Mary Jane Carr, a daughter of Dabney and Martha (Jefferson) Carr, the former chairman of the first committee of safety and correspondence appointed by the Virginia house of burgesses, of which he was a member. He was also one of the members of that assembly who led in what is known as the Patrick Henry debate on the tax question. His descendant, Mrs. Saunders, died at the old family homestead in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. In the family were ten children, of whom three passed away in early life.

Robert Chancellor Saunders, of Seattle, the seventh in order of birth, was educated in public and private schools of Virginia and in the University of Virginia, where he completed his professional course by graduation with the class of 1889. His early life was spent upon his father's plantation and after his graduation he removed to St. Louis, where he entered upon the active practice of law. He did not like the city, however, and in 1890 removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained for a year, during which



ROBERT C. SAUNDERS



period he was editor with the West Publishing Company, publishers of law books. In 1891 he removed to Hinckley, Pine county, Minnesota, where he opened a law office and practiced in that county until 1907, in which year he removed to Seattle. During his residence in Hinckley he served for two terms as prosecuting attorney and was the candidate for attorney general of the state on the democratic ticket. He also served on the board of the state reformatory and was otherwise prominent in public affairs. On coming to Seattle he entered upon the general practice of law, in which he has since been engaged, and his ability has brought him prominently to the front and has gained for him a large clientage. He is also a member of the state board of bar examiners, having been appointed in June, 1915, by the supreme court of the state for a three years' term. He is otherwise active in public affairs, particularly along political lines as a supporter of democratic principles. He stands for that which he regards as most worth while in civic life, is a member of the Municipal League and is now serving for the second term as chairman to examine into the qualifications of candidates for municipal offices.

On the 16th of October, 1895, Mr. Saunders was married in Pine county, Minnesota, to Miss Nannie Monk, a native of Maine, and they have become the parents of eight children, namely: Robert Chancellor, John Monk, Edward Watts, Eugene Davis, Richard Terrell, Virginia, Nannie Monk, Alice Cary. The family residence is at No. 916 Edgar street and is owned by Mr. Saunders.

Mr. Saunders belongs to St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry. He holds membership in the Episcopal church, in which faith he was born and baptized, but the family are connected with the Methodist church. Along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Seattle and State Bar Associations, and while his activity has reached beyond into other fields in recognition of his opportunities, responsibilities and obligations, he has always regarded the practice of law as his real life work and upon his professional duties has concentrated his energies until his devotion to the interests of his clients has become proverbial.

PAUL SHAFFRATH.

Paul Shaffrath, a member of the Seattle bar since the fall of 1906, was born at Bieskau, Germany, July 29, 1877, the youngest of a family of seven children whose parents were William and Marie Josephine Shaffrath. The father died in Waterbury, Connecticut, in the year 1891 but the mother is still a resident of that place.

Paul Shaffrath was brought to this country in his childhood days by his parents and lived in Beacon Falls, Derby, Shelton and Waterbury, Connecticut, until he came to Seattle. His education was acquired in the common schools of Beacon Falls, in the Harrington Business College at Waterbury, in the Phillips-Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900, in Yale University, where he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904, and in the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1906. That year concluded the period of his residence in New England, for he sought the opportunities of the rapidly developing and growing northwest, coming to Seattle in the fall of 1906. Here he at once entered upon the active practice of law and has since continued in that professional field. He was for several years associated with Austin E. Griffiths but is now alone in practice.

On the 25th of August, 1908, in Seattle, Mr. Shaffrath was united in marriage to Miss M. Louise Brown, a daughter of Cyrus Weldon and Abbie C. Brown, now of Hampton, New Hampshire. She is a woman of liberal education as well as of innate refinement. She was graduated from the high school of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and was for a time a student in Boston University. She then continued her studies in Mount Holyoke College, completing her course and taking her B. A. degree with the class of 1905. During her college days she became a member of Pi Beta Phi. She is a member of the well known Batchelder family, of New England. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaffrath has been born a daughter, Louise Emery, whose natal day was November 28, 1913.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaffrath hold membership in the Plymouth church and in politics

he is a progressive Lincoln republican and favors responsible constructive legislation along social and ameliorative lines. In early manhood he was at one time assistant in the Silas Bronson Library at Waterbury, Connecticut, and has retained his interest in libraries to the present time. He was also an active member of the Seattle Playground Association and is greatly interested in social service work, his efforts along that line being practical and resultant, for he is a man of action rather than of theory. He belongs to the New England Club and to the Yale Club and his social association with his brethren at the bar comes through his membership in the state and local bar associations. His viewpoint of life is broad and concerning the vital questions which affect the political, economic and sociological conditions of the country he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age.

GEORGE LESLIE LYNCH.

George Leslie Lynch, whose residence in Seattle covers a period of twenty-seven years, throughout which he has been closely associated with business interests of the city, is now engaged in the packing and storing of furniture under the firm name of the Lynch Packing & Storage Company. He was born in Alameda county, California, February 16, 1860, a son of Oliver and Sarah (Cross) Lynch. His father was born in Cape Vincent, New York, and came across the plains to California in 1854. His wife was born at Miltonby Hall, Miltonby, Yorkshire, England, a daughter of Squire Cross, who with his wife and children came to America when his daughter Sarah was but seven years of age. She was married in Wisconsin, about 1842, to Oliver Lynch and in 1856 she joined her husband in California, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1870 Mr. Lynch came to Washington, settling on Fidalgo island near Deception Pass, and after having made preparations for a home for his family he was joined by Mrs. Lynch and their children in February, 1871, their journey having been made on the bark Onward, from which they landed at Utsaladdy.

George Leslie Lynch was educated at Tade's Academy on Fidalgo island and in 1888 came to Seattle, where he has since resided. Here he first engaged in the furniture business but after continuing active in that line for some years he turned his attention to the packing and storing of furniture and is now conducting a profitable business under the name of the Lynch Packing & Storage Company, having gained a good patronage which makes the undertaking a profitable one.

On the 3d of January, 1887, at La Conner, Washington, Mr. Lynch was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lewis, who was born in Pennsylvania and made her way to California in 1877, while subsequently she came to Washington. Her parents, John and Mary Lewis, were both natives of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch are the parents of eight children, as follows: Louis Leslie, who wedded Margaret Dodson; George Oliver, who married Miss Gladys Garrett; Edith Marie; Ruth Emma; Dorothy Sarah; Alfred Thomas; Katherine Louise, and Jack Omar.

Mr. Lynch exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in Queen City Lodge, No. 10, K. P., he has held all of the offices save that of chancellor commander. He is a western man by birth and training and the spirit of enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country has been manifest in his business connections.

THOMAS R. CRANDALL.

Thomas R. Crandall was the organizer and has continuously been the directing head of the Eagle Transfer Company, which today controls the largest business of the kind in Seattle. He was born in Mount Carmel, Illinois, September 1, 1860, a son of Edward J. and Louise M. (Rounding) Crandall, the former of Irish and the latter of English lineage.

The father, a native of Iowa, became a pioneer resident of Mount Carmel, Illinois, in 1855 and there followed contracting for many years. At the time of the Civil war he became connected with the Federal service, loyally defending the interests of the Union. In 1887 he became a resident of Seattle and for a period of years was a member of the local police force. He had also served for fifteen years as constable when in Mount Carmel, Illinois, so that he brought to his office experience and judgment in such matters. For the past forty-five years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows Society of Mount Carmel, Illinois, and in 1914 was awarded a gold medal in recognition of his long membership and honorable standing in the order. At present he is living retired. His wife was born in Mount Carmel, Illinois, a daughter of Thomas Rounding, a representative of an old pioneer family of that place. She died in Seattle in 1905, at the age of fifty-eight years. Of their six children five are yet living: Thomas R.; W. W., of Seattle; Ada M., the wife of William K. Krayner, of Seattle; Jesse G., associated with his brother in the Eagle Transfer Company; and Elmer.

Thomas R. Crandall pursued his education in the public schools of Mount Carmel to the eighth grade and started out in life on his own account when eighteen years of age. He was first employed at driving teams, devoting ten years to that work, and on the 1st of September, 1889, he came to Seattle, where he immediately established himself in the transfer business, having a single horse. He hauled trunks, standing on the street in order to secure business, but soon he established a reputation for promptness and reliability and his business has in the intervening years been developed to its present extensive proportions until now the Eagle Transfer Company operates the second largest enterprise of the kind in Seattle. They have three auto trucks and two double horse wagons and they also conduct a storage business, having erected a storage building one hundred and twenty by twenty feet.

Mr. Crandall has been married twice. On the 20th of October, 1896, in Seattle, he wedded Miss Johanna Vaughn, a native of Wales, who died in 1905, at the age of thirty-four years, leaving a daughter, Beulah A., who was born in Seattle, December 23, 1897. On the 3d of April, 1906, Mr. Crandall wedded Miss Jennie Bergstrom, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, a daughter of J. P. Bergstrom, of that city. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Seattle and they reside at No. 750 North Sixty-eighth street, which property Mr. Crandall owns. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, to which he loyally adheres, and his political support is given to the republican party but at no time has he sought nor filled public office. He feels that he prefers to give his undivided attention to his business affairs and indefatigable industry and perseverance have been the salient elements in his growing prosperity. Those qualities have enabled him to work his way steadily upward and each step in his career has been a forward one.

ISAAC J. RILEY.

Isaac J. Riley, cashier of the German-American Bank of Seattle, was called to this position in 1910 and brought to the duties of the position the broad experience and the wide learning which he had gained from previous connection with banking interests, covering a number of years. Mr. Riley is a native of Nebraska, his birth having occurred in Webster county, that state, on the 15th of August, 1875, his parents being John Ortman and Katherine Ruth (Morton) Riley, who are now residents of Hastings, Nebraska. The father, who comes of Irish lineage, is descended from Irish ancestors that served in the Revolutionary war and he, too, proved his loyalty to his country in days of war, enlisting for service with the Union army, with which he was connected for four years as a representative of the Army of the Potomac. His wife is descended from Revolutionary ancestry of German lineage.

After attending the public schools Isaac J. Riley became a student in a business and commercial college at Grand Island, Nebraska, from which he was graduated in June, 1897, and, thus well trained for the responsibilities of a business career, he assumed the

position of bookkeeper in a country bank at Lawrence, Nebraska, with which institution he was connected from 1897 until 1907. In the early part of the latter year he became vice president of the First National Bank of Blackfoot, Idaho, and held that office for one year. Early in 1908 he became cashier of the State Bank at Ballard, Washington, and so continued until 1910. In January, of the latter year, he became cashier of the German-American Bank of Seattle, of which he is also one of the directors and principal stockholders. He is very popular and promises to be one of the most prominent figures in the financial world of the northwest. His opinions already carry great weight in financial circles and his ability has been a contributing factor to the progress that has been made in connection with banking conditions in this city.

On the 9th of February, 1898, at Hastings, Nebraska, Mr. Riley was married to Miss Jessie M. Arnold, a native of that state and a daughter of Samuel Arnold, who is now living retired. He is of English descent, although the family was founded in America in colonial days and was represented in the Revolutionary war by those who valiantly aided in the struggle for independence. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have become the parents of a daughter, Gladys Lucille. In his political views Mr. Riley is a republican but not an active party worker. He holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Metropolitan Lumber Club. His activities, while confined almost exclusively to banking, bring him in contact with many and the thorough reliability of his methods and his admirable characteristics have established him high in public regard.

EUGENE OTTO SCHMITZ.

Eugene Otto Schmitz is actively connected with the management and control of Carolina Court, one of the finest apartment houses of the northwest. He was born in Germany June 25, 1889, and became a resident of Seattle in the fall of 1898 when a little lad of nine years. The greater part of his education was acquired in the schools of this country and in 1906 he entered upon his active business career as an employe in the machine works of J. C. Bergert. In 1911 he became connected with the Seattle Construction Company, with which he continued until 1914, when he and his brother Carl took over the management of Carolina Court and are now concentrating their efforts upon the control of the business connected with its rental. This is one of the fine apartment buildings of the Sound country, containing seventy-two apartments, both furnished and unfurnished.

Mr. Schmitz is a life member of the Seattle Yacht Club, a connection which indicates much of the nature of his recreation. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, as he has always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he is now meeting with excellent success.

CARL SCHMITZ.

Carl Schmitz is the senior partner of the firm of C. & E. O. Schmitz, who control Carolina Court in Seattle. He was born in Germany October 10, 1878, and there pursued his education, save for a short course in English after arriving in Seattle. His father, Carl Schmitz, Sr., also a native of Germany, was a manufacturer. His wife, Mrs. Henrietta Schmitz, passed away in 1894 at the age of forty-one years, while Mr. Schmitz' death occurred in 1893 when he was forty-three years of age. Of their family three sons, Carl, Eugene O. and Helmut, are all residents of Seattle, together with two sisters, Hedwig and Meta.

It was on the 25th of October, 1896, that Carl Schmitz, Jr., arrived in Seattle and after pursuing a course in English he accepted the position of cashier at the Butler Grill, in which connection he remained for five years. During that time the place was leased by H.

Schmitz and later Carl Schmitz opened the old Rathskeller at Second and Cherry streets, conducting business there until 1911, when he removed to the new Rathskeller on the second floor of the Baillargeon building, conducting an excellent restaurant there until September, 1913, when he sold his interest to James Morrison. He then opened a cafe in the Hoge building, but sold out there in March, 1914, and in connection with his brother Eugene took over the attractive Carolina Court, which is one of the finest apartment houses in this section of the country. It is built along lines of modern construction, with every attention paid to comfort and convenience. It consists of seventy-two apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, and every facility is afforded for the comfort of those who lease space from them. Carolina Court is conveniently located at the corner of East Lake and Mercer streets within walking distance of the business center of the city and on one of the car lines which has all-night service. The building is most attractive in its exterior and also in its interior finishings and the Schmitz brothers strive to give the best possible service to their patrons.

In his political views Carl Schmitz is an earnest republican and he is also well known in club circles, being a life member of the Seattle Athletic Club and also a charter, as well as a life member of the Arctic Club, in both of which organizations he is widely known and popular.

AUSTIN GEORGE McBRIDE.

Austin George McBride is well known in Washington and Alaska by reason of the prominence which he has won in the prosecution of criminal law cases. His ability is pronounced and is attested by judges and juries and his contemporaries and colleagues in practice. He was born in Will county, Illinois, a son of Henry Benjamin McBride, who was a native of Ohio and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Henry McBride, Sr., was the founder of the American branch of the family and at an early period established his home in Stark county, Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer farmers there. Henry B. McBride became a minister of the Methodist faith and devoted the greater part of his life to that calling, his death occurring in St. Joseph, Missouri, when he had reached the age of seventy-three years. The family became residents of that state in 1890. He married Christina Thursby, a native of Ohio, whose father was of German descent and was one of the early settlers of the Buckeye state. Mrs. McBride passed away in 1894 at St. Joseph, Missouri, when eighty-four years of age. In the family were ten children, four of whom died prior to 1850. Five are yet living and include two daughters and three sons, Austin G. McBride being the youngest. During the Civil war two sons went to the front, the elder being Levi L. McBride, who is now deceased. The younger, William H. McBride, served for four years and was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea.

Austin G. McBride pursued his early education in the public schools of Will county, Illinois, and in 1868 became a student in the Northwestern College at Plainfield, Illinois. He started out in life independently when a youth of nineteen years and, desiring to make the practice of law his life work, began reading in the office and under the direction of W. E. Rose, an attorney of Minneapolis, Kansas. He was admitted to practice in Smith county, Kansas, and followed his profession in Phillips and Decatur counties for twenty years. During that period he served as prosecuting attorney for one term by appointment and on the expiration of that period was reelected and served for two years longer. He afterward removed to Oberlin, Kansas, where for one term he occupied the position of prosecuting attorney.

On leaving Oberlin Mr. McBride removed to Seattle, where he arrived on the 20th of August, 1890. Here he immediately entered upon active practice, in which he has since been engaged, and his ability has brought him prominently to the front. On the 12th of January, 1891, he entered the office of the prosecuting attorney under Judge John F. Miller and served for four years as chief deputy. His health had broken down, and at the advice of his physician he removed to Fort Wrangell, Alaska. There he established the Fort Wrangell News, a weekly paper, and prior to that time he served as editor of a paper at Fort Wrangell and shortly afterwards started a newspaper of his own. Fort Wrangell

was then undergoing a boom but when this collapsed he removed his paper to Douglas island, where he remained until the spring of 1900. While there residing he took the census of Douglas island in 1900 and while thus engaged was appointed by Judge C. S. Johnson, at that time the only judge in the district, to the office of United States commissioner and ex-officio probate judge in the Cape York district. In the spring of 1900 he sold his paper and after serving in the office for only a brief period returned to Seattle and reentered upon the practice of law in this city. He also served for one year with George F. Vandever as assistant prosecuting attorney. On the 24th of April, 1915, he issued and published Volume 1, Copy 1, of the Seattle Legal News, this being the first paper of the kind published in Seattle. The News has now entered upon the second of the semi-annual periods of its existence and during this time its circulation has steadily grown. The paper has received the strong indorsement of representatives of the bar and those connected with the courts and there is reason to believe that it has entered upon a most successful and useful career. Mr. McBride's ability as a lawyer is attested by the liberal clientage accorded him and he is well known among his professional brethren, who entertain for him high regard.

In politics Mr. McBride is a republican and has always been active in civic affairs. He has served in much campaign work for the state central committee and has made many campaign speeches. Fraternally he is connected with Eureka Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., and Royal Arch Chapter No. 3 of Seattle.

Mr. McBride was married in Osceola, Clarke county, Iowa, to Miss Jennie H. Goss, a native of that state and a daughter of Peyton J. Goss, a representative of an old Iowa family. They have one daughter, May E., who is with her parents in a pleasant residence which Mr. McBride owns at No. 5119 Morgan street. Great credit is due Mr. McBride for the fact that he has made his own way in the world without financial support from his people. In his profession he has always made a specialty of prosecution and he has a large collection of commendatory letters from judges, indicating his ability in that line and his fairness to those whose records show a shadow of innocence. He is relentless, however, in his prosecution of the guilty and it is well known that he leaves no point untouched that bears upon his case. His mind is naturally analytical, logical and inductive and he readily sees the relation between cause and effect and traces the steps from one to the other with ease. His career has been marked by steady professional progress and he is recognized as one of the foremost criminal lawyers in Seattle.

JAMES FOWLER.

James Fowler, whose name is well known in marine circles, has been prominently identified with the building of some of the largest steamships on the Pacific coast. He is now occupying the position of surveyor to Lloyd's register of shipping for the state of Washington, and is located at Seattle. A native of Aberdeen, Scotland, he was born in January, 1849, a son of William and Elizabeth Fowler. After attending the public schools he continued his education in several different science and art schools until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he made the initial step that has brought him to his present position, serving a seven years' apprenticeship as a marine engineer and also learning the trade of shipbuilding. He afterward went to sea as a marine engineer on the Allan Line steamships of Liverpool, continuing in that connection until 1888, during which time he was advanced from one position to another until when he severed his connection with the company he was occupying the important place of assistant to the general superintendent. Later he became superintendent of construction at Barrow in Furness, in Lancashire, England, having charge of the construction of three large steamships for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, namely, the Empress of India, the Empress of Japan and the Empress of China, sister ships sailing from the Pacific coast to the orient. In 1891 he came to this section of the country with those vessels, as chief engineer, sailing then between Vancouver, British Columbia, and China for five years. At the end of that time he became surveyor to Lloyd's register of shipping at Vancouver and in 1905 was



JAMES FOWLER



transferred to Seattle in the same capacity, having direction of the interests of the society in the state of Washington. His position is one of large responsibility, for which varied training and experience have well qualified him and he is now a prominent representative of shipping interests in the Pacific northwest.

Mr. Fowler was married in Aberdeen, Scotland, in January, 1872, to Miss Jane Youngson, and they have two sons: William, who is forty years of age, and is a machinist at Vancouver, British Columbia; and Peter, thirty-eight years of age, who is also a machinist, and is located in Seattle.

Fraternally Captain Fowler is a Mason, having taken the degrees of the York Rite. He is a Protestant in religious faith and a republican in his political belief and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Arctic Club. He has gained a wide experience in this section of the country and his ability and personal characteristics have won him favorable regard and the warm esteem of a growing circle of friends and acquaintances.

CHAUNCEY B. RATHBUN.

Chauncey B. Rathbun, city editor of The Seattle Times, with which paper he has been continuously connected since 1904, was born in Alma, Wisconsin, August 30, 1879. His father, John C. Rathbun, a resident of Seattle, is a native of Connecticut, born in 1834. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Goldenberger, was born in Massachusetts in 1857. The family came to Olympia in 1889 from Texas. Mr. Rathbun's early education was obtained in the public schools of the latter state and Olympia. He entered the University of Washington in 1896 and has been a resident of Seattle ever since.

Mr. Rathbun began his newspaper career as university correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer and after leaving college entered the employ of that paper as a reporter. He went to The Times for a year, returned to the Post-Intelligencer, spent several months with a weekly publication, the Seattle News Letter, and then returned to The Times, with which paper he has been connected ever since, as northwest editor, telegraph editor, news editor, assistant managing editor and city editor.

Mr. Rathbun served in the First Washington regiment in the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection and in the latter campaign was recommended for meritorious service.

He was married November 18, 1912, to Miss Edna Hatch, a native of Whatcom county, Washington. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, born May 26, 1914. They reside at 2012 East Fifty-second street.

In politics Mr. Rathbun is a republican. He is a member of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Seattle Press Club, the University of Washington Golf Club and Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., and is an honorary member of Sigma Delta Chi, a college journalism fraternity.

WILLIAM FORREST RICHARDSON.

William Forrest Richardson, manager of the wire and wire rope house of John A. Roebbing's Sons Company of Seattle, was born March 31, 1870, at Valetta, Kent county, Ontario, Canada, his parents being William and Catherine (Oswald) Richardson, who were also natives of Canada and were of Scotch descent. The mother's people were Highland Scotch from the district of Stirling, Scotland, while the paternal ancestors came from Earlstone, in Roxboroughshire.

William F. Richardson pursued his early education in the grammar schools of Detroit, Michigan, to which city his parents removed during his early boyhood and later he there pursued a course in a business college. He started in life as foundry clerk at the Peninsular Car Works, now the American Car Company of Detroit, and later occupied a clerical posi-

tion with the Detroit Gas Company and with the Roehm & Davidson Carriage Hardware Company. Subsequently he filled the position of bookkeeper at the Belknap Wagon Works at Detroit, and in 1889 went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the electrical supply business. The following year he removed to Chicago, where he continued in the same line and in 1898 he returned to Detroit, where he became connected with the telephone business. In 1903 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became assistant manager for John A. Roebeling's Sons Company, and the following year he was transferred to Seattle as the representative of the same company, conducting their business in Seattle as manager of their house here.

Mr. Richardson was married in Detroit to Miss Edith Ferris, who died in 1904, and in 1908 he wedded Rosalie Fleming. By his first marriage he had four children, two daughters and two sons, Alice, Edith, Philo and Forrest. In his political views Mr. Richardson is a republican but not an active party worker or office seeker. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and he is a member of the Rainier, Arctic, Athletic, Seattle Yacht, Rotary and Earlington Golf Clubs. For two years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Rotary Club and for a similar period was on the board of trustees of the Arctic Club. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and according to its teachings he has guided his life, so that his career has been one characterized by uprightness, integrity and allegiance to high principles. In business he has made steady advancement, working along lines that lead to success. Industry and perseverance have enabled him to triumph over difficulties and obstacles and gradually he has progressed until he occupies a position of importance and responsibility in connection with the business life of Seattle.

MAX RAGLEY.

Max Ragley, a real estate dealer of Seattle, numbered among the city's capitalists, was born in Hamburg, Germany, July 24, 1861. He comes of Swiss parentage, the name being originally Ragli, and the ancestry in the paternal line can be traced back to William Tell. Representatives of the family have been found in every contest waged for the freedom of Switzerland. The mother of Max Ragley bore the maiden name of Rosa Stempli. Both she and her husband are now deceased.

After attending the public schools of Hamburg, Germany, Max Ragley became a student in the University of Berlin and pursued post-graduate work at Kiel, Germany, winning the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1882, at which time he came under the instruction of Professor Esmarch, who was then one of the instructors in surgery in the University of Kiel. Dr. Ragley afterward pursued a second post-graduate course at Heidelberg, where the M. D. degree was conferred upon him.

Coming to the new world, he engaged in the practice of medicine in the states of New York and Florida between the years 1885 and 1889. At the close of that period he joined the United States Navy as junior surgeon and occupied that position for about nine years. He was for six years in Sitka, Alaska, on the ships Mohican, Marion, Wheeling and the famous old Pinta. He explored Alaska in the early days while serving on these war vessels and was given a medal by the government in 1895 as a testimonial of fidelity, known as a "continuous service certificate," while on the Pinta. Resigning his position in the navy, he came to Seattle in 1898 and established a drug business in this city. Here he has since made his home and his successful operations in the field of business have won him place among the capitalists of the northwest.

Dr. Ragley was special agent for the treasury department during the stirring days of the Klondike excitement. The necessity of going to sea did not appeal to him, however, and he resigned in 1898, establishing his drug store in Seattle and conducting it successfully until 1907. He then sold out in order to concentrate his efforts upon the real estate business. In this he conducts a general business, yet largely handles his own properties, and his holdings are extensive. He is thoroughly conversant with real estate values, knows the property that is upon the market and has directed his individual activities in the real estate field with such discretion and discrimination that success has come to him in large

measure. He is now chairman of the executive committee of the Real Estate Association of Seattle and at the international convention of real estate dealers held July 8, 1911, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he was chairman of the western division.

In 1895 in Sacramento, California, Dr. Ragley was married to Miss Edna Watson Harvey, a native of that city and a representative of an old Connecticut family of English descent, represented in the American army during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Ragley is now a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her father became one of the pioneer residents of California and served as sheriff of Sacramento county in the early days. Dr. Ragley is well known in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed through all the chairs of the local lodge. He belongs to the Golf and Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and his identification with the latter indicates his interest in affairs relative to the upbuilding and improvement of Seattle along all the lines which lead to its greatness and development.

JOSEPH R. LEWIS.

The judicial history of Seattle and of the state would be incomplete were there failure to make reference to Judge Joseph R. Lewis, who on the 21st of March, 1872, became an associate justice of the supreme court. His record conferred honor and dignity upon the state which honored him and was one of signal service and benefit to the courts.

Of Welsh descent, he represented a family long established in the new world. His father, Colonel Philip Lewis, was born in Pennsylvania, but in 1803 became a resident of Adams county, Ohio, and in 1808 took up his abode in Madison county, that state. For many years he served as county sheriff and on several occasions was called to represent his district in the general assembly, being a member of both the house and senate. He left the impress of his individuality upon the laws of the state and aided largely in shaping legislation which greatly furthered the interests of Ohio. He married Abigail Melvin, who was born in east Tennessee and was a descendant of the Huguenots of South Carolina. At an early day she accompanied her father to Ohio and there became the wife of Colonel Lewis, whom she survived for several years, passing away in 1870 at the age of eighty-seven. For seventy-five years she was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She exemplified in her life the characteristics of a faithful wife and mother, a devoted friend and a sincere Christian.

In London, Ohio, on the 17th of September, 1829, occurred the birth of Judge Joseph R. Lewis, who there attended the common schools and an academy. When seventeen years of age he began teaching and while following that profession for five years in his native county he devoted his leisure time to the study of law and of general literature under the direction of Hon. Richard A. Harrison. He was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Ohio in 1854 and soon afterward removed to Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school for three months. In July, 1855, however, he entered upon the practice of law in Washington, Iowa, and in 1856 was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of prosecuting attorney of Washington county, which position he filled until January, 1859. During the succeeding decade he enjoyed a large law practice in Washington and it was during that period that he attended the convention in 1856 at which the republican party of Iowa was organized. From that time until his death he remained an earnest supporter of the party, yet withal was an independent thinker. Judicial honors came to him when, on the 15th of April, 1860, President Grant appointed him an associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho on the recommendation of the governor, the supreme judges and the congressional delegation from Iowa. The letter which recommended him said, in part: "We most warmly recommend the Hon. Joseph R. Lewis of this state for a territorial judgeship. Mr. Lewis is an old resident of Iowa and has built up a solid character both as a citizen and a lawyer. Having been for many years a leading practitioner in our court, we are enabled to testify from personal knowledge to his merits and fitness for the place above named. We state, without reserve, that he would in our judgment make a most faithful, able and excellent judge." Henry O'Conner, then attorney general of Iowa, wrote a no less commenda-

tory letter and his recommendations all attested the high regard entertained for Judge Lewis both as a man and a citizen.

In the latter part of May, 1869, Judge Lewis arrived at Boise City, Idaho, and on the 1st of June commenced a term of the district court at Silver City in the Owyhee mining district. The docket was full and included twenty murder cases and many important civil cases. With characteristic energy he took up the work of clearing the docket and dispensing justice. Early in his administration he rigidly enforced the criminal law, thereby incurring the enmity of the criminal class, which is always large in a new territory. It required much moral and physical stamina to faithfully perform the duties of the office and in so doing Judge Lewis won the strong approval and support of the law abiding citizens of the territory. This was expressed by the Owyhee Tidal Wave when he closed his second term of court at Silver City in November, 1869. The paper said: "Should the authorities at Washington always select as good men and faithful officers as Judge Lewis there will be no cause of complaint on the score of foreign importation. * * * There is a solid and mature firmness in his judgment that has the true ring about it, without that petulance and mock dignity that from long habit old occupants of the bench assume. Many of his illustrations in elucidation of questions either of law or fact are quaint and often commonplace, but always pertinent and to the point. In this respect he approaches nearer to Abraham Lincoln than any man we have ever seen or whose productions we have ever read." Judge Lewis resided at Boise City until May, 1871, holding court in different parts of the district and organizing the first court held in the Mormon district at Malad. A short time before he retired from the supreme court bench of Idaho the Boise Statesman said, editorially: "It gives us pleasure to speak of the career of Judge J. R. Lewis as one of the district judges of this territory. * * * He entered upon the discharge of his office under no ordinary difficulties, of which the usual prejudice against imported officers was the least. The character of some of our judges had of late years been such as to destroy all respect of the people for the judiciary as well as all confidence in the courts. Attorneys had grown rich and made fat fees solely out of their supposed influence or confidential relations with a judge, through which practice the bar had become either demoralized or disgusted. For a year after Judge Lewis came here the same state of things existed in the other two districts besides his and with a majority of the supreme court. He soon comprehended the situation but determined that no such record should be his. * * * Unfitted, both by a natural sense of justice as well as by education, for the crooked ways of a debauched judiciary, he could tolerate no other idea of the duties of a judge than a rigid administration of the laws, uninfluenced by favor and unawed by any kind of power or threat. Such a man under such circumstances could not but encounter opposition and Judge Lewis had the fortune to wake the hostility of the bitterest and foulest element that ever disturbed society or that ever undertook to evade or trample down the laws. It did not take long, however, for him to triumph over these obstacles. The bar, always ready to honor an impartial judge, first learned to respect his integrity and then to admire his ability. Through his inflexible impartiality, bushwhackers in the practice were rapidly falling into discount, while lawyers who take an honorable pride in their profession were beginning to take heart again. A case in court, from being a mere auction where the highest bidder obtained judgment, was, under Judge Lewis' administration, a matter of certainty as well as justice to be determined according to law and evidence. Capital has never before felt so secure in this judicial district as during the last year. Citizens never before felt so safe in their persons or in the enjoyment of their rights, simply because they had begun to have confidence in the presiding judge. It had become a common remark among persons disagreeing with Judge Lewis in politics, to assert their confidence in his ability as a lawyer and integrity as a judge, and their preference for him over any other who had ever presided in this district."

Judge Lewis received appointment to the position of associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico on the 25th of May, 1871, but declined the proffered honor. During that summer he visited Washington, D. C., and in the fall returned to Idaho to act as counsel in several important cases in the district and supreme courts of the territory. On the 21st of March, 1872, he was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of Washington and was assigned to the Walla Walla district. The court was not in good repute with the public and of his ideal service here a contemporary biographer has written: "The

firmness and integrity with which he held the scales of justice soon taught the unruly members of the bar who had been in the habit of bullying witnesses and tiring the patience of juries, that they must observe that decorum which is indispensable to the dignity of the court and the orderly transaction of its business. That he met with opposition was a matter of course; that he incurred the enmity of the venal and vicious of his district was but natural. Some of the most bitter of the enemies he thus made caused a petition to be printed and privately and surreptitiously circulated through remote parts of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, avoiding Walla Walla and vicinity, asking the president to remove him. As soon as this clandestine attempt to smirch his character was discovered a meeting of the Walla Walla bar was held, at which resolutions were passed which fully vindicated Judge Lewis as an upright and fearless judge and a citizen entitled to honor, confidence and respect. Among other expressions of approval of his course the resolutions contained the following high indorsement: 'In relation to this matter we further have to say that we believe Judge Lewis has given more general satisfaction to the members of the bar and to all others having business before him who are competent to judge, than has been given to this district during its past history. We also say that we are assured that our people generally indorse his ability and integrity both as a judge and private citizen.'

"These resolutions were not only signed by the bar but were indorsed by many of the leading citizens, officers, ministers and editors of Walla Walla. So complete was his vindication from even the shadow of malfeasance in office that he soon after, January 26, 1875, was promoted to the chief justiceship of Washington territory, being appointed by President Grant on the recommendation of Attorney General George H. Williams, both of whom were his warm personal friends. This distinction was conferred upon him without the least effort on his part, in fact the first knowledge he had of the appointment was the receipt of his commission. He was assigned to the Seattle district and in April, 1875, removed to our city, where he resided until 1893 when he moved to California, engaging in the banking business in San Jose. He continued in the discharge of his duties as chief justice, holding court at Seattle, Steilacoom, Tacoma, Port Townsend and La Conner until the close of his term in January, 1879, during which period he not only maintained the record he had already earned as an able, fearless judge, but increased the confidence and respect his course had inspired as associate justice. No higher indorsement of the judicial character of his mental faculties could be made than the statement of the fact that during the seven years and over he was on the bench in Washington territory, no decision made by him was ever reversed in the supreme court. His fearless, outspoken manner, his unchangeable purpose in making no compromise with the violators of the law, incurred the displeasure of the vicious class. At all times and in all places he denounced gamblers, criminals and boodlers and no man has ever been more fearless or less of a time-server in matters in which he believed he was right. No question of policy or personal popularity ever caused him to make a compromise with what he considered an evil."

Upon his retirement from the supreme bench Judge Lewis entered upon the active practice of law in Seattle and was accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage which he handled with success until 1883, when he disposed of his law library and retired from active practice, although he was still called upon to act as counsel in many important cases. While active at the Seattle bar he was counsel in the important litigation between Wells Fargo & Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He was also connected with the Port Madison mill cases and many other important cases involving a comprehensive knowledge of corporation law. His fellow townsmen, appreciating his public service, elected him to represent his district in the territorial legislature in 1885 and he was also made a member of the committee of fifteen which planned and perfected the present school system of Seattle. On retiring from active practice he entered banking circles, organizing the First National Bank of Yakima, of which he continued as president until November, 1889, when he disposed of his stock and resigned, but in November, 1890, was again elected to the presidency. He was also one of the organizers of the private banking house of Dexter Horton & Company in 1887, remaining for many years one of its stockholders and directors.

In January, 1850, at Washington, Iowa, Judge Lewis wedded Miss Mary A. Chapman, who was born in Ohio and was of English lineage. They had two sons: Howard H.,

mentioned elsewhere in this volume; and Joseph C. Judge Lewis was a lifelong Methodist and served as chairman of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the First Methodist church of Seattle in 1888-9. He took a most helpful interest in many plans to advance the city along material, intellectual, social, political and moral lines. In 1890 he became a member of the Seattle charter commission and urged the dual government plan adopted by the commission and prepared the article on public works adopted by the commission. The Chamber of Commerce made him its delegate to the Pacific coast board of commerce in San Francisco in September, 1890. Ere his demise one, writing of him said: "The conspicuously notable attribute of Judge Lewis' character is steadfastness of purpose—once resolved on a course of action and convinced that he is right, nothing can move him from carrying out his plans in his own way. On no occasion did he ever lack the courage to stand alone, if need be, in the maintenance of a principle he believed to be right. His views on all questions are usually radical and always earnest. He has a thorough contempt for shams, which, with a combative temperament, has led to a habit of speaking his mind about men and things with a plain and piquant speech, and not infrequently with offense to those who find themselves, in the language of Bret Harte, 'the individual who happens to be meant.' As a judge he was always fearless; always positive; no uncertain language or words of compromise or demagogic attempts to conciliate the public marked his enunciation of a conclusion. He was one thing or the other, and hence he was at times the object of bitter partisan criticism, but that never swerved him from his chosen line of duty. He has none of the small arts of the so-called popular leader. Should success depend on fawning or bending the knee, he would stand erect and take defeat in preference to victory bought at sacrifice of manhood. Such are a few marked attributes which belong to Judge Lewis' character which have earned for him the deep and sincere respect of all who admire an honest, manly man, who has never courted popularity at a sacrifice of his convictions, or counted the cost or abated one jot of his earnestness in the espousal of any cause he believed to be right, and who has always cared more for the approval of his own conscience than for the applause of the majority." Judge Lewis passed away in 1911 in Los Angeles and in his passing Seattle lost one of its most honored citizens, a man who left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of the state. He aided in laying a firm foundation for civic righteousness and improvement and through his example and efforts inculcated a high regard among men for the dignity of the law and respect for its observance.

WILLIAM M. CURTISS.

William M. Curtiss, a hardware merchant of Ballard, whose well established business is the direct outcome of close application and carefully managed interests, was born at Ottawa, Illinois, April 24, 1858, while his parents were temporarily residing there. He is descended from an old New York family that for several generations was represented in the Empire state. His father, who was a mechanic of Oswego, New York, became a contractor and in connection with his father erected a large number of buildings at various points in the east. In the '50s he was awarded an important contract that necessitated a trip to Ottawa, Illinois, and a somewhat prolonged stay in that section of the state. He had previously wedded Maria I. Todd and his wife accompanied him to Ottawa, where they were residing temporarily at the time of the birth of William M. Curtiss. Eventually the father returned to New York and was accidentally drowned in 1870, while in the employ of the government as superintendent of the breakwater at Oswego. His boat was swamped while he was making a trip to the lighthouse in a storm and a heavy overcoat which he wore at the time hampered him in his efforts to swim.

William M. Curtiss, who was one of a family of three children was taken by his parents to New York in his infancy and was there reared to manhood. He had but a limited chance to attend school and early began to provide for his own support, working at various occupations until his twentieth year was completed, when he began learning



WILLIAM M. CURTISS



the tinner's trade, since which time his efforts have been directed in that and kindred lines.

Mr. Curtiss remained a resident of New York until 1882, when he started for the west, spending four years in Fargo and Jamestown, North Dakota, but the stories which reached him concerning the growing town of Seattle, situated on Puget Sound, determined him to try his fortune in Washington, where he arrived in the year 1886. Business was dull at that time and as it was difficult to obtain work at the skilled trades Mr. Curtiss began building small boats. After a brief period, however, the financial condition having improved, he opened a mercantile establishment at North Seattle. His venture there, however, continued for but a brief period and after disposing of the store he purchased a lot in what now constitutes a part of the site of Ballard. In September, 1889, he erected thereon a small building and opened a tin shop, which constituted the beginning of his present hardware establishment. His trade steadily grew with the growth of the town and surrounding country. In 1890 he secured a stock of hardware and in the fall erected a part of his present building, which faces on Second avenue. From the first his business steadily grew and when twelve years had passed Mr. Curtiss was the owner of a large building with a floor space one hundred feet square and containing the most extensive stock of this kind in Ballard. Since that time he has dealt continuously in hardware and is today recognized as one of the most prosperous merchants in his line in Seattle, dealing in tinware, stoves, pumps, sash, doors, paints and oils and other articles of that character. His annual sales reach a large volume and his success is based on the completeness of his stock, the high quality of his goods and the reasonableness of his prices. He has a well equipped repair shop, in which he employs competent workmen and thus adds not a little to the income which he derives from his sales in the store. He is thoroughly familiar with every branch of the hardware trade and aside from his regular business he has paid some attention to mining and has made some investments in that line which promise well for the future.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Mr. Curtiss and Miss Amanda Van Patten, who is well known socially in Seattle, being identified with ladies' clubs and with the Daughters of Rebekah. Mr. Curtiss is a well known member of the Odd Fellows society and the Rebekahs and is also identified with the Woodmen of the World. His political views are in large measure in harmony with republican principles, yet he casts an independent ballot according to the dictates of his judgment. He served for two years as a member of the city council of Ballard and was also a member of the board of education. He holds membership with the Seattle Commercial Club and is interested in all that tends to promote public progress along the line of the material welfare of the county. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for the development of his business is attributable entirely to his own efforts and it is today the largest enterprise of the kind in Ballard.

HERBERT PRESCOTT WILKS ROBERTS.

Herbert Prescott Wilks Roberts, formerly agent at Seattle for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, has devoted his life to business interests of this character, having made his initial step as an employe of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Montreal, Canada, March 19, 1891. He was then twenty years of age and it was in that city that he was born, his natal day being December 15, 1871. While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, H. Shenstone and Julia C. (Glassford) Roberts, he began his education, which was continued in Dover College of Dover, England. He then entered railway service and after four years' connection with the Grand Trunk became a representative of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company at Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained from 1895 until 1901. He was with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at Boston and Providence from 1903 until 1904 and in the latter year accepted the position of general agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Seattle. Two years were spent in that connection and in 1906 he became manager for Cook & Company, Incorporated, at Seattle, occupying that position until 1911. In that year he was appointed

general agent at Seattle for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which he held until January 1, 1915, when he was transferred to Los Angeles as agent of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. The various changes made in his business career indicate forward steps with increased responsibilities and opportunities and his powers have proved adequate to the former, while his ambition has prompted him to make good use of the latter.

In his native city on the 23d of April, 1904, Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Edith Glassford, a daughter of Gregory Glassford, and they became the parents of two children: Eleanor Glassford, born June 19, 1905; and Shenstone Wilks, January 15, 1907. Mrs. Roberts died at Santa Cruz, California, March 23, 1908. On the 2nd of July, 1914, in Seattle, Mr. Roberts wedded Pearl (Kennedy) Hilbert, a daughter of J. A. Kennedy. His interests and connections outside of business and home are varied and extensive, indicating a social nature and also deep concern in various matters which are of importance to the community in which he lived. He was a well known member of the Rainier, Seattle Athletic, Transportation and Seattle Yacht Clubs and secretary of the Seattle Golf Club. He also belonged to the Union Club of Tacoma, and the Vancouver Club of Vancouver, British Columbia. Aside from this he was connected with the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Merchants Exchange of which he was president in 1913, all of which figure in the substantial improvement of the city and look to its greater growth and prosperity.

JOHN H. HUDGSON.

John H. Hudgson, vice president of the Washington Elevator Company, was born September 28, 1872, in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and his early education was acquired in the public schools of that state. He afterward pursued a course in electrical engineering in Philadelphia and, thus well equipped for life's practical and responsible duties, started out in business on his own account. Gradually he has worked his way upward, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path by determined effort and perseverance. Experience has brought him practical knowledge and wide reading has advanced his technical training.

In 1904 Mr. Hudgson came to Seattle and was employed by the Washington Elevator Company as a designer and buyer. He became a stockholder in the company in 1906 and for several years has occupied the position of vice president. The company builds freight and passenger elevators and has a large trade on the Pacific coast, covering the territory of Washington and Oregon, also Alaska, and extending likewise to the Hawaiian Islands. Their patronage is now large and the business is one of the important industrial undertakings of the city.

Mr. Hudgson is a democrat in his political views but has never been an office seeker. He cooperates in the work for the city's upbuilding and is an enthusiastic advocate of Seattle and her opportunities. During the twelve years in which he has made his home in the city he has witnessed its wonderful growth and development and he has been active in furthering its progress in various ways. In the conduct of his business affairs he is developing an enterprise of constantly broadening scope, his trade reaching farther and farther, and thus his success is growing year by year.

C. HARRISON GREEN.

C. Harrison Green, business manager of the Post-Intelligencer, was born in Stirling, Ontario, Canada, November 3, 1872, a son of Jed and Samantha Green. At the usual age he entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school with the class of 1888. He afterward learned the printer's trade on The Argus in his home town, and after following that trade for four years, went to Owen Sound, Canada, where he became a reporter on the Owen Sound Advertiser and special correspondent for that

territory for the Toronto Globe. He remained in that position for six years, during which time he was a playing member of the lacrosse and cricket teams, and Owen Sound Institute Foot Ball Club. He afterward went to Vancouver, British Columbia, and played on the lacrosse team there for one season. He represented one of the Fraser River salmon canneries as night foreman during that time. That's where he probably got the "fishing" fever. When Cy, as his friends call him, isn't at his desk at the Post-Intelligencer, his friends know the trout streams aren't far distant.

Mr. Green came to Seattle from Vancouver in 1899, and engaged as solicitor with the Star, remaining in that connection with the paper for six months, after which he became circulation manager and so continued until 1909, when he was advanced to the position of business manager. He resigned his position on the Star, and became circulation manager of the Post-Intelligencer in May, 1911. In November, 1914, he became business manager, which position he now fills. He was a playing member during the full life of the Seattle Lacrosse Club.

Mr. Green makes his home on a five-acre ranch a half mile from Foy Station and there engages in raising chickens and turkeys, keeping fowls of the highest grade. He finds recreation and diversion from arduous business cares in the out-of-door life of the ranch and is greatly interested in every feature of the place. He was married in Victoria, British Columbia, to Miss Maud Yeaman on the 8th of August, 1907. Mrs. Green's birthplace is Wingham, Ontario, Canada. His political connection is with the Republican party, and he belongs to the Rotary and Arctic clubs. He has gained a wide acquaintance during his residence in the northwest, is thoroughly in touch with the interests and development of this section of the country, and his force and resourcefulness in business circles are manifest in his capable and resultant management of the business interests of Seattle's foremost newspaper.

JOHN L. JENKINS.

John L. Jenkins is the senior partner of the firm of Jenkins & Jones, general contractors, to whom have been awarded contracts for the erection of many of the important buildings of Seattle, which fact establishes their position in the foremost rank of those connected with the building industry. Mr. Jenkins was born in Wales, May 18, 1850, a son of John L. and Margaret Jenkins. He attended the public schools until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1882. In that year he came to the United States, settling first at Buffalo, New York, where he followed carpentering for six months. He next went to Chicago, where he again worked at carpentering for six years and subsequently he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he began operations as a building contractor. After a year he removed to Seattle and engaged as foreman with Owen Thomas, a general contractor, in whose employ he remained until 1880, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Jones under the firm style of Jenkins & Jones, general contractors. That connection was maintained until 1897, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Jenkins went to Alaska, devoting his attention to mining near Dawson City until 1900. He then returned to Seattle and again engaged in the building contracting business for a year. Once more he went to Alaska, and while there erected a large number of the public buildings of Nome, but at the end of another twelvemonth he returned to Seattle. He is in partnership with E. H. Jones under the firm style of Jenkins & Jones, general contractors, and many important contracts have been awarded them. They were the builders of the St. Marco apartments, the addition to the old courthouse, the Robinson apartments (for which they received eighty thousand dollars), the Sorrento apartments, the fire engine station at Terry and Alder streets, the fire engine station at Virginia and Minor streets, the Hamm-Schmitz building, the Clarence Blethen residence, the George Danz residence, the Everett high school at Everett, Washington, the administration building of Tuberculosis Hospital at Richmond Highlands, Washington, the Adams apartments in Seattle, the Warighup building, the Alki bath house, the Judge Stratton residence, the Harry Clise residence, the Leighton apartments and many other buildings in Seattle.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Anna R. Bathgate, by whom he has three children, as follows: Margaret, at home; Charles, who is twenty-two years of age and a bricklayer in Chicago; and Ruth, a public-school student. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Eureka Lodge of Masons and in his political views is an earnest republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day yet not seeking or desiring office. His life work is indicative of his financial progress, for he has been the architect of his own fortunes and in that connection has builded wisely and well. His home is at 714 Eleventh avenue in a house which he built in 1890, just after the great fire and here he and his family have resided since.

W. PARRY SMITH.

There were many interesting experiences in the life record of W. Parry Smith, who reached the American Pacific coast at a very early period in the development of this section of the country. In the meantime he had visited China and the East Indies and on one occasion he circumnavigated the globe. His visits in various ports and his life on the high seas made his life record one in which various most interesting incidents occurred, and afterward he became connected with the pilot boat service in San Francisco bay. Afterward he transferred his operations to the northwest and Seattle came to know him as a representative and valued citizen. He was born in London, England, July 28, 1836, the only child of W. Parry and Elizabeth (Raymond) Smith. His father, who was a sea captain, died of yellow fever while in one of the African ports and W. Parry Smith, early thrown upon his own resources, started out as a cabin boy, sailing on an English vessel that was engaged in trading with China and the East Indies. He earned rapid promotion and in time began sailing under the American flag. He first visited the Pacific coast in 1851 and on one of his voyages made the entire trip around the world. He went to San Francisco first in 1861. His first papers were taken out in 1855 while he was living at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1868 he returned to San Francisco and was employed in connection with the lumber trade on the Pacific coast and on Puget Sound. He also did pilot boat service near the Golden Gate.

Mr. Smith's connection with the Puget Sound country began in 1864. He was in the employ of the Port Madison Mill Company of Port Madison until 1870, and for a year was engaged in the milling business at Seattle. He afterward followed farming on the Duwamish river for a short time and in 1873 purchased three and a quarter acres of land near Seattle, on Lake Union, for fifty dollars per acre, paying for the place by grubbing stumps at a dollar and a half per day. In 1878 he took a contract to carry the mail to Snoqualmie, making the trip, a distance of forty-three miles, on horseback. He continued in that work for two years and then was called to other public service, being elected in 1880 to the office of constable on the republican ticket. He filled that position for two years and afterward was deputy sheriff for three years under Hon. J. H. McGraw. Subsequently he became deputy United States marshal under Charles Hopkins and he was deputy assessor for two years under W. H. Hughes. After retiring from office he turned his attention to the real estate business and found that a profitable field of labor until about 1904, when he retired from active business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

In San Francisco, May 2, 1867, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth F. Porter, a native of Maryland, and the same year they came to the Puget Sound country. Five children were born to them: Elizabeth M., now the wife of C. M. Basler, of California, by whom she has two children, Ferdinand P. and Paddy; Sarah C., the wife of Lewis Thom, of China; William T., living in Washington; Fannie P., the wife of J. D. McVicar, of Seattle, by whom she has one child, Mary Francis C.; and Hettie May, the wife of J. J. Roach, of Los Angeles. In 1881 Mr. Smith built the first house on the east side of Lake Union. There was no other indication of settlement around this side of the lake then and for years that location was considered "way out." Mr. Smith lived to see remarkable changes in the city owing to its rapid growth and development, and



W. PARRY SMITH

through his real estate activity he contributed in no small measure to the trend of public progress.

For more than thirty years he was an exemplary member of Eureka Lodge of Masons, holding closely to the teachings and tenets of the craft. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In municipal affairs Mr. Smith was ever regarded as a public-spirited citizen. Active in the interests of Seattle and with faith in its future, he did everything in his power to advance its growth and development. He died December 27, 1912. He made good use of his opportunities and his worth was widely acknowledged by those with whom he came in contact. The experiences which came to him as cabin boy and in his later seafaring career broadened his knowledge and gave him a correct idea of life's values. He did all in his power to advance the interests of his wife and children and to the ties of friendship he was also most loyal.

HENRY GULLIKSEN.

Henry Gulliksen, a Seattle lawyer of Wisconsin birth, being a native of Winnebago county, was educated in the public and high schools of Grand Forks, North Dakota, and in the College of North Dakota and his professional training was received in George Washington University at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1904, while in 1905 the LL. M. degree was conferred upon him. Prior to his graduation in law, however, he was employed in connection with banking in North Dakota. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of the District of Columbia but sought the northwest as the field of his labor, coming in 1905 to Seattle, where he has since engaged in general law practice, having now a gratifying and satisfactory clientage. He knows the necessity for thorough preparation and never fails to thoroughly master the points in his case and the law applicable to the evidence. His ability is attested by his growing practice and his conformity to the highest ethical standards of the profession has gained him the good will and confidence of fellow practitioners.

Mr. Gulliksen is a member of the Commercial Club and also of the Municipal League and is interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of the city and to its substantial upbuilding.

GLENDOWER DUNBAR.

Glendower Dunbar, assistant superintendent of Seattle's municipal light and power system, is an alumnus of the State University and since his college days has been connected with electrical engineering. He was born December 16, 1880, at Newberry, Michigan, a son of William Henry and Catherine Eleanor (Doust) Dunbar. His great-grandfather, Cyrus Dunbar, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and was of Scotch descent. He wedded Mary Stark, who was also of Scotch lineage and was a native of Bennington, Vermont. His grandfather in the paternal line was Charles Smith Dunbar, who was born June 1, 1831, at Fabius, New York, and went to Minnesota and Wisconsin in the year 1850. He returned, however, to Ohio and in 1852 removed to Michigan. There he was united in marriage on the 5th of November, 1853, to Miss Orpah S. Norton, and in 1862 he went to California, driving an ox team across the plains with Tom Montgomery's wagon train. He had the usual experiences of such a trip and in 1863 returned to Michigan. The following year he enlisted for service in the Union army and proved his loyalty to his country by the valiant aid which he rendered on southern battlefields. In 1872 he removed to Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and on the 23d of September, 1883, became a resident of Shelton Valley, where he died October 20, 1900, having attained the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

The maternal grandfather of Glendower Dunbar was William Doust, who was born in England, February 22, 1828, and at the age of nineteen years entered the ministry. He

came to America in 1856 and married Esther Moore, who was also a native of England, the wedding being celebrated at Hillsdale, Michigan, June 2, 1857. He died May 20, 1885.

William Henry Dunbar, father of our subject, was born November 3, 1858, in Aurelius township, Ingham county, Michigan, and attended the district and high schools there. At Eaton Rapids, Michigan, on the 11th of February, 1880, he married Catherine Eleanor Doust, of Charlotte, Michigan. In January, 1883, he removed to Portland, Oregon, and has since lived in that state or in Washington. He has devoted his attention at various times to merchandising, to the operation of a flour mill, to the lumber business and to civil engineering, and for a period of a year and a half was engaged in gold mining in Alaska, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory in 1898-99. He is now engaged in the practice of civil engineering in Grandview, Washington. His wife was born August 27, 1858, in Hillsdale, Michigan, and had private instruction in the general branches of learning and in music until she reached the age of twelve years, after which she attended public and high schools in different places in Michigan, while later she studied music and painting in Albion College of that state.

Glendower Dunbar pursued his education in the public schools of Washington and in the University of Washington, in which he completed a course in electrical engineering with the class of 1904. His early business experience was received in connection with general merchandising and lumbering as an employe of the White River Mill Company at Enumclaw, Washington, between the years 1894 and 1896. During his vacation periods he was employed as clerk in a grocery store and as paper boy, as box maker, as shingle worker, as mechanical draftsman and as chairman, his position being more and more one of responsibility as his skill and efficiency increased. Following his graduation from the university he began work for the city of Seattle in the erection of the first transmission line from this city to Cedar Falls, and from August, 1904, was successively employed as an electrical machinist, chief rate clerk and assistant electrical engineer until January, 1908, when he was appointed chief electrical engineer and assistant superintendent of Seattle's municipal light and power system, which position he still fills. Previous experience and training well qualified him for the responsibilities of the position, the duties of which he discharges in a most prompt, capable and satisfactory manner.

On the 29th of January, 1905, at Tacoma, Mr. Dunbar was married to Miss Esther Blanch McCain, a daughter of Paris and Frances J. McCain. She was born in Oregon, February 12, 1884, and the following year was brought by her parents to Seattle, where she has since made her home. Her parents were pioneers of Oregon, her father having crossed the plains in 1847 and her mother in 1853, and their home was established in the Willamette valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have been born three children, Helen Frances, Verna Catherine and Donald Glendower, aged respectively eight years, four years and three months.

Mr. Dunbar had military training with the high school and university cadets, with which he held the rank of captain and adjutant. He became a member of the Beta Theta Pi and of the Jovian League. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Municipal League, associations which indicate his interest in the welfare and substantial progress of his city, and he is likewise a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, election to which is equivalent to an indorsement for high professional skill.

SYLVESTER J. BRIDENSTINE, M. D.

Dr. Sylvester J. Bridenstine, physician and surgeon of Seattle, was born December 30, 1851, in Pennsylvania, a son of James and Susan Bridenstine, who were likewise natives of the Keystone state and of German descent. The father was a carpenter and contractor and about the year 1852 removed westward to Iowa City, Iowa, where he continued to work at his trade and also engaged in farming for a while. He is still living near Iowa City, Iowa, but the mother passed away about 1870.

Sylvester J. Bridenstine is the eldest of their six children. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Iowa and later he attended the Iowa University for three years, while subsequently he pursued a three years' medical course in that institution, being graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D. He then located for practice in Madison, Nebraska, where he actively followed his profession for fifteen years. He also practiced for about eight years at Port Orchard, Washington, and in 1898 came to Seattle, where he has since remained. Here he has been accorded a good practice, for he is very careful in the diagnosis of his cases and is most conscientious in his professional service, and as the years have gone on has kept in touch with the advanced thought, research and discoveries of the profession. His ability has made him well known throughout not only the city but the state and he ranks with the leading physicians of the northwest.

Fraternally Dr. Bridenstine is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory of Seattle, while of the Order of the Eastern Star he is also a member. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has always been a republican but does not consider himself bound by party ties and frequently votes for men and measures regardless of party affiliation. For about eighteen years he has lived in Seattle and throughout this period has manifested a deep interest in the work of public progress, although he has at all times made his professional duties the foremost thing in his life. He belongs to the Nebraska State Medical Society, the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is interested in everything that tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life, and by continued study is enlarging his field of usefulness and winning the strong indorsement of professional colleagues and contemporaries as well as of the general public.

CYRIL STUTFIELD.

Cyril Stutfield, manager of the insurance department of the Northern Bond & Mortgage Company of Seattle, was born in Middlesex county, England, February 17, 1881, a son of Frederick and Harriett P. (Lowry) Stutfield, who are natives of England and Ireland respectively. For a long period the father resided in Middlesex county, England, where he engaged successfully in the shipping trade. Both he and his wife are still living. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom Cyril Stutfield is the seventh in order of birth. He has four brothers: Captain Martin Stutfield, who is on the general staff operating in France in the present war; Lieutenant Hubert B. Stutfield, who with the Eighth Suffolk is doing service in France; Captain P. L. Stutfield, commanding the Ninth Company New Zealand Rifles and Lieutenant Bernard Stutfield.

Cyril Stutfield pursued his education in Haileybury College, from which he was graduated in 1899. He served as a trooper of the Forty-ninth Montgomery Yeomanry in the Boer war and was wounded at Warmbaths north of Pretoria, after which because of his injuries he was honorably discharged. He went to Canada in 1902, settling at Medicine Hat, Alberta, where he engaged in the real-estate business. Later he removed to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he continued in the real-estate field for a period of eighteen months. In 1906 he arrived in Seattle and became associated with the Studebaker interests, dealing in automobiles, carriages, etc. That connection was maintained until 1908, when he became secretary of the Olympic Motor Car Company, with which he remained for three years. He next entered into his present business relations. He is well established as a representative business man of the city.

On the 17th of September, 1910, Mr. Stutfield was married in Seattle to Miss Gladys Hayes, a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who was reared, however, in Seattle, being a representative of one of the old and prominent families of this city. They have become parents of a son, Charles Marion, who was born in Seattle, July 15, 1911. The family residence is at No. 2201 East Howe avenue, Mr. Stutfield being the owner of that property. In politics he maintains an independent attitude. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian

and he belongs to the Young Men's Business Association, of which he was formerly the president. In that connection he does all in his power to further the interests of the city along the lines of normal and healthful development and in the improvement of civic conditions. In a word, he is actuated by the spirit of progress and advancement and his aid is a factor in bringing about steady growth along lines of municipal worth and value.

JOHN W. AND FRED MAGNUSON.

John W. and Fred Magnuson established business in Seattle in 1911, doing auto repair and machine work, in which connection they have built up an extensive trade, utilizing about three thousand square feet of floor space and employing five men. Such is their skill and ingenuity along mechanical lines that they can make any part of an automobile and they also maintain a service station for the Studebaker car, although they do work on all kinds of cars.

The brothers were born in Sweden and are sons of Magnus Pearson, who was also a native of that country, where he engaged in business as a wood carver. He passed away in Sweden in 1910 at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife, Mrs. Anna Pearson, also a native of Sweden, died in 1905 at the age of forty-eight years.

It was in the year 1908 that John W. Magnuson came to Seattle. He had learned the machinist's trade in his native country, beginning work along that line when fifteen years of age, and in 1902 he had crossed the Atlantic to America, arriving in Seattle six years later. His brother Fred was born on the 28th of February, 1885, and came to the new world in 1909, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade until January 1, 1911, when he joined his brother in their present business at No. 1424 Tenth avenue. Both are well trained machinists and are capable of doing expert work on motor cars, their efficiency having gained for them a liberal and growing patronage.

John W. Magnuson was married in 1913 to Miss Effel Sweedman, who was born in Seattle on the 17th of September, 1892, and they have one son, John W. Jr., whose birth occurred in this city in January, 1915. Mr. Magnuson owns a pleasant home at No. 2200 North Thirty-eighth street. Both he and his brother have become well known in this city and have made for themselves a creditable place in industrial circles.

A. A. PAYSSE.

A. A. Paysse, port warden of the city of Seattle, is a son of Sylvan and Mary Paysse, both natives of France. The father there pursued his education, after which he came in 1865 to the United States, making his way to Chippewa county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming until 1886. He then removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he followed merchandising until 1889. In the latter year he came to Seattle and established a mercantile business which his sons, A. A. and S. P. Paysse, are now conducting. He remained active in the trade for twenty-two years but in 1911 put aside business cares and enjoyed a period of rest and retirement until his death, which occurred in 1913. He was married in Chippewa county, Wisconsin, and had two children, Sibbie P. and A. A.

The latter was born in Chippewa county, Wisconsin, December 29, 1875, and at the usual age became a pupil in the public schools. He afterward attended the public schools of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, until 1889, when the family removed westward to Seattle and here he continued his course as a public and high school pupil. On putting aside his textbooks he became connected with his father's business and was thus actively associated with mercantile interests until 1910, when he became interested in the excursion boat business on Puget Sound. He operated two boats which he owned, and chartered as many as four other vessels, being thus engaged until 1914, when he was appointed port warden by Mayor Hiram Gill, which position he now fills. His experience in connection with the

excursion boat business thoroughly acquainted him with the port and the duties of his office and he is now faithfully and capably serving in that connection.

Mr. Paysse belongs to the Commercial Club and has membership with the Tillikums. In politics he is a republican. He was a lad of thirteen years when he arrived in Seattle, where he has since made his home, and he has witnessed the entire growth of the city from the period of the fire down to the present, interested at all times in the work of public progress and cooperating wherever possible in the efforts to make Seattle a greater and more beautiful metropolis.

ERNEST GEORGE EVERETT.

Ernest George Everett ranks foremost among those who have set standards of trade in the northwest. The Everett tailoring establishment, of which he is the head, would do credit to the American metropolis, and its proprietor possesses the spirit of initiative, combined with that inventive genius and artistic skill which must ever be features of successful sartorial work. Mr. Everett is a Canadian by birth, the place of his nativity being Port Arthur, Ontario, and the date September 20, 1877. His parents were Charles Augustus and Helen Mabel (Call) Everett. The father was born in London, England, August 12, 1847, and the mother in the state of New York on the 6th of May, 1850. Their marriage was celebrated in Glyndon, Minnesota, May 6, 1872, and Mrs. Everett is still living, making her home in Kansas City, Missouri. In the family are three surviving sons, Laurence Frank; Frederick Charles, of Tacoma; and Ernest George.

During the boyhood days of the last named the family became residents of Minnesota and he pursued his education in the public schools of Duluth and Minneapolis, being graduated from the Central high school of Minneapolis with the class of June, 1895. Long ere he completed his course he was employed during vacation periods as an errand boy in a millinery establishment, in a lithographing and publishing house and with other business concerns. Later he occupied the position of hotel clerk, was also clerk in a wholesale house and clerk in a retail haberdashery. He afterward became traveling salesman for a tailoring establishment and on the 13th of January, 1908, embarked in the tailoring business on his own account. Today he is at the head of the foremost establishment of the kind in the northwest, occupying elaborate quarters in the Henry building. The Sartorial Art Journal for October, a New York publication devoted to men's fashions and art in dress, contained a four page illustrated story of the development of the E. G. Everett Company. Theirs is a most splendidly equipped establishment, presenting every phase and feature of the modern tailoring business. The furnishings are handsome and the appointments are perfect. The business was established January 6, 1908, when Mr. Everett secured a half of a small store on Third avenue, but the trade grew rapidly and on the 1st of June, of the same year, removal was made to more commodious quarters, and soon they were obliged to rent two other rooms. In 1900 the accommodations were still inadequate, necessitating another removal. The company has been incorporated with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Within a few years the annual sales totaled about forty thousand dollars and the trade has since been steadily growing. On a most fair basis the business has been established. Theirs is the only first class tailoring firm in Seattle that pays weekly wages instead of piece work rates, and today theirs is the largest and best equipped tailoring establishment in Seattle. Their ever increasing trade compels them to expand each season and the concern stands as the achievement of a young man, who, with no capital save a few borrowed dollars, indomitable perseverance and native attributes that in themselves are valuable business assets when intelligently employed, has, within an incredibly short time, built up a business of seventy-five thousand dollars a year and still growing. The firm uses the finest woollens that can be procured from the mills of Europe and America and the house originates many distinctive styles in women's tailoring. Their new models are accepted as authoritative.

On the 12th of October, 1910, in Chehalis, Washington, Mr. Everett married Miss Jessie Bella Vandewerker, a daughter of William N. Vandewerker. They attend and hold

membership in the Episcopal church and Mr. Everett gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He has had thorough military training and experience, for in 1895 he enlisted in Company F, of the First Minnesota National Guards, and in 1898 became a member of the Thirteenth Infantry, Minnesota Volunteers, for service in the Spanish-American war. He did duty in the Philippines during the war and the Filipino insurrection of 1898 and 1899. He joined Company A, of the First Infantry of the Minnesota National Guard upon the reorganization of the First Regiment after the war in 1900 and served as private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and sergeant major until 1906. In April, 1915, he joined Company A, of the Second Infantry, National Guard of Washington, as a private, was promoted to corporal in July, 1915, became sergeant in February, 1916 was subsequently promoted to regimental sergeant major and is in line for an early commission. Joining the United Spanish War Veterans, he filled all of the chairs to that of senior vice commander, and he was captain of Company C, of the Tillikums Drill Corps in 1913-14. Aside from his membership in the United Spanish War Veterans and the Tillikums of Elttas, he belongs to the King County Bolo Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Washington State Art Association, of which he is a life member. He is likewise identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a young man, forceful and resourceful, ready for any emergency, and in his business life he is a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his business, and strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. Keenly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade, he has passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and has been able to focus his energies in directions where fruition is certain.

J. C. HAYDEN.

J. C. Hayden has been connected with shipping interests for a long period and is now serving as vice president of the Arlington Dock Company of Seattle, with which he became associated in a comparatively humble capacity several years ago. His birth occurred in Maine on the 19th of July, 1866, and he is a son of John H. and Mary D. Hayden, also natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was in the government service for many years and for a long period was deputy collector at Tacoma, having removed with his family to the northwest. He passed away in 1898, when fifty-eight years of age, and his wife died in 1889, at the same age. Many representatives of the Hayden family have been seafaring men and Captain William O. Hayden, an uncle of our subject, followed the sea on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and another uncle was lost on the Irish sea in 1879.

J. C. Hayden was educated in his native state and after leaving school at the age of sixteen years became shipping clerk in a large factory and remained in that connection until 1887, when he removed to Puget Sound, making his home at Tacoma, where he resided until 1898. For some time he was shipping clerk for the Garretson, Woodruff, Pratt Company and later he became connected with the steamboat business and served as purser on many of the old Sound boats. In 1893 he served as purser for his company in carrying out a contract with the Canadian Pacific, connecting with its line at Bellingham and carrying its passengers to Seattle by boat as at that time the road did not have a branch into Seattle. In 1898 he was purser on the British ship *Garronne*, which ran to the north until the fall of that year, when it plied between Seattle and the Hawaiian islands, being one of the first large boats to make regular connections between this city and Hawaiian ports. In the spring of 1899 he took a crew north by way of the Chilkoot pass and on reaching Lake Bennett they whipsawed lumber, from which they constructed a boat. As soon as the ice broke up they crossed Lake Bennett and continued their journey, at length reaching Dawson, six hundred miles distant. They followed shipping on the Yukon river until the fall of 1900 and made a number of trips over the ice during the winter.



J. C. HAYDEN

After coming out from Alaska in 1901 Mr. Hayden became connected with transportation interests in Seattle, entering the employ of the Arlington Dock Company. He first held the position of wharfinger and from time to time was promoted in recognition of his ability and enterprise and in 1905 was made manager of the company. He still directs its affairs and is now filling the office of vice president. His long experience with the various phases of shipping qualifies him excellently for the duties of his position and under his management the company has prospered greatly. He is also manager of extensive orchard interests in Yakima and Benton counties and has likewise been successful in that connection. He owns a good residence at No. 452 Newton and is one of the substantial men of his city.

Mr. Hayden was married in 1898 to Miss Musette Cole, a native of Indiana, and they have five children: J. C., who was born in Seattle on Christmas Day, 1889; Mary, whose birth occurred in Port Townsend, August 3, 1901; Frances, who was born at Port Townsend on the 23d of December, 1903; Cyril, born in Seattle on the 24th of April, 1905; and William, who was born in Seattle on the 21st of February, 1908.

Mr. Hayden is a republican in politics and although he has always taken the interest of a good citizen in public affairs he has never been an aspirant for office. He holds membership in the Arctic Brotherhood, having been one of the charter members at Circle City, and is popular in that organization. In fact, all who have been brought in close contact with him hold him in high esteem and warm regard, for his salient qualities are those that characterize honorable manhood.

REUBEN E. NIXON.

Reuben E. Nixon, deceased, was one of the owners and managers of Hotel Savoy of Seattle and was long a well known figure in hotel circles in the northwest. He was born in Auckland, New Zealand, August 10, 1870. His father, E. R. Nixon, was a native of Cambridge, England, and became a pioneer resident of New Zealand, being one of the first to settle on the North island. The English government gave him a land grant for paying his own fare there, as he did that of his wife, and for this they secured a grant of four hundred acres. Mrs. Nixon bore the maiden name of Sarah Cape and was a native of Oxford, England. E. R. Nixon was also one of the pioneers of the Pennsylvania oil fields and at the time of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition he visited Seattle. Reuben E. Nixon was educated in the common schools of New Zealand and afterward engaged in the lumber business in Australia for five years. He then came to the Puget Sound country and devoted some time to the lumber trade but during the excitement of 1895 went to Cook's Inlet and in the following year to Circle City. During the winter of 1896-7 he was in the Klondike and followed mining until 1901, after which, in association with Ralph Boyker, he purchased the Northern Hotel of Seattle from S. S. Bailey and conducted it until 1910.

On the 11th of April, 1911, Mr. Nixon opened Hotel Frye, the largest hotel in the city at that time, acting as manager for George F. Frye, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He took charge of the hotel on a three years' contract on a basis of an interest in the net profits and with an option to lease. When he severed his connection with Hotel Frye, Mr. Nixon was succeeded in the management by Dan Bass and P. H. Watt. He then joined W. D. King, formerly manager of the Butler Hotel, in purchasing Hotel Savoy from E. F. Sweeney. This is a twelve-story building, probably the best furnished hotel in the city. It contains two hundred and twenty-five rooms, is fireproof and thoroughly modern in every particular, and Mr. Nixon bent his energies to making it the popular hotel of the city. There is no reason to doubt his success, for he had the qualities of the successful hotel manager, studied the public and gave to his patrons what they most desire for their comfort and entertainment. At the same time he was able to control the business affairs so that substantial financial results accrued.

Mr. Nixon was married at the Butler Hotel in Seattle in November, 1900, to Mrs.

Ida Kennedy, who was one of the first women on the Yukon river and now holds membership with the Yukon Pioneers and the Seattle Pioneers. In her maidenhood she was Miss Ida Quette and came to Seattle in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon adopted a son, George A. Nixon, who is now cashier in the hotel. He was the first white boy in the Klondike gold fields and is a graduate of Columbia University of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Nixon voted with the republican party but was not an active party worker. He was a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, associated with Lodge No. 92, of Seattle, and he was also a life member of the Yukon Order of Pioneers. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church. His varied experiences in the northwest made him thoroughly acquainted with its history and he bore his part in promoting the business development which has led to substantial upbuilding and improvement in this section. He passed away on the 12th of November, 1915.

RASMUS THOMPSON.

Rasmus Thompson, proprietor of one of Seattle's leading cafes and an enterprising, successful business man in whose vocabulary there is no such word as fail, was born in Stavanger, Norway, June 9, 1871, a son of Turner Thompson, who was also a native of that country, where he followed farming and stock raising, winning prosperity and success. He died in 1873 and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rachel Thompson, who yet resides at the old homestead in Norway. In their family were twelve children, of whom nine are yet living.

Rasmus Thompson, who was the eleventh in order of birth, pursued his education in the schools of his native country and spent his early life upon a farm to the age of sixteen years, when he came to the new world, making his way to De Kalb county, Illinois. There he followed agricultural pursuits until February, 1889, when he arrived in Seattle—four months before the fire which largely devastated the city in June of that year. During the first six months of his residence here he was employed by the Puget Sound Steam Laundry and later secured a situation in a restaurant, working for others in that connection for a year. From his earnings he saved enough money with which to establish a cigar store at No. 619 Pike street, beginning the business with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. From the first, however, the undertaking was quite successful and he conducted the business for about a year. He then sold out and entered the retail furniture business, becoming proprietor of three different stores which he successfully and profitably conducted, one being at the corner of Sixth and Pike streets, the second at No. 505 Pike street and the third at 1424 Third avenue. His trade steadily grew and he remained an active factor in the furniture business of the city for four years. He then disposed of his interests in that line and traveled during the succeeding eighteen months. Upon his return to Seattle he established a restaurant at Nos. 1418 and 1420 Third avenue, having at that time the leading restaurant in the city. He conducted business there with growing success until 1905, when he sold out and established the Roseland hotel and restaurant, but later he disposed of that business and again became proprietor of his old restaurant at Nos. 1418 and 1420 Third avenue. He there remained in business successfully until the Klondike rush, when he sold out with a view of going to Alaska. He invested all his savings in a company that intended to operate in Alaska but the company went into the hands of a receiver and he lost his entire savings, amounting to three thousand dollars. Undaunted and with marked courage he again started in the restaurant business, which he has followed in various sections of the city. His experience qualified him for the attainment of success that would offset his losses and at this time he is now in excellent financial condition and is conducting one of the leading cafes in Seattle, known as Thompson's Cafe, Incorporated, at Fourth and Pike streets. Mr. Thompson is manager and treasurer of the business and is today the pioneer restaurant man of the city, having continued longer in that line than any other restaurant proprietor of Seattle. He also owns his own home at the corner of Twenty-second street, East, and Lind street, together with a considerable amount of other real estate. He deserves very much credit for what he has

accomplished. Many a man of less resolute spirit would have utterly failed in the face of the difficulties and obstacles which he has had to encounter, but he resolved that success should be his if it could be won by persistent and earnest effort and, ever keeping that end in view, he has overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and worked his way steadily upward.

Mr. Thompson is married and has two children. In politics he is now independent. fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Eagles and the Masons. He also belongs to the Automobile Club and was formerly a member of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and to its high standards he has always conformed his life, closely following its teachings. His entire career has been honorable and upright, winning for him a gratifying measure of success and the merited regard and confidence of his fellowmen. He came to this country a poor boy and has succeeded through his own efforts, earning his living from the age of twelve years. Today he is in very comfortable financial circumstances and his life record may well serve to encourage and inspire others who have to start out as he did, empty handed.

NATHAN ECKSTEIN.

Nathan Eckstein is identified with a number of important business corporations of Seattle and the northwest but is perhaps best known as the vice president of the firm of Schwabacher Brothers & Company, Incorporated, prominent wholesale grocers. His energy is a dynamic force in connection with any business with which he is associated and his sound judgment carefully directs his enterprise and determination, so that substantial and desirable results accrue.

Mr. Eckstein was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 10, 1873, and pursued his education in the schools of Munich. Throughout the entire period of his connection with business affairs he has been associated with the wholesale grocery trade. Coming to America, he was for ten years, or from 1888 until 1898, identified with the wholesale grocery business in New York city. He then sought the opportunities of the growing west and for the past seventeen years has been in Seattle, where he has won prominent place in trade circles as the vice president of Schwabacher Brothers & Company, Incorporated. This is an extensive house, its ramifying trade interests covering a broad territory, while its business methods have at no time displayed any esoteric phase but have always been open to the closest investigation and scrutiny.

Mr. Eckstein was married to Miss Mina A. Schwabacher, a daughter of Abraham Schwabacher, and they have become the parents of two interesting little daughters, Joanna and Babette. Mr. Eckstein is a member of the Seattle Lodge of Elks, of West Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., also of the several Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry, and of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club, the Rainier Club and the Arctic Club, and he numbers among his warm friends many of the leading members of those organizations and also of the prominent citizens of Seattle. In August, 1913, he was appointed a member of the Seattle school board, was elected in December, of that year, for a three years' term and is the present president of the board. He seeks to advance the interests of the schools along broadening yet practical lines, and his influence and efforts have brought about valuable results in that connection.

EDWARD H. JONES.

Edward H. Jones, actively identified with building operations in Seattle as the junior partner in the firm of Jenkins & Jones, was born in Birmingham, England, July 6, 1861, a son of John and Ann Jones. He attended boarding and commercial schools in his native city until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he secured a clerkship with a manu-

facturer of safes, with whom he continued for a year. He afterward learned the jeweler's trade, devoting three years to an apprenticeship in that line, after which he acquainted himself with the carpenter's trade, which he followed in England until 1882. He then made his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed carpentering for three years, and on the expiration of that period he turned his attention to the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, in which business he continued until 1899. He then sold out in Ohio and made his way to Seattle, where he became a partner of his brother-in-law, J. L. Jenkins, under the firm style of Jenkins & Jones, general contractors. A year later they removed to Nome, Alaska, and continued in the contracting business there for a year, after which they returned to Seattle. Here they have since followed a general contracting business and have been accorded a very liberal patronage, their operations placing them among the leading contractors of the city. They have done much important work, including the building of some of the finest public structures and private residences of Seattle.

On the 3d of July, 1883, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Jones was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Bathgate, by whom he has six children, as follows: Katharine Elizabeth, a nurse in Seattle; Charles Edward, who is twenty-nine years of age and a carpenter in San Francisco; Mrs. Emily May Garrett, a resident of San Francisco; Oliver C., who is twenty-four years of age and attends the University of Washington; John C., a young man of twenty-three years who is a carpenter in Seattle; and Edith Ann, who is taking vocal lessons. The mother died in 1896 and Mr. Jones for a second wife wedded Margaret Bathgate, a sister of his first wife.

In his political views Mr. Jones is a democrat but is without ambition to hold public office. He belongs to the National Union, to the Cambro-American, of which he is now (1916) president, and to the Woodmen of the World but all outside interests are made subservient to his business duties and activities, and along well defined lines of labor he is working his way upward to the plane of substantial success.

FRANK DABNEY.

Frank Dabney, the assistant treasurer of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, comes from the beautiful little tropical isles known as Azores. He was there born June 30, 1853, a son of John T. and Sarah H. (Webster) Dabney, his father having at that time been United States vice consul to the islands. He completed his education in the Massachusetts School of Technology, which he attended until 1873, when he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, and took charge of his grandfather's property, which consisted of coal mines and timber lands both in that locality and in western Virginia. The mining interests were incorporated under the name of the Pomeroy Coal Company, in which connection he operated five mines on the Ohio river. Frank Dabney became secretary of the company and assistant superintendent of the business and thus continued until 1885, when he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he accepted the position of cashier with the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, acting in that capacity until 1889. He then resigned and went to Detroit, Michigan, where he organized the Detroit & Northern Railroad. After six months he resigned and went to New York city, where he engaged with the Union Pacific Railroad Company in its transfer department for three months. He afterward came to Seattle as assistant treasurer for the Seattle Electric Company, operated by the Stone & Webster interests, and so remained until January 1, 1910, when he was appointed comptroller of the company. They operate many power and electric railway plants all over the United States. In April, 1912, Mr. Dabney became assistant treasurer of the Seattle division of the Puget Sound Traction Light & Power Company which succeeded the Seattle Electric Company and consolidated with the other Stone & Webster companies of Puget Sound. This position he now holds. It is one of responsibility and importance but his powers are entirely adequate to the duties which devolve upon him.

In September, 1879, in Pomeroy, Ohio, Mr. Dabney was married to Miss Mary Bogan, and they have a son and daughter: John P., who is in the auditing department of the Puget

Sound Traction, Light & Power Company; and Edith, a teacher in St. Nicholas private school.

Mr. Dabney is prominently known in club circles of Seattle, holding membership with the University, Arctic, Seattle Golf and Country and Seattle Tennis Clubs. The nature of his interests and activities is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, the American Civic Federation and the National Economic League. In his religious faith he is a Unitarian and in political belief a republican. He studies closely the great and grave civic, sociological and economic problems of the present age and keeps in touch with advanced thought.

CLAUDE H. ECKART.

Claude H. Eckart is a plumbing and heating engineer and contractor doing business at 1614 Third avenue, Seattle. He was born in Ohio September 19, 1880, and was the second in order of birth in a family of five children, their parents being J. S. and Elizabeth Eckart, both of whom were of German descent, the great-grandparents having come to America, where they founded the family at an early day. The father was a mechanic and in 1907 removed with his family to Seattle, where his wife passed away in 1910. He is still living in this city at the age of sixty-four years.

Claude H. Eckart acquired his education in the public schools of Ohio and with experience as his teacher he has also learned many valuable lessons. He has continually studied along the line of his profession, in which he has remained since making his initial step in the business world. He took up general plumbing and heating work as his chosen vocation and, undeterred by the difficulties and obstacles which always bar the path of every individual, he has made advancement and is now one of the foremost representatives of his line of business in Seattle. In 1908 the business was organized under the name of the Eckart Plumbing & Heating Company and was incorporated. This company has installed the plumbing and heating in some of the large buildings in Seattle and vicinity and enjoys an unassailable reputation for business integrity, enterprise and reliability, as well as for the high quality of the work done. Their patronage is now very extensive, making their establishment one of the foremost of the kind in the northwest.

In Akron, Ohio, in 1904, Mr. Eckart was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Smith, a daughter of John B. Smith, who was a farmer but in later years lived retired, his death occurring about 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Eckart have three sons: Wilbur, ten years of age, now attending school; Clarke, aged eight, also in school; and Harold, four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Eckart hold membership in the Plymouth Congregational church in Seattle. In politics he holds largely to republican principles, but is liberal in the exercise of his right of franchise. Aside from his business he has been active and prominent in public affairs. He was the president of the Seattle Rotary Club in 1914 and became governor of the northwest district of the International Association for the year 1915-16.

L. G. MORRIS.

L. G. Morris, proprietor of a business conducted under the name of the Overland Transfer Company, was born in Kentucky, April 23, 1869. His father, John S. Morris, also a native of that state, engaged in the profession of school teaching. He died in the year 1899, at the age of seventy-two, while his wife, Mrs. Mary Morris, a native of Virginia, now resides at Rochester, Washington, and is enjoying excellent health at the age of eighty-seven years, her birth having occurred on Christmas Day. Mr. Morris was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he served for four years and six months. He was wounded, which occasioned the loss of his left eye, and he was twice shot through the body and in the right thumb. His family numbered eleven children.

Following the removal of the family to Kansas City, Missouri, L. G. Morris pursued his education in the schools of that place. He was a young man of twenty years when in 1889 he came to the coast, making his way to Portland, Oregon, where he engaged in the teaming business for ten years. With the Holman Company he came to Seattle in 1899 and here spent about seven years in the employ of the Eyres Transfer Company, acting as manager during the last two and one-half years. Later he became manager for the Georgetown Transfer Company, with which he was thus connected for four years and later he was manager of the Georgetown Reliable Company for three years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account on the 15th of June, 1913, starting out in a very humble capacity, however. The business has grown rapidly and along substantial lines and he now utilizes several trucks and one team and furnishes employment to many men. Notwithstanding that he started at about the beginning of hard times in the northwest, he has built up a fine business and is recognized as a man of unquestioned financial standing.

Mr. Morris has been married twice. In 1894, in Portland, Oregon, he wedded May Lascher, by whom he had a son, Merrill, who was born in Portland, April 18, 1896. The wife and mother passed away in Seattle, in 1900, and on the 13th of June, 1904, Mr. Morris was again married, his second union being with Miss Gertrude Scribner, a native of North Dakota. To them have been born three children, as follows: Clara, whose birth occurred March 18, 1905; Grant Lee, whose natal day was January 11, 1912; and William Allen, born August 24, 1914. All are natives of Seattle.

Mr. Morris belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., and his religious faith is evidenced by his membership in the Presbyterian church. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor hold office, concentrating his energies and efforts upon the upbuilding of a business that has now reached large and gratifying proportions.

HENRY JEROME GORIN.

Henry Jerome Gorin, an attorney of Seattle, comes of French ancestry, the first representatives of the name in America settling in what is now Fairfax county, Virginia. John Gorin was a corporal in the war of the Revolution and was one of the youngest soldiers enlisted for service against Great Britain. He afterward removed to Kentucky and was the owner of the Mammoth cave, one of the large domes there being named for him. He recruited a regiment during the War of 1812, was its first colonel and later received a general's commission. One of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, he was closely associated with the development of the state in many ways and donated to Glasgow the town site. Marcellus Gladden Gorin, D. D., father of Henry J. Gorin, was for many years a leading Presbyterian clergyman at St. Louis, Missouri. He married Joanna Knott, a sister of J. Proctor Knott, former congressman and governor of Kentucky.

Their son, Henry Jerome Gorin, was born in Scotland county, Missouri, January 30, 1880, and completed his education in Washington University at St. Louis, where he won the LL. B. degree in 1902. Entering upon the active practice of law, he became probate attorney for the Lincoln Trust Company of St. Louis and was in private practice in that city from June, 1902, until August, 1907, after which he was attorney for and secretary of the Cullman Coke & Coal Company and the Cullman Southwestern Railway Company, which built some new lines of railway in Alabama and opened a large area of coal and timber. While in practice in St. Louis he was also first assistant and then professor of medical jurisprudence at the American Medical College of that city.

In May, 1911, Mr. Gorin came to Seattle and in the intervening period has become well established in his profession, being now accorded a liberal and distinctively representative clientage. He is familiar with every department of the law but, while he continues in general practice, he has concentrated his efforts upon civil law and his previous experience and constant study have well qualified him to carry on important professional work.



Henry J. Harris

On the 24th of March, 1914, in Seattle, Mr. Gorin was married to Miss Gladys Anderson Eyres, a daughter of Walter and Madeleine Eyres. Her father is an old resident of Seattle and established the Eyres Storage & Distributing Company and the Eyres Transfer Company, now the Eyres & Seattle Drayage Company. Mr. and Mrs. Gorin are members of the Westminster Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Monks Club, the Arctic Club and the Earlington Golf and Country Club. In politics he is a democrat. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, however, as almost the only public position which he has filled was that of deputy jury commissioner at St. Louis. He has always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his professional duties and at all times has conformed his practice to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

CHARLES DOUGLAS FULLEN.

Charles Douglas Fullen enjoys the reputation of being an excellent trial lawyer and a counselor whose judgment can be relied upon. He is now practicing in Seattle, to which city he came in 1906. His birth occurred in Agency City, Wapello county, Iowa, July 8, 1860, his parents being John and Maggie (Sage) Fullen. The father was born in New York a year or two after the removal of his parents from Ireland to the United States. The mother was born in Indiana, but her ancestors were Virginians, and in 1858, at Fairfield, Iowa, she became the wife of John Fullen.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native state, Charles Douglas Fullen attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and the old Douglas University, now merged into the University of Chicago. Later, when twenty years of age, he was graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa. During vacation periods he assisted his father as a dealer in grain, live stock and lumber, and also worked for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, in which connection he became well acquainted with the earlier officials of that road, his father having been its agent at the end of the line when it extended only sixty-nine miles west of the Mississippi. Charles D. Fullen was also employed in a small bank but entered upon the practice of law at Fairfield, Iowa, in August, 1882, and continued there until 1894. He afterward practiced law in Chicago from 1898 until 1901, when he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, thus continuing in practice near his old home from that date until 1906.

In the latter year Mr. Fullen removed to Seattle, where he has practiced continuously since July, 1907. While in Chicago he for three years engaged in trial practice, trying the important cases of the firm with which he was associated. He defended several murder cases with success, although not pretending to be a criminal lawyer. He also successfully conducted other criminal cases, notably the famous Jorgensen hair-clipping case. Some of his greatest work involved the question of ownership and control of the quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade, which cases were heard in every district of the seventh (United States) judicial circuit courts, including the circuit court of appeals and finally in the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Fullen was considered specially informed on board of trade and New York stock exchange litigation. He had a remarkable experience in the United States supreme court on May 31, 1904, in such litigation, when that court took a ten minutes' recess, just before an adjournment for the term, to consider an application for a stay of mandate and certiorari and then sustained it. This is said to be the only time the supreme court ever followed such a course. During the period of his practice in Chicago Mr. Fullen was in partnership with Jacob J. Kern and connected with other prominent lawyers.

In politics Mr. Fullen has always been a democrat and a pronounced champion of party principles. Most of the offices he has ever held have been in the strict path of his profession. He was commissioner of the United States circuit court from 1883 until 1894. He served as a member of the city council, the school board, and on various commissions, state and county, in Iowa. He served as United States attorney for the southern district of Iowa from 1894 until 1898 through appointment of President Cleveland and an ad interim appointment by Justice Brewer, and during his term of office he tried about two

thousand jury cases, some of them establishing precedents which afterward became and still are important. His record in this office has not been excelled anywhere. Mr. Fullen was elected a member of the democratic state central committee of Iowa from the first congressional district in 1886 and was reelected by that district for six terms. He became chairman of the committee in 1890 and was reelected in 1891, 1892 and 1893, during the time of Iowa's only democratic governor since 1858, Horace Boies. He was also closely allied with the national committee in its western work during the presidential campaign of 1892. He took an active part in public affairs in Iowa, both in his city and state, and as a lawyer he has ever enjoyed the confidence of the bar and has won a well merited reputation as an excellent trial lawyer and as a counselor whose judgment can ever be relied upon. He was connected with the bar associations and other legal societies of Iowa and continued in connection with the profession there until 1906.

On the 5th of December, 1881, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Mr. Fullen was united in marriage to Miss Anna Julian, a daughter of M. L. and Mary Julian, and a native of Adams county, Illinois. They now have two children: Julian F., born at Mount Pleasant, May 25, 1883; and Donald D., born at Fairfield, Iowa, December 15, 1888. Mr. Fullen was long connected with many secret societies but is not active in these now, though very friendly to them. It is said of him that he at one time knew more people in the state of Iowa than any other man and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all the judges and other officials regardless of politics. In temperament he is a close student, careful and conservative, tolerant of the rights of others and loyal to all.

GEORGE A. SPENCER.

George A. Spencer, president of the Seattle school board and recognized as one of the republican leaders of King county, has for a long period been closely and helpfully associated with the educational interests of this part of the state. Previously he was accounted a most capable teacher, and although he is now devoting his energies to the real estate business, his interest in the schools has never abated and as president of the board he is putting forth effective, earnest effort to make Seattle schools meet the demands of the hour as a preparation for life's practical responsibilities and duties.

Mr. Spencer is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Burlington on the 12th of May, 1869. His father, Horace Spencer, was born near Poughkeepsie, New York, and is now a retired farmer living in Burlington. He is numbered among the Civil war veterans, having served with the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers throughout the war as regimental bugler. He comes of a family possessed of marked musical talent and one of his sons, Floyd H. Spencer, is now at the head of the Rochester (N. Y.) Conservatory of Music. The Spencer family is of English, Scotch and Irish lineage and was represented in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, while the paternal grandfather of George A. Spencer became one of the pioneer settlers of New York. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Elvira Johnson, was born in Pennsylvania, within a mile of her present home, and is a representative of one of the early Connecticut families.

After attending public schools George A. Spencer continued his education in Cazenovia Seminary of New York and in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute of Pennsylvania. He took up the profession of teaching near St. Paul, Minnesota, also taught at St. Paul Junction and during his last year in that state was a principal in the schools of West St. Paul. On the 7th of July, 1890, he arrived in Tacoma, Washington, where he devoted eighteen months to different occupations. He then went to Lewis county, where he engaged in teaching for seven years and at the end of that time was elected county superintendent, which position he filled for four years. He was next made deputy superintendent of King county under W. G. Hartranft and continued to act in that capacity for two and one-half years, when he became principal of the Mercer school, so continuing for two years. On the first of July, 1907, he turned his attention to the real estate business and in connection with R. E. Haines bought out the firm of J. D. McDermott & Company. For five years he continued in partnership with Mr. Haines and then became sole proprietor of the busi-

ness, which he has since conducted independently under the name of George A. Spencer & Company. He does a general real estate business, including loans, insurance and rentals, and handles city and farm property. He has good real estate holdings in Seattle, in King county and elsewhere, for his investments have been judiciously made and his property has risen in value.

On the 18th of June, 1901, in Seattle, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude L. Winsor, her father being Philip Winsor, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Seattle. Mr. Spencer holds membership with the Masons and with the Odd Fellows lodge at Chehalis, Lewis county. He takes an active interest in the work of the Beacon Hill and Jefferson Park Improvement Clubs, with both of which he holds membership, and he is also identified with the Real Estate Association. In past years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Commercial Club. In politics he has always been a republican, active in support of the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has served as a member of the city, county and state conventions, has been a member of the central committee of Seattle and has been a delegate to the state convention from King county. For two and one-half years he has served on the Seattle school board, having been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of H. D. Craven and in December, 1913, elected to the position. He was chosen president of the board and his previous practical experience as an educator well qualifies him to carry on the work. He brought to bear a ready understanding of educational problems and possibilities and his work is producing most commendable results.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

John J. Sullivan is the junior partner in the law firm of Beeler & Sullivan, general practitioners at the bar of Seattle. He was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, February 8, 1885, a son of Patrick J. and Johanna (Coffey) Sullivan. The father, still a resident of Worcester, was a pioneer railroad man, but is now living retired. He was the first foreman of the section crew on the Boston & Albany Railroad, Worcester division, and followed railroad work all of his life. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, serving in Emmett's Guards, called the Fighting Ninth. He was a native of Ireland and came to America in the early part of 1863. His wife was also born on the Emerald isle and came to the new world on the same ship as her husband. They were both from County Kerry and they were married in Worcester, Massachusetts. To them were born eleven children, nine of whom have passed away, the living being John J. and Frank P., the latter pursuing a course of dentistry at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. The mother died in Worcester in 1906 at the age of fifty years.

At the usual age John J. Sullivan became a pupil in the public schools of Worcester, where he continued his education until he had passed through high school. He afterward became a student in the University of Washington, where he remained until 1909. He came to Seattle in 1904 and for seven years was connected with the postoffice department in this city. In the meantime he took up the study of law and during his college days was president of the Washington Law Association and a leader of the law debating team of 1909. He took a prominent part in student activities and after passing the state bar examination he entered into partnership with Adam Beeler under the firm style of Beeler & Sullivan for the general practice of law. He filled the office of assistant United States attorney in 1912 and 1913 and made an enviable record as criminal prosecutor. He has been connected with much important litigation and has displayed marked ability therein.

On the 4th of June, 1913, Mr. Sullivan was married in Seattle to Miss Jessie Jobst, a native of this city and a daughter of Frank Jobst, one of the pioneer commission merchants of Seattle. They have one child, Jacquelyne, who was born August 9, 1914. They reside in their home at No. 520 Twenty-second avenue. In politics Mr. Sullivan is a republican and active in the work of his party. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church and is very prominent in the Knights of Columbus, being grand knight in 1914. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, is a life member of the Arctic Club and active

in its affairs. He belongs to the Municipal League and the Commercial Club and is interested in all those things which pertain to civic welfare. He has membership in the Delta Tau Delta, an academic fraternity, and in the Delta Chi, a legal fraternity. Along more strictly recreative lines he is connected with the Earlington Golf Club and in the game he finds his chief diversion. He worked his own way through college and is a self-made man, successful and progressive, his advancement being due to his own efforts and ability.

CHARLES ROSCO LONGFELLOW.

Charles Rosco Longfellow, who since 1909 has been timekeeper for the Seattle fire department, was born in Mount Vernon, Washington, October 14, 1884, of the marriage of John Enoch and Lulu James Longfellow. The ancestry has been traced back to William Longfellow, who emigrated to the United States about 1656. Our subject is a third cousin of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the much loved American poet.

Charles Rosco Longfellow attended the public schools of Seattle and was later for two years a student in the University of Washington. While there he took an active part in the school athletics and was a member of the track team and of the baseball team. After completing his education he became connected with the Schwabacher Hardware Company and was later made manager of the hardware department of the Northern Commercial Company at Fairbanks, Alaska. He proved an efficient business man and built up a large and lucrative patronage for his department. Since the 23d of April, 1909, however, he has devoted his time and attention to his duties as timekeeper for the Seattle fire department. His service in that connection has been very satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Longfellow was married in Seattle on the 15th of October, 1906, to Miss Roberta Brock Plaiter, a daughter of Charles and Catherine Plaiter, of Detroit, Michigan. The family, which is of Canadian descent, became residents of Detroit many years ago and has been prominent in both social and business circles of the City of the Straits. To Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow has been born a daughter, Phyllis.

Mr. Longfellow is a republican and has always loyally supported the candidates and principles of that party at the polls. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Congregational church in West Seattle. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Independent Order of Foresters, in all of which organizations he has held office. He also belongs to the Pickwick and several small clubs of the west side and while a student at the University of Washington was pledged a member of the Phi Gamma Delta. He holds the unqualified respect of all who know him and there are many who are his warm personal friends.

HARVEY E. SHOTWELL.

Harvey E. Shotwell was the efficient engineer to whom Seattle largely owes the development of the Cedar river water supply. He was a man of indisputable business integrity and it became the current belief that "if Shotwell is on that job it is all right and will be well done." Such a record is well worth striving for and could be made the context of a lesson for the young. Mr. Shotwell was born in Kansas in 1861 and died in Seattle, March 6, 1909, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years. His father, Eden Shotwell, was a native of Pennsylvania and was a descendant of an old Quaker family of that state. He removed westward to Kansas in early life and there followed farming.

Harvey E. Shotwell supplemented his public-school training by study in the Nebraska State University. Before leaving school he was offered a position with the Burlington Railroad and engaged in making a survey of a part of the roadbed. He afterward entered the service of the Great Northern Railway Company and performed the difficult project of putting in the switchback over the mountains on that road, a labor that necessitated enduring many hardships as well as solving many difficult professional problems.



A.E. Shotwell

In 1889 Mr. Shotwell arrived in Seattle and almost immediately came into prominence as a surveyor and engineer. One of the most important engineering projects with which he was associated was that of the construction of the water system for the city at Cedar lake, furnishing to Seattle the purest water supply of any city, with one exception (Berlin, Germany) in the world. He was a man of notable foresight and sagacity who recognized the fact that Seattle would ultimately become a great metropolis and, believing this, made ample preparation for the future in providing an adequate supply of pure water to meet the demands for many years to come. The tapping of Cedar lake was his own idea and he took great pride in his work, doing everything with the utmost thoroughness and efficiency. To him there was no question of a possibility of dishonesty. On various occasions he was offered large sums to slight certain work but he could not be tempted, the largest bribes having no power with him as his business integrity was unassailable. He planned and installed the Broadway reservoir and also many miles of water mains and continued as city engineer for many years, spending about twelve years altogether with the city in that connection. He continued active in business until his death and to him is due the credit for the improvements made in the Wenatchee valley. He surveyed the canals and ditches for that valley and, recognizing its possibilities, he bought a fine ranch there, and it was his intention to some day make his home thereon but death frustrated this plan.

In Nehawka, Nebraska, in 1907, Mr. Shotwell was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Pollard. Her father, Isaac Pollard, a native of Vermont, married Viola Welch, who was also born in that state, and in 1855 they removed to Nebraska. In the meantime Mr. Pollard made the trip to California, walking across the Isthmus in 1849 and spending four and a half years on the coast, his time being devoted to mining, in which he was quite successful. The patents on his Nebraska land were signed by James Buchanan and he still lives upon a part of his original claim. It was while Mr. Shotwell was attending the State University that he formed the acquaintance of Miss Pollard, who was then a student and later a graduate of that institution. He was preeminently a home man. He read broadly and thought deeply, but his greatest happiness was in his home and the companionship of his wife. Those who shared in his friendship knew it to be a thing always to be counted upon, and in his passing the city and the state recognized that they had lost a valued resident and representative. There are few men who have to do with public utilities who retain so untarnished a name and reputation; but honor was the keystone of Mr. Shotwell's character and upon his tomb might be appropriately inscribed the words: "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

GEORGE ALSTON HOLE.

George Alston Hole, president of the Thomas Investment Company, financial agents, investment bankers and brokers of Seattle, is honored and respected by all, not alone because of the success which he has achieved, but also owing to the straightforward business policy and progressive methods which he has ever followed in the conduct of important financial interests. His record proves that success is not a matter of genius as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

Mr. Hole was born at Sittingbourne, Kent, England, February 3, 1865, a son of John Binford and Elizabeth (Alston) Hole. He attended the public schools of his native country and in his youthful days was articled to Charles Perry Whiteley, of London, England, solicitor or attorney at law. He came to the United States in 1884, making his way at once to San Francisco, where for several years he was employed in insurance offices. In 1897 he came to Seattle to take charge of the fire insurance department of the Thomas Investment Company and subsequently was employed as bookkeeper and later became secretary, vice president, manager and finally president, being now the chief executive officer of this corporation, which has strong financial backing. His efforts have been a forceful element in the upbuilding of the business and again and again his capability and resourcefulness have been demonstrated in other connections, causing his cooperation to be sought

by many important financial concerns. He is now connected with the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, of which he is the western financial representative, and has placed many millions of dollars in Seattle mortgages and municipal securities for this company. He is the vice president of The Thomson Estate, a strong corporation of European capital that has placed vast sums in Seattle. He is now president of the Traders Realty Company, a large holding company; is secretary of the Adellen Investment Company, a large concern with heavy investments in Seattle; and is a director of the Bank for Savings of Seattle. The soundness of his judgment and the integrity of his business methods have made his name an honored one on commercial paper.

On the 9th of February, 1896, Mr. Hole was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Anina Reiss, a daughter of Charles B. Reiss, the wedding being celebrated at Father Prefontaine's church, Mrs. Hole being of the Catholic faith. To Mr. and Mrs. Hole have been born two children: Alice Alston, born March 5, 1901; and Grendel Alston, December 2, 1903.

Mr. Hole attends Trinity Episcopal church. His military experience came to him as lieutenant in the First Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles, a volunteer or territorial regiment in England. In club circles he is well known as a member of the Rainier, Seattle Golf and Queen Anne Tennis Clubs. In politics he is a republican, but has never been an active party worker, his private business interests occupying his entire time. Because of this he has never held public office, and his close concentration of his time and attention upon his important financial interests has gained him place among Seattle's capitalists.

HERBERT S. WOOLLEY.

Herbert S. Woolley is the only dealer in the northwest who handles exclusively Manila cigars and is the only exclusive importer of the Los Angeles brand in the United States. His business extends as far east as New York and covers almost every state in the Union, and the development of his trade is due to his close application, marked enterprise and keen business discernment. He is an enterprising citizen of an enterprising city.

Mr. Woolley was born in Yankton, South Dakota, December 20, 1873, a son of Miles T. and Ellen (Stone) Woolley. The father, a native of New York, became a resident of South Dakota in 1869. He went to the territory as a surveyor in the employ of the government and was actively identified with much of the pioneer development of the state. In 1885 he established the Yankton Savings Bank and remained a very prominent and active factor in business circles and in public affairs in Yankton to the time of his death, which occurred in 1892. He served on the asylum board, on the board of education and in other public connections and he was a Mason of high standing. He was a Civil war veteran, having done active duty at the front in the Seventy-fifth Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as a noncommissioned officer. He was wounded during the first year of the war and was unable to return to the front. His death occurred when he was fifty-two years of age. His wife was a native of Illinois, their marriage being celebrated in Whiteside county, that state. To them were born three sons and three daughters.

Herbert S. Woolley was the third of this family and was educated in the public schools of Yankton and in Yankton College, which he attended to the age of eighteen years. When his textbooks were put aside he secured a position with the Standard Oil Company at Sioux City, Iowa, acting as bookkeeper. He remained with that corporation for four years and then resigned his position to enter upon the manufacturing business, organizing the Mulford-Woolley Shirt Manufacturing Company, makers of custom made shirts. He followed that business successfully for three years and then sold his interest, after which he removed to Chicago and became connected with The Bureau of Press Clippings, newspaper work. In 1901 he became a traveling salesman for Swift & Company, representing their packing business at East St. Louis. He continued in that connection until 1907 and the following year came to Seattle, where he entered the real estate business, operating in that field for six years, or until 1914. In the meantime, or in June, 1910, he extended the scope of his activities to include the wholesale and retail cigar

business, handling the Manila product. He became the only exclusive wholesale and retail dealer in Manila cigars and is the only exclusive importer of the Los Angeles brand in the United States. From its inception the business has steadily grown and the trade reaches as far east as New York and covers all the intervening territory. The business has now reached gratifying and extensive proportions and Mr. Woolley is accounted one of the foremost representatives of commercial interests in the city.

On the 30th of November, 1909, in Tacoma, Mr. Woolley was married to Miss Anice McAllister, a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of Daniel McAllister, a representative of a prominent family. They own their home at No. 408 East Fiftieth street and its warm-hearted hospitality is one of its chief characteristics. Mr. Woolley has an interesting military chapter in his life record in that he was formerly a member of Company L of the Iowa National Guard at Sioux City and participated in quelling the disturbance in the railroad strike of 1896. In politics he is a republican, giving his support to the national principles of the party but locally he is independent. He belongs to the Seattle Association of Credit Men and the Chamber of Commerce. His residence in this city covers a period of eight years and he is thoroughly identified with its interests, his hearty cooperation being counted upon to further all those measures and movements which are featuring in the upbuilding and development of this city.

ISAAC H. JENNINGS.

Isaac H. Jennings, of Seattle, manager for the United Typothetae Association of America, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 10, 1860, a son of J. W. Jennings, who was born in New York, but in 1858 removed to Indiana. He afterward became a resident of Washington, D. C., and during the early period of President Lincoln's administration filled the office of postmaster of the senate. He was a loyal advocate of the Union cause and he had five brothers who were soldiers of the Civil war, enlisting from Ohio. One of these, James T. Jennings, served as major in the volunteer army with an Ohio regiment, was captured and for some time was incarcerated in Libby prison. He spent eighteen months as a prisoner of war in South Carolina, but finally made his escape from prison and walked to Tennessee to the Union lines. He became one of the early residents of Seattle, but is now deceased. J. W. Jennings was a republican in his political views. He followed the business of railroad contracting for many years and was associated with General G. M. Dodge, builder of the Union Pacific Railway. He became a very successful man and was active to the time of his death, which occurred in New York city in 1907, when he was seventy-four years of age. He married Amelia R. Robinson, a daughter of Isaac H. Robinson, a native of Toronto, Canada, and of English and French descent. Her father was a native of England, born on the Isle of Wight, and her mother was a native of Canada of French descent. Mrs. Jennings passed away in Chihuahua, Mexico, in the spring of 1914 at the age of seventy-six years. In her family were five children, four of whom are living, three of the number being daughters.

Isaac H. Jennings, the surviving son, was educated in the public and high schools of Washington, D. C., and in Hunt's Preparatory School of that city. He started out in life on his own account at the age of eighteen years and was first employed in a commercial house in St. Louis, Missouri. He afterward assumed the management of a ranch near San Antonio, Texas, and followed ranch life for ten years, riding the range and participating in all the varied features in connection with ranch life in Texas. He removed from that state to Seattle, where he arrived in the summer of 1894. Here he accepted a position with the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, which at that time was in the hands of the receiver, working for the company until it was taken over by the Northern Pacific, or for a period of six years. He next became secretary and treasurer of the Seattle Merchants Association in 1900 and served in that capacity until 1911, when he became manager of the United Typothetae Association of America, which office he is now filling.

On the 13th of June, 1887, Mr. Jennings was married in Montell, Uvalde county, Texas, to Miss Mary R. Smith, a native of New York city and a daughter of George Smith, of

New York, who, however, was born in England and was of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have become parents of a son, Philip D., who was born in Montell, Texas, January 5, 1889. Mr. Jennings owns a pleasant home at No. 2555 Eleventh avenue, West, and his business location is in the Boston block. In politics he is a republican, but has never sought nor filled office. He was reared an Episcopalian, although he is not a member of the church at the present. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he takes an active interest, and he is serving on the committee on charity organization affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce. From the age of eighteen years he has depended upon his own resources, his progress resulting from unfaltering perseverance, close application and determination. He has displayed many substantial qualities that have gained him recognition not only in business but also in social circles.

WALTER SCHAFFNER.

Walter Schaffner, engaged in the general practice of law at the Seattle bar, was born in Chicago, May 29, 1878, the third in order of birth in the family of four children whose parents were Herman and Rachel (Becker) Schaffner. The father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1864 and settled in Chicago, where he successfully conducted a private bank for many years under the name of Herman Schaffner & Company. His widow, a native of Ohio, still lives in Chicago. She comes of a family of German lineage.

Walter Schaffner was educated in the public and high schools of his native city; in the University of Chicago, which he attended for three years; and in the law department of the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1900. He then began practice in Chicago, where he remained until 1908, when he came to Seattle, where he has since successfully and continuously followed his profession as a general law practitioner. He has won a very satisfactory clientage that has connected him with much important litigation and his colleagues speak of the thoroughness and care with which he ever prepares his cases and the strong and forceful manner in which he handles his cause before the courts.

Mr. Schaffner is quite active also in political circles as a stalwart republican, doing everything in his power to advance the interests and promote the success of his party. He finds pleasant companionship and social life in the Seattle Athletic Club and the Press Club and he is also a member of the American Bar Association, which brings him into close touch with his fellow practitioners in the law.

PAUL J. SMILEY.

Paul J. Smiley is conducting a general printing business under the name of the Smiley Lithographing & Printing Company and the extent of his patronage indicates the fact that he has one of the most important business enterprises of this character in Seattle. A native of North Carolina, he was born in Franklin county, May 5, 1872, a son of Andrew Jackson Smiley, who was a native of Virginia. He was a representative of an old American family of English lineage. He devoted his life to merchandising save for the period when he served with the Confederate troops in the Civil war. He died in 1890, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sally Mason Robinson, passed away in 1901. She was a native of North Carolina and was also of English descent.

Paul J. Smiley acquired his education in the public schools of North Carolina and made his initial step in the business world by engaging in newspaper work in Danville, Virginia, where he remained for three years. Attracted by the growing northwest, he removed to Albany, Oregon, in 1891, and there engaged in the printing business for a decade, coming to Seattle in 1901. Here he opened the Ivy Press, which he conducted for five years, after which he carried on business under the name of the Pacific Press, but in 1901 changed the style to the Smiley Lithographing & Printing Company. He does a general printing busi-

ness and his patronage has assumed extensive proportions. There is no phase of the business with which he is not familiar and his work stands as the highest expression of the trade. Moreover, his life record indicates that the attainment of success is not the only object which actuates him. He has not only studied the business for individual benefit, but has also labored for the welfare of workers in this field and for the past fourteen years has done a great deal to better the conditions of those engaged in the printing business from Vancouver, British Columbia, to San Diego, California. He has been president, vice president and treasurer of the Seattle Branch of the United Typothetae of America and was a delegate to the national convention which met in Chicago in 1912.

Mr. Smiley gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, which he has represented in city, county and state conventions, and he has also served on the county and state central committees. In a word, he is deeply interested in politics and his opinions carry weight in party councils in city and state. He became a member of the Elks lodge, No. 359, at Albany, Oregon, and was filling the office of exalted ruler there at the time of his removal to Seattle. His first visit to the Seattle lodge was when the Rev. M. A. Matthews was initiated. He is a loyal and enthusiastic representative of the organization and within its ranks, as in business circles, he is held in high esteem, his substantial qualities being recognized by all who know him. His life is not self-centered but reaches out along lines of usefulness to his fellowmen and in much that he does he is actuated by a strong spirit of humanitarianism.

W. CHESTER MORSE.

W. Chester Morse, treasurer and manager of the Harper Hill Brick Company, and also vice president and manager of the Lewis, Wiley & Morse Company, hydraulic contractors of Seattle, was born in Evanston, Illinois, in August, 1874, a son of William M. and Mary A. Morse. The father was born in Michigan and served in the Civil war as a member of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry until 1865, having enlisted on the first call for volunteers after the outbreak of hostilities. When the war closed and he had recovered from the effects of a nine months' term in Andersonville prison, he turned his attention to the lumber business as manufacturer and to contract work in Chicago, being thus actively identified with industrial interests of that city until 1882, when he removed to Seattle, and continued in the same line of business until 1889. In that year he retired, his death occurring in 1913.

W. Chester Morse was a lad of eight years at the time of the removal to Seattle and here he attended the public and high schools, until he made his initial step into the business world.

After a varied experience of several years, during three of which he worked in the wholesale department of the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, and three years in a wholesale brokerage house, he took up the study of mining engineering by correspondence, at the same time engaging in mining, prospecting and contracting, including work in Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. After a period of years he entered the employ of the W. C. Hill Brick Company. A reorganization took place and Mr. Morse was made treasurer and manager, which dual position he has filled until the present time.

At the time of the Jackson street regrade, the firm of Lewis & Wiley obtained his services to organize and handle the work of this immense project. So successfully was this accomplished that the Dearborn and Lane street contracts were started simultaneously, with a tremendous undertaking in Portland, involving the expenditure of more than a million and a quarter dollars. Mr. Morse being made vice president and manager of the Lewis-Wiley Hydraulic Company.

The construction work of the Lewis-Wiley Hydraulic Company being completed the firm of Lewis, Wiley & Morse was formed with Mr. Morse in a similar capacity.

Mr. Morse is very proud of his work in the hydraulic field, feeling that he has had the opportunity to solve a number of problems that heretofore had baffled mining engineers,

and when it is understood that upward of thirteen million cubic yards of earth have been moved by hydraulic methods under his direction, his feeling can be readily understood.

Mr. Morse was married in Seattle on the 9th of February, 1908, to L. Pearl Case and gives his wife credit for what success he has had. They have three children.

Mr. Morse was for seven years a member of the Washington National Guard, belonging to Company E, First Infantry, of which company he was commander for the last eighteen months of his service. He belongs to the Municipal League, and is interested in the things pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of the city, and to the furtherance of its best interests. His work is directly connected with many public improvements and he has looked to the welfare and benefit of the city as well as to the promotion of individual success in the execution of his contracts.

GEORGE ALEXANDER VIRTUE.

For the past eighteen years George Alexander Virtue has been successfully engaged in the real estate and loan business in Seattle, where he first took up his abode more than a quarter of a century ago. He is a son of George Jackson and Jane (Forsyth) Virtue, natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania respectively. The military record of his forebears is one of which he has every reason to be proud. He is a great-grandson of an officer in the American Revolution, grandson of a soldier of the War of 1812, and son of a volunteer of the Seventh Minnesota Regiment in the Civil war.

George A. Virtue came to Seattle in March, 1888, and in 1890 went to Minnesota to be married, returning to this city, however, in January, 1891. Here he was engaged in the clothing business until 1898 and then entered his present field, having since built up an extensive and profitable business in real estate and loans.

On the 11th of September, 1890, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Virtue was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda Lovisa Smith, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Higham) Smith, the former born in Worcester, England, and the latter a representative of an old family of Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Virtue have three children, namely: Lawrence Ward, Chauncey Higham and Eloise Beach, all of whom are natives of Seattle.

Mr. Virtue has been prominent in many civic and social organizations. He was one of the founders of the Seattle General Hospital, one of the organizers of the Seattle Commercial Club and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Arctic Club and the Municipal League. At the present time he is state president of the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He and his wife first joined the First Presbyterian church and later became charter members of the Westminster Presbyterian church. They are well known and highly esteemed throughout the city, the circle of their friends being almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

ALFONSO PAINE SAWYER.

Alfonso Paine Sawyer, secretary and one of the directors of the Post-Intelligencer Company of Seattle, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, November 13, 1859. His father, Samuel Sawyer, a native of Maine, served for four years in the Civil war with the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment and died in the year 1905 at the very venerable age of ninety-one years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda Bacon, was also a native of Massachusetts and died in 1890, at the age of seventy-six years.

Alfonso P. Sawyer was educated in Worcester Academy and was graduated from Yale College in 1880, being a classmate of Bishop Keator and W. A. Peters. In 1880 he went to Portland, Oregon, where he was engaged to teach Latin and Greek in the Bishop Scott Academy, remaining in that connection for two years. He afterward took up the study of law with the firm of Effinger & Bourne, of Portland, and a year later he became pay-



GEORGE A. VIRTUE

master's clerk with Colonel J. P. Camby. In December, 1886, he was admitted to the bar and later he engaged in the mining brokerage business for two years. In the spring of 1889 he went to Victoria, British Columbia, as the express agent for the Northern Pacific Company and in 1890 he removed to Spokane, where he engaged in the real estate business for two years. Afterward he became office attorney and assistant secretary of the Washington Water Power Company of Spokane, occupying that position until 1895, when he became private secretary to Senator John L. Wilson, with whom he remained until the expiration of the senator's term in office. In the fall of 1899 Senator Wilson and E. C. Hughes purchased the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and since that time Mr. Sawyer has been one of the directors and the secretary of the company and is thus actively connected with the foremost journal of the northwest.

In 1904 Mr. Sawyer was appointed by Governor Meade to act as one of the regents of the University of Washington and occupied that position for more than five years or from January, 1904, until August, 1909. For several years he has been practically retired from business except for the attention which he gives to his official duties as secretary of the Post-Intelligencer.

Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Psi Upsilon, a college fraternity. He is also a member of the University Club and the Yale Club of New York and was formerly identified with the Seattle Golf and Athletic Clubs. He belongs to the Episcopal church and in his political views is a republican. He has been actively and prominently concerned with many events and interests which have had to do with the history and with the upbuilding of the northwest and his activities have been of an important character, as shown by his present connection in journalistic circles.

GARFIELD A. DE LONG.

Garfield A. De Long is at the head of the brokerage and real estate firm of G. A. De Long & Company, Incorporated, handling notes, bonds, loans, stocks, mortgages, warrants and real estate. He is a young man but already has in this connection built up a business of substantial and gratifying proportions. He was born at Mars Hill, Maine, May 22, 1881, a son of Hatfield A. and Jane (Barber) De Long. The De Long family came originally from the city of Ost, France, in the year 1700 and settled in New York. The maternal grandfather, Robert W. Barber, came from Ireland to the new world and established his home in St. Andrews, New Brunswick. Hatfield A. De Long, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Pittsburgh and became a lumberman, in which business he is still active and successful. His wife, a native of Perry, Maine, is now deceased.

Garfield A. De Long is the third in order of birth in their family of five sons and two daughters. He was educated in the public and high schools of Mars Hill and in Brooks University, now the University of Maine. He started out in life on his own account on attaining his majority and, having prepared for the bar, entered upon the active practice of law, which he followed for three and a half years in Bangor, Maine. He afterward spent five years as a member of the bar at Calais, Maine, and for five years he served as justice of the peace and decorum until 1903. He then removed to the west and in 1908 became a resident of Seattle, where he entered the real estate business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He has also operated in the building line, doing speculative building and erecting a number of modern bungalows which are an attractive feature in the architectural beauty of the city. He is also secretary and treasurer of the firm of G. A. De Long & Company, Incorporated, and in that connection handles much valuable commercial paper and figures prominently in financial circles.

Mr. De Long was married in Vancouver, B. C., on the 4th of July, 1911, to Mrs. Anna L. Austin, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William J. Dwyer. By a former marriage she has a daughter, Angila M., who was born at Milo, Maine, October 9, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. De Long are Episcopalians in religious faith. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he is also quite active in politics, supporting the democratic party. Liberal educational opportunities qualified him for life's

practical and responsible duties. He had the assistance and guidance of his father in early life to enable him to make a good start, but since coming to Seattle has been dependent entirely upon his own efforts and has become well established in business, having a large clientage in the field of real estate, loans and brokerage.

FRANK L. STETSON.

Frank L. Stetson, chief of the fire department at Seattle, was born in Lincolnville, Knox county, Maine, December 19, 1853, his parents being Amasa and Sarah S. Stetson. In 1865 the family removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and there Frank L. Stetson attended the graded schools, which he followed with an academic course in Dean Academy at Franklin, Massachusetts. In 1869 he removed west, settling in Minnesota, and was there employed in the lumber mills. His attention was afterward given to lumber manufacturing for a considerable period, but for a number of years he has been a prominent figure in connection with the organization and management of fire departments in various cities. He was elected chief engineer of the Minneapolis fire department March 1, 1882, and held that position until January, 1891, when he reentered the lumber manufacturing business. However, in January, 1896, he was once more elected chief of the fire department and thus remained until 1899, when he resigned his position and went to Alaska, spending about four years in the northwest. In 1903 he returned to Minneapolis, but in May of the same year removed with his family to Seattle, where he once more became actively interested in lumber manufacturing. His reputation for ability as a fire chief, however, led to his appointment as chief of the Seattle fire department on the 10th of June, 1911, by Mayor Dillon, and he is the present incumbent in the office. He has organized or reorganized three different fire departments which he has brought up to a high standard of efficiency and he is considered one of the most prominent and capable fire chiefs in the United States.

On the 27th of April, 1879, at Taylors Falls, Wisconsin, Mr. Stetson was married to Miss Ida L. Winslow, a daughter of Carpenter H. Winslow, of Taylors Falls. They have four children: Horatio J., Vine G., Zuhrah Temple, the wife of Abe Courtright; and Frank K. Mr. Stetson is a past commander of Dirus Commandery, No. 7, K. T., of Minneapolis, and is a well known Mason. His life, however, has been practically given to the lumber industry and to service in connection with fire departments. He has made a most close and thorough study of the best methods of fighting fires and his careful organization of the Seattle fire department has greatly promoted its efficiency. He is regarded as authority upon any subject relating to fire departments and his work has been of the greatest value.

FENTON BLAKEMORE WHITING.

Fenton Blakemore Whiting, who began practicing medicine in Seattle in January, 1892, was born in Quincy, California, May 7, 1866, a son of Fenton Berkeley and Martha Jane (Mastin) Whiting. The father was an attorney and early pioneer of California and became a prominent political leader of that state. He was a descendant of the Blair, Braxton, Bannister and Whiting families of Virginia, who sent many representatives to join the American army fighting for the independence of the nation. The Mastin family was an old family of Mississippi.

Fenton B. Whiting completed his literary education in a high school of California and afterward attended the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He has since devoted his life to the practice of medicine and surgery and in January, 1892, came to Seattle, having been appointed superintendent of the King County Hospital, which position he filled for four years. Upon his retirement in 1896 he entered upon the private practice of medicine and surgery, to which he has since devoted his efforts and his energies. His professional duties are most promptly, con-

scientiously and capably discharged and he displays ability along both lines. He is a charter member of the American College of Surgeons and the only public work that he has done was that which came to him as superintendent of the King County Hospital. He filled the office of chief surgeon for the White Pass & Yukon Railway at Skagway, Alaska, during the construction of the line and was also chief surgeon for the Copper River & Northwestern Railway at Cordova, Alaska, during its building. He is now surgeon for the Alaska Steamship Company, the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company and the Humboldt Steamship Company.

In 1901, at Tacoma, Washington, Dr. Whiting was united in marriage to Miss Helen Grow, a daughter of John Grow. She was reared in Portland, Oregon, and is a niece of Galusha Grow, speaker of the house at Washington, D. C., for many years.

The Doctor gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is also identified with the Yukon Order of Pioneers, the Arctic Brotherhood, the Knights of Pythias and the Arctic Club. He has the warm regard of his associates in fraternal and club circles and moreover he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his professional brethren. He never regards lightly the duties that devolve upon him in connection with professional activity and his work has been of signal service to the public.

FRANK M. GUION.

Frank M. Guion is conducting a general insurance and real estate business under the name of Frank Guion & Company. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 3, 1848, a son of George and Sarah Guion. His father, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, was born in July, 1827, was there educated and later removed to a farm in the district of Indianapolis, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1850. He then joined the Methodist ministry and engaged in preaching at various points in northwestern Indiana until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he became chaplain of the Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served for one year and was then mustered out on account of ill health. He afterward went to North Bend, Indiana, where he engaged in merchandising until 1863. In that year he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he continued in the same line of business for three years, or until 1866, when he became a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas. He then engaged in the life insurance business and was connected therewith to the time of his death in 1895.

Frank M. Guion attended public schools to the age of fourteen years, after which he received business training by working in his father's store at Lafayette, Indiana, but his patriotic spirit was aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and in 1864, when but sixteen years of age, he joined the army as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, for one hundred days' service. He afterward went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in clerking in a shoe store for two years. Later he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, representing several wholesale shoe houses and for fifteen years in that connection he traveled out of St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City. His residence in Seattle covers the period from the time of his removal to the northwest in December, 1895. He bought out the Casualty Insurance lines in 1895 and later admitted Fred Wing to a partnership under the style of Wing & Guion. That partnership was maintained until 1904, when Mr. Guion purchased his partner's interest and incorporated the firm of Frank Guion & Company, conducting a general insurance and real-estate business. They represent the American Automobile Insurance Company of St. Louis and several fire insurance companies.

On the 9th of March, 1869, in Leavenworth, Kansas, Mr. Guion was married to Miss Julia A. Potter, and this union has been blessed with three children: William D., who departed this life in 1909; Mrs. Lily M. Halstead, of Seattle; and Raymond E., eighteen years of age and now a high school student.

Mr. Guion exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, but has never been an office seeker. However, he has served as a member of the school board, to which office he was appointed in December, 1906, and to which he

was elected three months later for a term of three years. He gave the most careful attention to matters pertaining to the schools of the city and at the time of his retirement from the board was president of that body. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and its teachings guide him in all of life's relations. For thirteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and during that time it had more young men and women in its classes than any other Sunday school in the country with perhaps a very few exceptions and his success in making the Sunday school hold the interest of the young men and women of Seattle is one of the achievements of which Mr. Guion is proudest.

RALPH C. GILL.

Ralph C. Gill, living retired in Seattle, was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, March 27, 1864, a son of Charles R. and Martha A. (Lanckton) Gill. The father, who was born at Frankfort, Herkimer county, New York, devoted his life to law practice but has now passed away. The mother, whose birth occurred at Wheatville, Genesee county, New York, is also deceased.

Ralph C. Gill attended the common schools near Madison, Wisconsin, afterward pursued a high-school course and then entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1888. In 1890 he arrived in this city and entered upon the practice of law, but the profession did not appeal to him and he turned to find more congenial pursuits, becoming connected with the Pacific Coast Company, with which he remained for four years. During that period he sent by that company all the coal that was taken up to Alaska. For ten years he occupied a clerical position in the office of the city treasurer, serving first under Treasurer Matt H. Gormley. During that period he took up a homestead on the south fork of Tolt river and has brought the place to a high state of cultivation and improvement, but at the present time is living retired from active business connections. He is an ardent hunter and fisherman and is happiest when he has a gun or a rod in his hands.

On the 5th of January, 1893, at Seattle, Mr. Gill was married to Mrs. Eva Laura Simpson, nee Grant, a daughter of Harvey F. Grant, deceased. The father was for many years actively engaged in farming but retired some time ere his demise. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have one child, Vivian Grant, who is attending the University of Washington.

In his political views Mr. Gill has always been a republican and is an active supporter of the party. He served on the republican county central committee for two years and was a representative of his party in the city and county conventions for fifteen years. His opinions have long carried weight in local republican circles and his efforts have been an influential factor in bringing about party success. In Masonry he is widely and favorably known, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery, council, consistory and the Mystic Shrine. There is, therefore, little work of the order with which he is not familiar, and in his life he exemplifies its spirit of mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness.

CAPTAIN HOWELL H. LLOYD.

Captain Howell H. Lloyd, formerly a representative of maritime interests and now living retired in Seattle, was born in Wales, February 1, 1839, and after being left an orphan came to America, where he was reared by his uncle. He never saw his father, Richard Lloyd, who died before the Captain was old enough to recognize anyone. He attended school in Boston, Massachusetts, and in Williamsburg, New York, but the greater part of his education was gained at sea. When twelve years of age he sailed as cabin boy and made the trip around Cape Horn to California in 1852. For a short time he remained there and then sailed to China on the ship Pathfinder. Later he went to London and to New York and once again around the Horn in the clipper ship Climax. He afterward



Ralph C. Hill

sailed up and down the coast of California, to the Sandwich islands and to different lumber ports until 1858 and in March of that year arrived in the Puget Sound country.

Captain Lloyd was then employed in different capacities until the fall of that year, when he sailed on the schooner *General Harney*, as master, operating that vessel on shares. It was the biggest vessel on the Sound at the time and they made all Sound ports, carrying machinery, stone, stores and hundreds of head of cattle. It was from that ship that the rock for the first University of Washington was delivered at Seattle, the rock having been brought from Ritchie's Pass, while the contract for its delivery was made with the Rev. Daniel Bagley, father of the author of this work. The brick and lime for this building were secured by the *Harney* from San Juan island. In 1862 Captain Lloyd went to the Caribou, British Columbia, during the first gold excitement there, but did not remain long. He returned to the Sound and wrecked the bark *Christopher Mitchell*, raising her and taking her to Port Madison. He then began building the two-masted schooner *Winnifred* and later worked at the carpenter's trade on the new engine house which was being built at the Bellingham coal mine in order to gain money with which to continue the work of constructing his schooner. He succeeded in building the *Winnifred* in 1868 and made one voyage to the westward of Alaska, but found the boat too small for the purpose and sold her to Captain Fowler, a merchant of Port Townsend, who for years after ran her as a pilot boat. Later she was wrecked on the Siberian coast.

After selling the *Winnifred* Captain Lloyd purchased a half interest in the *General Harney* and later became sole owner. He sailed her around the Sound, trading at different points on the Sound and British Columbia. He carried all the stone for the penitentiary on McNeill's island when the building was being constructed by W. E. Boone as supervising architect for the government. Captain Lloyd also took the contract for the delivery of the brick and upon the completion of the building was the first man in the cells—not compulsory, however. He stepped in and announced that he was the first occupant outside of the builders. A few moments of incarceration were enough for him. This was in the year 1875. Captain Lloyd continued to sail the Sound until 1882, when he joined the Pacific Coast Company as pilot and went to Alaska, acting as pilot master for a company of twenty different vessels until 1898, when his health became impaired and he retired. He has gone through all of the pioneer experiences of the Pacific northwest. He states that from 1858 until 1868 it was not safe for a man to be out without being on guard. The *Blue Wing*, manned by ten men and carrying a cargo of flour from Olympia, was captured off Skagit Head by the Indians. All of the crew were killed and the schooner was taken to Seymour Narrows and sunk. On another occasion the schooner *Mary Eileen* was captured by the Indians in the Gulf of Georgia and all hands killed. The Indians knew Captain Lloyd was always prepared and left him alone save on one occasion, when he was going up the middle channel of the San Juan islands shortly after the governor of the territory had issued the order that no northern Indians would be permitted in Puget Sound, and the old Massachusetts was lying in Griffiths Bay to enforce the decree. The night was dark, the tide was ebbing out of the channel and he could get nowhere, so he anchored under the lee of Goose island. The crew turned in and the captain took the anchor watch. Soon he heard the swash of a canoe; he kept still and saw a canoe with thirty Indians in it approach the ship and tap the side of the vessel with their paddles. He paid no attention and they went away, but soon returned with a second canoe, both feathering their paddles. In the meantime the captain had alarmed the crew and they all turned out with muskets. As the canoes drew alongside the occupants saw the reception which awaited them and made some excuse about selling venison. The truth of the matter is that if Captain Lloyd had not been on the alert his vessel would have had a repetition of the fate of the *Blue Wing* and the *Mary Eileen*.

Captain Lloyd has certainly done his part in building up the territory of Washington. In early days he bought all the produce from Whidby island and afterward found a market for it all the way from Tatoosh to Olympia. The first voyage which he made on the *Harney* was to load lumber at Utsaladdy for the Catholic church at Port Townsend, and when it was delivered the priest blessed the schooner and she was successful in all of her succeeding voyages. Captain Lloyd delves deep in history and relates many interesting incidents that have figured in shaping the annals of the northwest. He tells the story of a small war that occurred in Whatcom, now Bellingham, when that city had a population of

eleven men. An Indian had stolen some articles from a store kept by Paul K. Hubbs, a son of Judge Hubbs, and was arrested for it. A few days afterward twenty or thirty Indians attempted to take the town by storm and release their comrade. A French Canadian, by name of Rozelle approached the Indians and attempted to get them to disarm. He was knifed for his pains and in the fight that followed four or five Indians were killed before they were driven out.

Captain Lloyd was married, on Whidby island, in 1876, to Miss Florence Harned, the daughter of an old settler there, and she is now living in California with one of their children. They have four children: Estelle and Florence, of California; Morgan H., with R. G. Dun & Company of San Francisco; and Wynfred, who is mining in Alaska.

Captain Lloyd is a member of Whidby Island Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., of which he was one of the organizers, and for two terms he served as worshipful master. He joined the chapter in Victoria in 1878, when there was no chapter on the Sound, and afterward demitted to Seattle. He is likewise a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a democrat and was school superintendent of Whidby island during the early days of his residence there. His life history if written in detail would present a most complete and interesting picture of pioneer times and if one is in search of an agreeable way in which to spend an hour they can do no better than to get Captain Lloyd to recall the tales of the early days when practically all means of communication between points was by water and when the early settlers were contesting with the red men the right to the territory of the northwest.

ALBERT J. BUHTZ.

Albert J. Buhtz is manager and vice president of the Western Coopersage Company of Seattle, which was organized in 1896, and in this connection is a prominent representative of industrial activity in the city. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1872. His father, Albert Buhtz, was a native of Germany, born at Stettin, September 25, 1846. He came to America in 1866, when a young man of twenty years, making his way to Cleveland, Ohio. Throughout his entire life he has followed the cooperage business and in May, 1889, he came to Washington, arriving in Seattle just before the great fire which occurred in June of that year. He it was who established the Fremont Barrel Company, which afterward became the Western Coopersage Company. He had engaged in the cooperage business in Cleveland, but came to Seattle hoping to find a climate that would restore health to his family and believed that this city offered the required conditions—and so it proved. Mr. Buhtz purchased property on Lake Union for the manufacture of barrels and established the Western Barrel Factory, which proved the nucleus of the present establishment now conducted under the name of the Western Coopersage Company.

Albert J. Buhtz was a youth of seventeen years when the family removed to Seattle. He had largely acquired his education in the schools of Cleveland and his business training was received under the direction of his father. He learned the cooperage trade, acquainting himself with every branch of the business, and in this connection has gradually worked his way upward until he is today manager and vice president of the Western Coopersage Company. He has thorough knowledge of every branch of the business and is able to carefully direct the labors of those whom he employs. His trade has reached gratifying proportions and his success is due to his thoroughness, his business insight and keen discrimination.

In February, 1898, in Seattle, Mr. Buhtz was united in marriage to Miss Anna B. Wheeler, a native of Missouri, by whom he has a son, Lawrence, whose natal day was October 1, 1901. Mr. Buhtz belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Rotary Club. He is also a member of the Manufacturers Association and is interested in every movement to promote trade conditions and advance the welfare of the city as well as to promote his individual success. In politics he is a non-partisan, nor has he ever sought office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. The Western Coopersage Company was organized in 1896 and began making barrels from the Douglas fir, their entire product, including staves and heading, being made from the Douglas fir and all by hand.

They employed only three men at first and the capacity was ten barrels a day. The plant now covers an entire acre, has a capacity of one thousand packages per day, employs fifty-five men and represents an investment of about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. This company was one of the first to build a manufacturing plant on Lake Union and they now operate large stave and heading mills in Portland, Oregon, and also have branches in San Francisco and Los Angeles, together with a logging camp at Young's Bay, Oregon. The business has become one of the most important industrial enterprises of this character in the northwest and at its head, directing its policy, is Albert J. Buhtz, alert, enterprising, wide-awake and determined, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and forming his plans in accordance with modern business methods.

THE DEXTER HORTON NATIONAL BANK.

The Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle is the oldest banking institution in Washington, its existence covering a period of forty-five years. It had its inception in a little frame store in 1870 during the pioneer epoch in the history of this city and one of its founders was Dexter Horton, who arrived in Seattle in 1853, the year after the city was established, and the year in which Washington became a territory. The following year Mr. Horton became a merchant of Seattle, opening a little general store at the corner of First avenue and Washington street. Because of his well known honesty the people of the village would bring him their funds for safe keeping and at night the money, placed in sacks and labeled, was hidden in a barrel of coffee or other convenient place about the store. As time passed on and Mr. Horton was called upon more and more to perform the functions of banker he decided that it would be wise to regularly organize a bank, and on the 6th of June, 1870, entered into partnership with David Phillips, of San Francisco, under the firm name of Phillips, Horton & Company, for the conduct of a banking business. Their original partnership agreement, a most interesting document, is still carefully preserved. Upon the death of Mr. Phillips, in March, 1872, he was succeeded by Arthur A. Denny, the first white settler of Seattle, and the firm name was changed to Dexter Horton & Company. The bank operated under a territorial charter from 1887 until June 27, 1910, when it was nationalized and the name of the Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle was adopted.

The first home of the bank was a little frame one-story building twenty by forty feet. This was in use until 1876, when the little building was razed and a larger one erected on the same site, thus giving the bank greater facilities. At the time of the great fire in June, 1889, it was one of the few business buildings that were spared. Business was there continued until 1892, when the third building was erected of more modern design, giving larger quarters and greater facilities. In 1893 came the widespread financial panic, but Dexter Horton & Company weathered the storm and in fact did much to assure financial stability throughout the northwest. Mr. Horton remained at the head of the institution until June 1, 1887, when he relinquished part of his interests and John P. Hoyt came in and continued to November 1, 1889. At this time (November 1, 1889), Mr. Latimer succeeded them all as acting manager, which position carried with it complete power. On June 27, 1910, he was made president and as such continues. Mr. Horton was called by death July 28, 1904, leaving behind him a monument to his business enterprise and public spirit that will ever be cherished as one of the city's most potent forces of growth and progress.

About 1904 the third bank building was remodeled and enlarged, with the belief that the new structure would be ample for all demands for years to come. Soon, however, Seattle entered upon a period of remarkable growth, and in 1906 the banking room was found inadequate, so that a lease was secured upon the main floor of the New York building. In August, 1910, the organization of the Washington Trust Company was effected and the name changed to Washington Trust & Savings Bank. It so continued until September 10, 1912, when it was changed to Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank, and it is today the largest institution of the kind in the city, its capital stock being owned by the stockholders of the Dexter Horton National Bank. Of the latter N. H. Latimer is now president; R. H. Denny and W. H. Parsons, vice presidents; H. L. Merritt, C. E. Burnside

and J. C. Norman, assistant cashiers; and R. H. MacMichael, bond manager. The directors are: N. H. Latimer, R. H. Denny, W. H. Parsons, C. J. Smith, W. M. Ladd, J. W. Clise, E. Cookingham, Edmund Bowden, M. E. Reed, C. E. Horton, A. S. Kerry, and J. T. Heffernan. The officers of the Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank are: J. W. Clise, chairman of the board; C. J. Smith, president; W. H. Parsons and J. H. Edwards, vice presidents; W. W. Scruby, cashier; and R. H. MacMichael, assistant secretary. The directors are: N. H. Latimer, W. H. Parsons, C. J. Smith, J. W. Clise, C. E. Horton and R. H. Denny.

When the two institutions were amalgamated there was rendered the necessity of securing greater banking room and the entire main floor of the New York building was prepared. Today their quarters are the largest on the Pacific coast, covering an area of thirteen thousand square feet, and the business of thirty thousand patrons is cared for with promptness and facility through thirty-three windows. The interior equipment of the bank is of the highest type both as to technical execution and design. The counters are Verde Antique Swanton Green Vermont marble. Imported Italian marble of green tint is further used for the top screen of solid bronze in Ionic design. Mahogany has been used for the wood equipment. There are mammoth vaults scientifically equipped and marvelously solid in construction. The Dexter Horton National Bank and Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank maintain every department of financial or fiduciary finance, and every department is perfectly equipped to serve customers promptly and efficiently. Each department is under the direct supervision of officers. The institution has a department especially organized for the care of the accounts of banks and bankers and has the largest list of direct connections of any banking institution in the entire Pacific northwest. The business includes commercial banking, certificates of deposit, bonds, exchange and letters of credit, the savings department and banking by mail. The history of this institution is indicative of the growth of the city and the spirit which has prompted its development and it is a synonym for the stability upon which the city's advancement has been based.

CAPTAIN A. E. LE BALLISTER.

Captain A. E. Le Ballister was a veteran mariner of Seattle, thoroughly acquainted with the waters of the Sound and also of the Northern Pacific bordering Alaska. He sailed for more than a quarter of a century and was well known as a representative of marine interests. His entire life was passed in the west and he possessed the spirit of enterprise and progress which has ever dominated the coast country in its upbuilding. His birth occurred in Sacramento, California, September 16, 1862. His father, John Le Ballister, was a native of Maine and on making his way to the west settled in the Golden state, where he remained until his son was about nine years of age. He then removed with his family to Seattle and not long afterward was killed by the Indians. The journey to this city was made by canoe.

Captain Le Ballister was reared in Seattle and at the age of eighteen years became a marine engineer, being employed on various steamboats on the Sound. About the time he attained his majority he became a pilot, his first command being the Clara Brown, which sailed between Seattle, Olympia and Shelton. He was afterward given command of the steamer State of Washington, which sailed to Bellingham, then known as New Whatcom, and still later he commanded the Henry Bailey, which plied the waters of the Skagit river. While an engineer on the Monticello on the run from Seattle to San Francisco the steamer broke down. It was given up for lost but was finally located and towed into port. Later Captain Le Ballister was given command of that steamer and served on her for two years.

Like many residents of Seattle, he was attracted to Alaska with its growing business opportunities, going to the territory in 1898. There he remained until 1913, having command of various steamers in northern waters, his last command being the Robert E. Kerr, owned by the Pacific Coast Cold Storage Company.

Captain Le Ballister was united in marriage to Miss Lillian A. Keen, of Skagit City,



A. E. LeDallister.

whom he wedded in 1893. She was born at Port Townsend and is a daughter of J. W. Keen, who for some years was the only government pilot in the revenue service in this section of the country. He acted as interpreter for William H. Seward at the time Alaska was purchased and he was known among the Indians by a native name meaning "Father of Beavers." He took a very active part in the development of Alaska, but for some time has lived retired and now makes his home at No. 233 Eastlake avenue, Seattle.

After retiring from the sea Captain Le Ballister became connected with the Tire Service House, remaining at the head of that business until his demise. He was a member of the Seattle Automobile Club and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and at all times he stood for progress and improvement along political and other lines. He was very public-spirited and cooperated in many movements for the general good. He became a strong advocate of the good roads movement and always aided cheerfully and willingly in any plan or project to further the public welfare. He passed away June 15, 1915. Forty-three years' residence in Seattle and Alaska had brought him a wide acquaintance and such was his popularity that he left behind him an extensive circle of warm friends, who appreciated his many good qualities and honored him for his manly characteristics.

ROBERT BRUCE HESKETH.

A prominent figure in municipal political circles is Robert Bruce Hesketh, now serving as a member of the city council, in which connection he is doing valuable work on various important committees. He was born in Lancashire, England, March 28, 1870. His father, Thomas Hesketh, also a native of that country, was a successful mining man and contractor who by profession was a mining engineer. He died in Lancashire in 1902, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Agnes Houghton, is also a native of England and still resides in Lancashire. The Houghton family trace their ancestry back to William the Conqueror, while the Heskeths were originally Scotch. The ancestral line is traced back through many generations, the Heskeths being among the nobility of that country.

Robert Bruce Hesketh was the youngest in a family numbering two sons and a daughter. He pursued his education in the public schools of Liverpool, where he also attended a private college. He continued his studies to the age of eighteen years, after which he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, serving a two years' term of indenture in England. In 1889 he came to America, making his way direct to Seattle, where he secured employment in a restaurant, there remaining until 1901. At that date he was elected to the office of manager of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, remaining in that position for two and one-half years, during which period the organization grew in membership from one hundred and twenty to six hundred and fifty. In 1903 he was chosen secretary and manager and was sent by the union to the international convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as representative of the Seattle organization. Through the action of the international executive board Mr. Hesketh was appointed international organizer, the news of his appointment being forwarded to him by telegram, the wire reaching him at St. Louis, Missouri, while he was en route to the coast. On the 26th of June, 1903, the joint organization presented him with a gold watch, chain and charm in token of hearty appreciation of his valuable services. He served for one term as international organizer and at the next convention, held in Rochester, New York, in 1904, he was elected the sixth vice president of the international executive board and has since continued in a vice presidency, being elected in 1906 to the position of first vice president of the executive board of the international organization. From July, 1904, until 1910 he served, in addition to the vice presidency of the international organization, as manager and secretary of the local organization. After 1907 the Cooks' and Waiters' Union divided into two separate organizations, after which Mr. Hesketh continued in office with the cooks' organization.

In the spring of 1911 Mr. Hesketh was elected on the non-partisan ticket a member

of the city council, which office he has since filled in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. He was president of the council in 1912 and 1913 and throughout the entire period of his connection with the council he has been chairman of the license committee. He is also serving on the committees on city utilities and as a member of the conference, streets and sewers and finance committees. He has done important service in these various connections and in 1914 he took a trip abroad, visiting England and Scotland, during which he studied the question of public utilities, particularly in relation to lighting, water and railways. He also gave much thought to the other civic problems and he puts forth every effort in his power to advance municipal welfare and promote those interests which are a matter of civic value and of civic virtue and pride.

Mr. Hesketh belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Home Camp, No. 286, W. O. W., and Cooks' Union, Local No. 33. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund. His work in the Cooks' Union has taken him east once or twice each year for the past twelve years and he has visited in behalf of the interest of the Union every large city of the country, and at the same time has had an opportunity to study civic matters. He is recognized as one of the national leaders in that organization and in connection therewith he has done service with all of the leading union men of the country and has a personal acquaintance and friendship with such prominent union leaders as Gompers, Mitchell and others.

On the 20th of March, 1893, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Hesketh was united in marriage to Miss Annie Louise Knight, a native of Manchester, England, and a daughter of George and Johanna Knight. They have three children, namely: Agnes Grace, who was born July 4, 1896; Rhendolo Bruce, whose birth occurred on the 26th of September, 1900; and Virginia Margaret, whose natal day was February 5, 1912. The family residence is at No. 4718 Latona avenue.

In religious faith the family are Presbyterians, Mr. Hesketh holding membership in Dr. Matthews' church. He came a stranger and alone to America with limited capital but ambitious to make his own way in the world, and his success since that time is attributable entirely to his own efforts and ability. He has made his life of use in the world to his fellowmen in his connection with the work to protect the wage earner and in his civic service as a member of the municipal legislative body.

J. FRANK SWANBERG.

J. Frank Swanberg is the president of the Elliott Bay Dry Dock Company and is also connected with other important industrial enterprises of Seattle, being president of the Puget Sound Boiler Works and manager of the Marine Pipe & Machine Works. He is well qualified to direct the interests of these different corporations, as he thoroughly understands mechanics and at the same time has the business force necessary to successfully control the financial interests of these different concerns. Mr. Swanberg is one of Washington's native sons, his birth having occurred at Port Madison, August 27, 1873. His father, Charles Swanberg, was a pioneer of the northwest, having come to the Puget Sound country in 1865. He then engaged in shipbuilding at Port Orchard and later removed to Port Madison, where he continued in shipbuilding until 1870, when he turned his attention to the millwright's trade, which he followed continuously until his death in the year 1890. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. When in Ireland he married Miss Mulcahy and they became the parents of five children, namely Annie M.; Charles F., who acts as bookkeeper and cashier for the Elliott Bay Dry Dock Company; Carrie M.; J. Frank, of this review; and J. H., of Seattle.

Spending his boyhood and youth in Washington, J. Frank Swanberg attended the public schools of Port Blakeley to the age of fourteen years, when he took up the machinist's trade. In 1892 he came to Seattle and went to sea as engineer for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, running on their various boats until 1909, when he resigned and established the Marine Pipe & Machine Works, of which he is still manager. In September, 1910, he took over the Elliott Bay Dry Dock Company, which was owned by

Ward & Burns. He was then elected president and has continued as the chief executive officer of the business. They do general shipbuilding and repair work and in addition Mr. Swanberg is president of the Puget Sound Boiler Works. His entire life has been devoted to industrial interests and his activity, intelligently directed, has brought to him a comfortable competence.

On the 20th of August, 1904, in Seattle, Mr. Swanberg was united in marriage to Miss Thelma Campbell. In his political views Mr. Swanberg is a republican and always votes for the men and measures of the party but does not seek office. He belongs to the Arctic Club and is well known as a representative citizen of the northwest, where his entire life has been passed, so that he has been an interested witness of the changes which have occurred here and the transformation that has been wrought as the years have passed. His life has been well spent and those who know him entertain for him warm regard as a reliable business man and as a friend and citizen.

JOHN MILTON THATCHER.

John Milton Thatcher is a recognized leader of the republican party in King county, being one of its active workers for twenty-six years. He is, however, serving for the first time in public office, being now assessor of King county, for which position he was nominated without opposition. In fact he was solicited to accept the office by those who recognized his fitness for the work entailed. A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Thatcher was born April 23, 1866, a son of John M. Thatcher, who was likewise born in that state, where his father had settled in early pioneer times. The family comes of English ancestry. John M. Thatcher, Sr., was one of the early traders on the western frontier and operated a wagon train between Westport, now Kansas City, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was born in 1834 and met with a tragic death when but thirty-one years of age. He had married Frances Castleman Sullivan, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of James Sullivan, a descendant of General John Sullivan, one of the six great generals of the Revolutionary war, Mrs. Thatcher being his great-granddaughter. She is still living at the age of eighty-one years and maintains a residence at Kansas City, Missouri, although she is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Kitchen, the wife of Ralph L. Kitchen, of Omaha, Nebraska. In the family were five children, of whom three are living: John Milton, Mrs. Kitchen and William E., the last named a resident of Swink, Colorado.

John Milton Thatcher pursued his education at Reading and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. At the last named place he attended the Lehigh university, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. He started out in life on his own account when twenty-one years of age, becoming connected with railroad work on the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City in connection with the traffic department. He was associated with railroad and steamship business from 1885 until 1900 and in the latter connection represented the Union Pacific at Portland, Oregon. He was chosen by the company to make a trip to the orient as special agent for the steamship and railway company to give instructions to their agents in the orient. Again he was sent on a similar mission, his two trips covering a period of several years. He came to Seattle in 1891 in connection with the railroad and steamship business and took up his abode permanently in this city in 1897. From 1898 until 1914, he was employed in the offices of the county treasurer and county assessor and in 1914 was elected to the position of county assessor. He had previously served as assistant county treasurer. In politics he has always been a republican and has ever been an active party worker through the past twenty-six years but this is the first public office for which he was ever nominated and elected. While he had done official service before, it was through appointment and he had never sought to be elected to any position. However, those who knew him solicited him to become a candidate and he was nominated without opposition.

Mr. Thatcher has been married twice. In Denver, Colorado, in 1889, he wedded Miss Jacqueline Henrietta Elizabeth Van Hekeren, a lady of Holland Dutch descent and the only daughter of Sir John Van Hekeren of Sydney, Australia, who was the most prominent

physician of that place. By this union there were two children: Abremine Frances, who was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1890; and Herbert, whose birth occurred in Portland, Oregon, in 1893. On the 10th of September, 1907, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Thatcher married Miss Pluma M. Wheaton, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Calvin Wheaton, representing an old pioneer family of the Wolverine state. Her mother was an Oliver and also an old settler of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher reside at No. 1608 Thirtiyninth street, North.

Mr. Thatcher was reared in the Episcopal church but the family are Congregationalists, now connected with Plymouth church of Seattle. In early manhood Mr. Thatcher was a member of the Craig Rifles at Kansas City, Missouri, and served as captain of Company G, with which he was connected for two years. In Masonry he has attained high rank, being now a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. His life experiences have been wide and varied, for he has traveled to all parts of the world and has gained much valuable knowledge concerning many lands and their peoples. Difficulties and obstacles have also featured in his career at times but through all he has maintained a genial disposition, is ever pleasant and courteous and has a host of friends throughout Seattle and wherever he is known

JOHN MILTON EDDY ATKINSON.

At the time of his death John Milton Eddy Atkinson was engaged in the general insurance business in Seattle. He had been actively identified with business affairs of the city for a number of years and had also contributed toward shaping the public life of the community in local office and as one of the state legislators. He was born in Boston on November 25, 1853, and was but four years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother subsequently removed to Eureka, California, to live with her parents, going to that state when her son John was but four years of age. She afterward married a Mr. Wood and in 1861 they came to the Puget Sound country, establishing their home at Port Discovery. Mr. Wood was the owner of the Port Discovery mill.

John M. E. Atkinson was educated under private instruction during his early years but afterward returned to California to live with his grandparents and attended school in San Francisco. When his education was completed and his textbooks were put aside he was given charge of the company's store at Port Discovery and thus made his initial step in the business world. Throughout his entire career he was faithful, reliable, energetic and progressive and step by step he climbed upward.

In 1875 Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage at Port Townsend to Miss Tuolumne Calhoun, a daughter of Rufus Calhoun, who went to California in pioneer times and there engaged in mining for about thirteen years. In 1866 he removed to Port Townsend, Washington, and again went to sea, he having followed a seafaring life before being attracted to the gold fields. As a captain he sailed for many years and was one of the well known navigators of this part of the country.

While residing at Port Discovery Mr. Atkinson was elected to the territorial legislature from Jefferson county in 1877 and served for one term. The following year he went to Newcastle to take charge of the store and accounts of the Newcastle Coal Company, with which he was thus associated for a decade. In the meantime he was made agent when the business was reorganized and changed to the Oregon Improvement Company, and as agent he had charge of all of the outside affairs of the company at that point. He also filled the position of postmaster while at Newcastle and for a long time after leaving there, for the government refused to accept his resignation. It was in October, 1888, that he sent in his resignation in order to become vice president and general manager of the Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, and in order to better discharge his duties he removed to Seattle. With the interests of that city he was thereafter identified until death terminated his labors. On the 1st of January, 1889, he purchased Mr. Wall's interest in the firm of Wall & Campbell, at which time the firm became Campbell & Atkinson. Their business was being conducted



JOHN M. E. ATKINSON

along gratifying lines until the disastrous fire of that year swept over the city and destroyed their establishment. Mr. Atkinson then purchased Captain Taylor's interest in the firm of Taylor & Burns in 1890, thus organizing the firm of Burns & Atkinson, general insurance agents. The connection was maintained until the death of Captain Burns, after which the business was reorganized under the firm style of J. M. E. Atkinson & Son. Since the death of the senior partner the son has carried on the business. In the field of general insurance they secured a large clientage and their business reached extensive proportions which made their annual income a gratifying one.

Mr. Atkinson was pleasantly situated in his home life. By his marriage there were born six children: Morton Eddy, now living in Seattle; Sarah E., the wife of J. W. Augustine; Carrie, the wife of Bruce Shorts; Lydia P., deceased; Mrs. Julian Morrow; and Rufus Calhoun, who yet conducts the insurance business in Seattle. All are yet residents of this city, with the exception of Mrs. Morrow, who makes her home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when, on the 22d of April, 1914, Mr. Atkinson passed away. The community recognized in his passing the loss of one of the representative residents of the city. His political allegiance was given the republican party and in 1894 he was elected city treasurer, which position he filled for one term. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and he belonged also to the Seattle Athletic Club. He was a most public-spirited man and his cooperation could always be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the general good. Those who knew him esteemed him highly for his personal worth, for his business ability and for his devotion to the general good.

CHARLES JORGEN SMITH.

C. J. Smith, making the practice of law his real life work, has at the same time been connected with real-estate activities and with various industrial and commercial concerns of Seattle which have contributed to the material development and upbuilding of the city. Success in life depends in large measure upon opportunity, but the strong man is he who does not fear to venture where favoring opportunity points the way, determining the value of each advantage by sound judgment and keen discrimination. Such is the record of Mr. Smith, who dates his residence in Seattle from 1880. He had previously resided in Chicago after coming to the new world from Norway, his native land. He was born at Sandefjord, the famous summer resort of Norway, on the 12th of July, 1861, a son of Christen Jorgen and Anna Elizabeth (Engelbrecht) Smith. For more than thirty-five years the father occupied a position in the revenue service of Norway and for a number of years, or until his death, was general revenue inspector of the port of Sandefjord. He had very brilliant literary attainments and spoke eight different languages. After thirty-five years spent in the revenue service his country gave evidence of appreciation of his faithfulness by presenting him a gold medal. His death occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-four years. He was twice married, his second wife, the mother of Charles Jorgen Smith, being a daughter of one of Norway's wealthy farmers and a sister of one of the most prominent and successful architects of that country.

Their eldest child, Charles Jorgen Smith, was ten years and six months of age at the time of his father's demise. He was a little lad of five summers when his father placed him under tuition of a governess. When he was eleven years of age his common school education was finished and when fifteen years of age he graduated and received his diploma from an agricultural college in the district of his birthplace. At the age of seventeen years and six months he graduated with special honor from Norway's Astronomical and Nautical College, located in the city of Frederickstad, whereupon he became second officer of an English sailing ship and the following year arrived in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1881 he attended a private college in Bangor, Maine, where he obtained further education in English, and later in Chicago, Illinois, he studied architecture and building construction. In the early spring of 1880 he arrived in Seattle and in 1890 entered upon the study of law, continuing his reading during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 under

the direction of W. W. Moore, a former Wall street attorney. His studies in jurisprudence were later continued in the Seattle Law College, conducted by the Hon. Edward Judd, after which he was examined and admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state of Washington in the May session of 1909.

During the period of his residence in Chicago Mr. Smith had been engaged in the building trade and was foreman for the Pullman Company, which was then erecting steel buildings. He placed in position, in connection with the alterations being made in the old sandstone buildings at the corner of Randolph and State streets, the first steel bay windows in the city. Later for two years or more he was the construction foreman having charge of the steel erection on the Auditorium building. Mr. Smith came to Seattle prior to the great fire of June 6, 1889, and, learning of the splendid opportunities of the city, he immediately engaged in the real estate business, in which he continued until admitted to the bar. He also extended his efforts to other activities which have been elements in the material development of the city. During the early part of the '90s he organized what was known as the Washington Tanning Company, which operated until the building in which the business was carried on, at the south end of Lake Union, was destroyed by fire. He also assisted in the organization of the Yukon-Alaska Transportation Company and the Washington-Alaska Fish Company. In the year 1907 he purchased a section of land, near Prosser, now known as Valley Heights orchard tracts, in which district, after the United States reclamation service had furnished the necessary surveys, he expended the sum of more than seven thousand dollars in placing a large siphon, of an inside diameter of eighteen inches, nearly a mile through the country, also doing other necessary work connected therewith for irrigation purposes. In that locality he still has considerable real estate and he also has large realty holdings in Seattle. He is likewise a stockholder in the Northwestern Wagon Wheel Company of Bellingham, Washington, and is a joint owner, with several other Seattle citizens, of several valuable tracts of land located in southwestern Alaska, which were especially selected by him because of their adaptability for fishery locations.

At the same time, since his admission to the bar, Mr. Smith has continued in the practice of law and his mental alertness, his resourcefulness and his natural power of analysis have constituted strong elements in his growing success. He has comprehensive familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence and has been connected with many important litigated interests. The thoroughness with which he prepares his cases is one of the elements of his success and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial; yet he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

It was in Seattle on the 26th of September, 1903, that Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Hilda Marie Nelson, a daughter of Solomon Nelson, and a direct descendant of a family that, in the early history of Sweden, emigrated from Greece, where the name was originally Mullser. This family is noted for the brilliance of its military record. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have become parents of four children: Hjordis Carloa, C. J., Jr., Kiert Servie and Thorngy Hjorvard.

The parents attend the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Smith is identified with various fraternal, club and social organizations, having membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America, the Seattle Commercial Club and the State Bar Association. He became a member of the National Order of Good Templars in Chicago in 1881 and has retained his connection with the organization to the present time. For several years during the '90s he was the president of what was known as a very meritorious organization—the Gospel Temperance Union, which held its meetings in the Chamber of Commerce quarters in the Pacific block during the period that the late Mr. Proach was president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Smith is a strong advocate of democracy. He believes it to be the most efficient form of government known and that in a true democracy the highest aim and purposes of the human race are possible of attainment. He is a strong believer in absolute prohibition, both state and national; has constantly advocated the adoption of the prohibition amendment to our constitution and, together with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, put forth special effort to have the prohibition clause inserted as early as 1889. In the year 1897, on the ground that it was of special importance to protect the fishing industry,

he succeeded in having the legislature that year enact certain prohibitory measures for the protection of the fishing industry, and several things that he recommended to the committees on fisheries, in both house and senate, now constitute the gist of the statutes governing the industry in this state. Mr. Smith has ever been a close student of public problems and his influence has ever been on the side of justice, right, progress and improvement. He has never looked at any question from a narrow or contracted standpoint; on the contrary his viewpoint is broad and his discrimination keen. He has the faculty of eliminating the nonessential from the more important points of any issue and his opinions are the logical deduction not only from the fact but from the possibilities of the case.

ALMARIN T. DRAKE.

Almarin T. Drake, who in 1910 was appointed finance committee clerk of the city council, has since occupied that position and during the five years of his incumbency has made a most creditable record in office for efficiency and fidelity. He has also strongly displayed the spirit of initiative in the conduct of his official duties. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa, December 9, 1879, a son of Edward P. Drake, a native of Massachusetts, who went to Iowa in 1876. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced back to Sir Francis Drake, of England. His mother's people, the Trowbridges, were descended from Mayflower ancestry. In early life Edward P. Drake was a locomotive engineer but for the past twenty-five years has been connected with the United States postoffice department and is now retired. He is also a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while for a number of years he was grand marshal of the order in Iowa. He married Sarah Elizabeth Hartman, who was of German lineage and a native of Missouri. She died in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1894, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving a family of three children: Almarin T.; Edward P., now a prominent musician of Seattle; and Myrtle E., who remains in Des Moines.

Almarin T. Drake was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, being graduated on the completion of the high school course in the class of 1896. He afterward secured employment with the Des Moines Union Railway Company, controlling the terminal of the Wabash, the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway companies. He filled different positions of a clerical nature until 1898, when with the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry and saw active service in the Philippines. He was transferred to the signal corps on account of being a telegraph operator and participated in the Malolos campaign, also in the Lawton expedition and the campaign at Laguna de Bay. In October, 1899, he returned to the United States and again made his way to Des Moines, where he resumed his former position with the railway company. In April, 1900, he became a citizen of Spokane, Washington, where he remained for six months, during which period he occupied the position of bookkeeper with the Spokane Ice Company. In November, 1900, he removed to Wallace, Idaho, where he remained until August, 1902, occupying a clerical position with the Standard Mining Company.

While there residing Mr. Drake was married on the 12th of September, 1901, to Miss Elizabeth A. Leveke, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, who was his classmate in the high school. In August, 1902, they came to Seattle, where Mr. Drake obtained a clerical position with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, remaining in that connection until October, 1904, when he accepted a position in the office of the city comptroller under John Riplinger. He served as auditor and filled that position during the remainder of Mr. Riplinger's term as comptroller and for two terms under H. W. Carroll, the present comptroller. In March, 1910, he was appointed finance committee clerk of the city council and has since occupied that position to the satisfaction of all who know aught of his service. He is systematic, thorough and painstaking and his work has received the strong endorsement of all who have had anything to do with the affairs of the office.

In politics Mr. Drake is a republican and has always been an active party worker since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with

the Elks and the Royal Arcanum and he belongs also to the Seattle Athletic Club. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have a daughter, Vivian G., who was born in Seattle in 1905 and is with her parents at their attractive home at No. 928 Thirty-fourth street, which property Mr. Drake owns. When he started out for himself he had a capital of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and the success that has since come to him is attributable entirely to his own efforts. He has occupied various positions of responsibility and has ever been found most loyal to the trust reposed in him.

DANIEL J. McLEAN.

Daniel J. McLean was a prominent contractor of Seattle and many important buildings in the city stand as monuments to his energy and ability. He was not only very successful in business but he also won the sincere respect of all who came in contact with him, for his personal qualities were those that combined to form the highest type of manhood.

Mr. McLean was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, July 4, 1863, but became a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, whence in November, 1889, he made his way westward to Seattle. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade and in this city worked on the old Denny Hotel. About a year after his arrival here he began taking contracts and continued in that business until his demise. He constructed many buildings in the city and adjoining towns, taking a contract for all of the work on a building and subletting the painting, etc., to others. He was an expert finisher on fine interior trimmings and did a great deal of work along that line both on houses and on boats. During the last few years of his life he carried on business in partnership with his brother, M. J. McLean. Just before his death he made a trip to Alaska to help erect the Gorman Brothers' cannery but his health failed and he was compelled to return home. He erected a fine residence on the hill west of Lake Union, commanding a beautiful view of the lake and the surrounding district.

Mr. McLean was married in Boston in 1889, just a week before coming to Seattle, to Miss Elizabeth Healy, a native of that city. To them were born seven children, six of whom survive: John, who is living in California; James Edward, a resident of Seattle; and May, Agnes, Annie and Helen, all at home.

Mr. McLean was a stalwart democrat and loyally supported the candidates of that party at the polls. Fraternally he was connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and his religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church. He was proud of Seattle and its development and confident of its great future and was always willing to contribute in any way within his power to its growth and advancement. Every obligation devolving upon him was fully and honorably discharged and he was a representative American business man and citizen. His busy and useful life was brought to a close on the 30th of June, 1914.

JAMES GRIFFITHS.

The name of James Griffiths, head of the firm of James Griffiths & Sons, ship brokers and commission agents and general agents for the Coastwise Steamship & Barge Company at Seattle, is well known throughout the northwestern country. He was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, England, on the 10th of March, 1861, a son of William and Mary (Evans) Griffiths. The former was superintendent of the Tredegar wharves from May, 1852, until his death, which occurred in August, 1912.

James Griffiths pursued his education in the Newport National schools and in Turners' Nautical Academy at Newport, and entered upon his business career as an apprentice of the Tredegar Shipping Company in Newport, on the 15th of October, 1875. His term of indenture continued until October, 1879, and on its completion he was made assistant to the manager, so continuing until 1885.

On the 13th of March, 1883, Mr. Griffiths was married in his native city of Newport



DANIEL J. McLEAN

to Miss Susie Agnes Griffiths, a daughter of James and Amy (Davis) Griffiths, of Brighton, England, and they have become parents of two children: Stanley Arthur, who was born at Newport, England, January 19, 1884, and was married at Seattle on the 1st of June, 1910, to Elsa Churchill, a daughter of Dr. Frederick A. Churchill, of Seattle; and Albert Vernon, who was born in Tacoma, on the 21st of April, 1886. The family is well known socially in Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths hold membership in St. Paul's Episcopal church and he is a member of the Rainier Club. Following the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths they began their domestic life in England but in May, 1885, they left that country for the new world, reaching Tacoma, Washington on the 11th of June.

The history of Mr. Griffiths' connection with the northwest largely indicates the trend of development in this section of the country. Business association during the year 1884 and spring of 1885 with George V. Sims, the first European agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, resulted in Mr. Griffiths' decision to engage in business on Puget Sound. Mr. Sims opened an office in Liverpool, England, principally with a view to interesting English shipowners in the establishment of an Oriental steamship service. A change in the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad and unsettled financial conditions resulting from the failure of Henry Villard postponed the plans that had been worked up by Messrs. Sims and Griffiths for the Oriental steamship service, but from the missionary work performed with Sir William Pearce, the head of the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Company of Glasgow, that gentleman became so impressed with the possibilities of trans-Pacific trade that a few years afterward he established a service from Vancouver, British Columbia, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the steamers so employed operated for several years until the advent of the three Empresses, when they were transferred to the Northern Pacific Railroad and for a period of almost twenty years were regularly in the trade from Tacoma to the Orient.

The decision of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to defer action on the trans-Pacific steamship service did not alter Mr. Griffiths' decision to engage in business on the Sound and with the assurance of Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, at that time a power in the directorate of the Northern Pacific Railroad, that he would take financial interest in Mr. Griffiths' shipping ventures, the latter terminated his business associations in England on the 16th of May, 1885, and with his wife and son Stanley left Liverpool on the steamer City of Rome on the 10th of May, arriving in Tacoma on the 11th of June, 1885. On the 1st of August of that year he opened an office in the old Blackwell Hotel building at the Northern Pacific wharf in Tacoma, under the firm name of James Griffiths & Company, ship brokers, commission merchants and stevedores. A branch office was also opened at Port Townsend on the 16th of September of that year. The first vessel controlled by the company was the bark Wemyss Castle, for which the company acted as agents and stevedores, loading cargoes of lumber at the Old Tacoma mill for the west coast of South America in October, 1885.

Mr. Griffiths afterward was instrumental in organizing the Tacoma Steam Navigation Company with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars in September, 1885, the shareholders being General John W. Sprague, W. B. Blackwell, Frederick Olds, Samuel Wilkeson, Jr., Isaac W. Anderson (representing C. B. Wright of the Tacoma Land Company) and James Griffiths. The officers were: General John W. Sprague, president; Samuel Wilkeson, vice president; Isaac W. Anderson, secretary and treasurer; and James Griffiths, general manager. As general manager Mr. Griffiths designed and built the tug Mogul, the first seagoing tug built at Tacoma. The keel was laid at Doncaster's yard, Old Tacoma, on the 27th of September, 1885, and the tug was launched the following March and commenced operations on the 10th of May, 1886, by towing the ship Valley Forge from Tacoma to the sea. The tug Mogul was commanded by Captain Woody Sprague for the first two years of her service. In 1888 the Tacoma Steam Navigation Company was dissolved, the firm of Griffiths, Bridges & Stetson purchasing the Mogul and operating her until June 1893, when she was sold to Victoria, British Columbia, but only operated under the Canadian flag for nine days, when she was sunk in a collision by the bark Darra off Cape Flattery. The Tacoma Steam Navigation Company also purchased the old stern-wheeler Messenger, for many years operated by Captain Parker of Olympia.

The idea of acquiring the Messenger was to try and divert to Tacoma some of Seattle's down Sound trade, but Seattle's trade connections were so firmly cemented to the old pioneering firms like Schwabachers, Harrington & Smith, Adairs and others, that the Tacoma merchants soon gave up the effort and the Messenger was sold to the Tacoma Mill Company for moving logs around their booms at the Tacoma mills and towing from small logging camps in the vicinity of Vashon island.

In June, 1886, to take care of increasing business, a partnership was formed with Captain Joseph H. Stetson, then resident partner of Ross Skofield & Company, American shipping agents at Liverpool, and his son-in-law, Herbert W. Bridges, assistant manager to the old established London shipowners, John Elder & Company. The partnership began operations at Tacoma in July, 1886, under the style of Griffiths, Bridges & Stetson, Captain Stetson going to Port Townsend to manage the office at that point, with Bridges in charge at Tacoma and Griffiths in general charge of the work at various ports on the Sound. To supervise the loading of vessels consigned to one agency it was necessary that one member of the firm travel around all the time. Members of the firm on many occasions spent the entire week in that way, leaving Tacoma on Sunday night on the steamer Olympian for Seattle, where they generally had one or more ships loading Black Diamond or Franklin coal for San Francisco; on Monday morning going with Captain Nugent on his steamer Success to Port Blakeley; returning Monday evening, would leave on the Olympian for Port Madison, going from there Tuesday night, leaving at about 11:00 P. M. and getting to Port Gamble about 1:00 A. M. on Wednesday morning; from there by Indian canoe or the courtesy of the late Cyrus Walker on his small steamer Hyack to Port Ludlow during Wednesday night or perhaps about three o'clock Thursday morning; that morning would take the steamer Olympian from Ludlow to Port Townsend, where they would be landed at any hour from 4:00 to 6:00 A. M.; probably that day proceeded to Hadlock and the following day to Port Discovery and on Saturday going to Tacoma and frequently traversing the same route the following week.

The untimely death of Mr. Bridges, caused by typhoid fever in January, 1887, resulted in a Mr. Meyer, a nephew of Captain Meyer of Meyer, Wilson & Company, San Francisco, joining the firm in the fall of 1887 and the alteration of the firm name to Griffiths, Meyer & Stetson; but that partnership relation proved unsatisfactory and Mr. Meyer retired in March, 1888, and the firm became Griffiths & Stetson, so continuing until the death of Captain Stetson in May, 1893. On the death of Mr. Bridges, the Tacoma office was closed and business centralized at Port Townsend, where the office was continued until February, 1896, when Mr. Griffiths was selected by James J. Hill to represent the Great Northern Railway in negotiations with the celebrated Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Mr. Griffiths arrived in Tokio on the 16th of March and conferred with officials of the steamship line until the 8th of May, 1896, when, the general conditions of the contract being tentatively agreed upon, he returned to St. Paul to confer with Mr. Hill. His approval secured, Mr. Griffiths met Director Iwanaga, Counsel Masujima and Secretary Kafuku of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who left Japan on the 18th of June. Mr. Griffiths conducted them from Vancouver to Seattle, where they met Judge Burke and Mr. Finley, at that time a vice president of the Great Northern Railway. After several days spent in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, Mr. Griffiths accompanied the Japanese officials to St. Paul, where the details of the contract were worked out and the contract signed on the 16th of July, 1896, while the service was inaugurated by the Miike Maru on the 30th of August, a never-to-be-forgotten day for the old timers of Seattle. This traffic connection is still in effect. The service from 1896 until 1901 was every thirty days, and since that time every fourteen days, by twin screw steamers of the Aki Maru class, having accommodation for forty first-class passengers, twenty-four second-class passengers and two hundred and forty-five steerage and carrying sixty-five hundred tons of cargo, consisting of flour, lumber, merchandise and cotton. Mr. Griffiths was the first local manager and continued as such until February 10, 1898, when he retired so that his attention could be devoted to Alaska transportation and barges and the management of the stevedore business.

In July, 1896, the Griffiths family removed from Port Townsend to Seattle and have since resided at No. 752 Olympic Place, Kinnear Park. Mr. Griffiths is today president

of the Coastwise Steamship & Barge Company, owners of the barges America (3,200 tons), St. David (2,600 tons), Louisiana (2,200 tons), General Fairchild (2,200 tons), and Argus (900 tons). He is also president of the James Griffiths & Sons Shipping Company, 502 Burke building, managers of the steamship Amur (1,000 tons) and the barges Henry Villard (2,600 tons), Baroda (2,600 tons), Oregon (2,200 tons), John C. Potter (1,600 tons), Amy Turner (1,500 tons) and Bangor (900 tons). He is also president of the Griffiths & Sprague Stevedoring Company, handling all the freight over the Great Northern docks at Smith's Cove; the Griffiths & Weber Stevedore Company, which has the contract for handling freight for the new Hill steamers Great Northern and Northern-Pacific to be operated between Flavel and San Francisco. Mr. Griffiths can truly claim to be a pioneer in the shipping business of the Puget Sound, having had an active connection therewith from its actual commencement, other than the shipment of lumber, to the period of its present magnitude.

A resume of his life on Puget Sound shows that as manager of the Tacoma Steam Navigation Company he built the first seagoing tug in Tacoma. By reason of his connection with the original proposed trans-Pacific service of the Northern Pacific Railroad, he was their representative in Tacoma in handling the first shipments of tea received at that port from the Orient in the bark Isabel, also from the bark Artizan and the American ship A. G. Ropes. Mr. Griffiths was not only identified with the first movement of the Oriental cargo by way of Tacoma but was also connected with the tug Mogul, which, commanded by Captain Woody Sprague, towed in the British ship Everett with the first cargo of tea transported over the then just completed Canadian Pacific Railway. The firm of Griffiths, Bridges & Stetson imported the first cargo of cement, pig iron, salt and general merchandise brought direct from Europe to the Puget Sound, chartering for that purpose the ship Carondelet, which arrived at Port Townsend on the 1st of March, 1887. They were the agents for the American ship Joseph S. Spinney and the British ships Cape Verde, Rydalmere and Persian that brought rails for the building of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway and the Seattle & Montana Railroad and discharged the first cargo of rails unloaded at the port of Seattle, namely, the cargo from the ship Cape Verde.

Mr. Griffiths operated the first barge or dismantled sailing vessel on the Pacific coast, sending the barge Ludlow with coal from Tacoma to San Francisco in tow of the tug Collis and bringing back a cargo of bituminous rock from Port Harford to Tacoma. He was manager of the Pacific Barge Company, owners of the celebrated whaleback steamer Charles W. Wetmore, which brought the first cargo direct from the Atlantic to Puget Sound in December, 1861, and which while under his management was wrecked at Coos Bay in 1892. For the Klondike rush, in conjunction with Moritz Thomsen of the Centennial mills, he bought the Japanese steamer Takasako Maru, brought her to Seattle in February, 1898, and adapted her for the Alaska business, changing the name to Centennial. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war they chartered her to the government for a transport. The steamship Centennial was the first ocean-going steamer to hail from the port of Seattle. During Mr. Griffiths' long operations on the Puget Sound he has been identified with the management of the following vessels, many well known to the old pioneers: The tugs Mogul, Mastick and Collis; the steamers Little Joe, Charles W. Wetmore, Centennial and Amur; the sailing vessels America, Coronado and Charger; and the barges Ludlow (1880-1894), Melanope (1906-1911), Quatsino (1907-1909); Hayden Brown (1908-1912); Carondelet (1886-1889 and 1908-1910), Big Bonanza (1908-1910), James Drummond (1908-1910), St. James (1908-1910), St. David (1908), Louisiana (1909), Rufus E. Wood (1910-1911), Argus (1906), Bangor (1910), Oregon (1912), John C. Potter (1912), Henry Villard (1913) Gerard C. Tobey (1913), Amy Turner (1913), General Fairchild (1915) and Baroda (1915).

Mr. Griffiths has seen the transition from sail to steam in the years from 1885 to 1894. Before the days of California's discovery and adaptation of oil for fuel, the coal trade between the Sound, British Columbia and California was principally transported by sailing vessels. The local coal companies owned or controlled fleets which were entirely employed in carrying coal to San Francisco. From Tacoma, carrying South Prairie and Carbon Hill coals, the following were regularly engaged: Oriental (2,600 tons), Pales-

tine (2,200 tons), Two Brothers (2,000 tons), Yosemite (2,000 tons), Alaska (2,000 tons), Lizzie Williams (1,600 tons), Aureola (1,500 tons), Seminole (2,000 tons), Valley Forge (2,000 tons), Ella S. Thayer (1,800 tons) and Eldorado (1,800 tons). From Seattle the following were operated by P. B. Cornwall for carrying Black Diamond coal: Ivanhoe (2,600 tons), Spartan (2,400 tons), Blue Jacket (2,200 tons), Germania (1,600 tons) and Templar (1,200 tons). For carrying the Franklin coal of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, in addition to their steamer Willamette, the company used the Detroit (2,000 tons), Sierra Nevada (1,200 tons) and Henry Buck (1,000 tons). The Griffiths Company were also extensive charterers of American sailing ships that came to the Sound in ballast to load coal for San Francisco and the files of the company show that at Seattle, waiting to load coal in September, 1887, were: George F. Manson (2,100 tons), William H. Macey (3,500 tons), Baring Brothers (3,500 tons), Highland Light (2,200 tons), Challenger (2,200 tons), Robert L. Belknap (3,700 tons) and St. Stephens (2,300 tons). From Nanaimo and Departure Bay, British Columbia, in the coal trade to San Francisco in those days, were the following ships: America (3,200 tons), Glory of the Seas (3,200 tons), Kennebec (3,100 tons), Commodore (3,000 tons), John A. Briggs (3,000 tons), Fannie Tucker (2,400 tons), Bohemia (2,400 tons), St. Paul (2,800 tons), Carrolton (2,400 tons), Oregon (2,400 tons), J. B. Brown (2,400 tons), Ocean King (3,000 tons), R. B. Buck (2,400 tons), Frank Pendleton (2,400 tons), Wilna (2,400 tons), Rufus Wood (2,400 tons), Sea King (2,400 tons), Sintram (2,400 tons), General Fairchild (2,400 tons), and frequently large numbers of British sailing vessels, like the New York (3,400 tons), Bremen (3,400 tons), Cumberland (3,000 tons), Great Victoria (3,000 tons) and Earl Dalhousie (2,700 tons).

In the lumber business from the Puget Sound to California, before the day of steam schooners, the mill companies owned their own vessels and the following list will give some idea of the number of vessels employed: From Tacoma Mill at Old Tacoma, the bark Samoset (600,000 feet capacity) and the ships Shirley (800,000 feet) and Dashing Wave (800,000 feet); from Port Blakeley, the schooners Courser (400,000 feet), R. H. Ham (600,000 feet), William Renton (450,000 feet), Topgallant (900,000 feet), Prussia (900,000 feet) and Kate Davenport (800,000 feet); from Port Madison, the barks Vidette (700,000 feet), Tidal Wave (700,000 feet), Northwest (700,000 feet), Oakland (700,000 feet), Nellie May (550,000 feet) and the ship Nonantum (750,000 feet); from the Puget Mill Company of Port Ludlow and Port Gamble, the barks Arkwright, Atalanta, Bonanza, Carondelet, Camden, Fresno, Klickitat, Emerald, Palmyra, Cowlitz, General Butler, Sagamore and James Cheston, all these from 500,000 feet to 1,000,000 feet capacity; from the Adams Mill Company of Port Hadlock, the J. M. Griffith (750,000 feet), Retriever (750,000 feet) and the Guardian (1,000,000 feet); from the Port Discovery mills, the brigs Deacon (400,000 feet), Mary Glover (600,000 feet), Tanner (300,000 feet) and the ship Jeremiah Thompson (1,400,000 feet). All of the foregoing vessels, with the few exceptions of those used as barges, do not exist now, for the evolution of the coastal carrying trade to steam lumber schooners did not warrant replacing the sailing craft. It is much the same with sailing vessels for carrying grain to Europe. For the season of 1889-90 over fifty-four sailing vessels conveyed full cargoes of wheat from Tacoma or Seattle to Europe. Now it is a rarity to see or hear of sailing ships carrying cargoes of wheat. Today practically nothing but steamers are used, and with the opening of the Panama canal, it will be but a few years that a sailing vessel for the carrying trade will be a thing of the past.

JOHN H. BYER.

John H. Byer, proprietor of the Interurban Lunch Room at Seattle, was born January 21, 1869, in Cleveland, Ohio, the fifth in order of birth in a family of nine children whose parents were Frank A. and Julia (Koch) Byer, both natives of Germany. Coming to America in 1859, Frank A. Byer settled near Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the raising of fruit, winning substantial and gratifying success in that undertaking. He is now living retired at



JOHN H. BYER

Lakewood, Ohio. He was married in Germany and their wedding journey was the voyage to the new world. His wife died in Rockport, Ohio, in 1899, at the age of sixty-seven years.

John H. Byer largely acquired his education in the public and high schools of Lakewood, Ohio, which he attended to the age of seventeen years. Up to that time he had remained upon the home farm and after leaving the parental roof he was employed for a period of ten years in the store of L. Johnson at Lakewood, Ohio, and there thoroughly learned every phase of merchandising and acquainted himself with commercial methods. In 1897 he removed to Montgomery county, Texas, where in connection with his younger brother, Frank A., he engaged in tobacco raising for three years with moderate success. He then sold his interest and came direct to Seattle, where he arrived on Thanksgiving Day of 1900. For about four years he was employed as a clerk in retail stores and on the 1st of March, 1905, he purchased the Interurban Lunch Room, located at 151 Yesler Way, at the depot of the Puget Sound Electric Railways. By careful management and the introduction of modern improvements and equipments he has established one of the best conducted and most largely patronized enterprises of the kind in the city. He receives the support of a large number of business men who are steady and regular patrons and also is liberally patronized by the traveling public. In his establishment he uses nothing but the finest and best food stuffs and employs a number of pleasant mannered and well dressed waitresses to serve his regular patrons and the tired and hungry traveler, who always finds a wholesome and well prepared repast. As he has prospered Mr. Byer has made investment in real estate and now owns considerable Seattle property, including a beautiful home at No. 216 Twenty-ninth avenue, South.

Mr. Byer belongs to the Seattle Commercial Club and in politics is a republican but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which have been steadily growing and which through capable conduct and management have become a source of most gratifying income.

CAPTAIN HARRY H. MACDONALD.

Captain Harry H. MacDonald, a shipowner of Seattle and well known in business and maritime circles, was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, May 16, 1857. His father, Alexander MacDonald, is now eighty-one years of age. By occupation he has been a ship-builder all of his life and he built the steamer Harvester, now owned by his son and of which his grandson is captain. He is retired from active business and is leading a quiet life in Victoria, British Columbia. He, too, is a native of Nova Scotia, where he built many vessels before coming west, among them being the famous Argentina, known the world over as the fastest vessel on the seas. Among the notable craft he has built on the Pacific coast is the Chehalis, constructed in Hoquiam. He built the Sophie Sutherland in Tacoma and all of the big boats constituting the fleet of the Hastings Mill Company. For the past twenty-five years he has lived in Victoria and has been engaged principally in repair work. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Charlotte Burns, was also a native of Nova Scotia and died in 1909.

Captain Harry H. MacDonald, who is a cousin of Franklin K. Lane, was educated in the public schools of his native country. He came west in 1887 and was connected with his uncle, Thomas MacDonald, in the building of ships at Hoquiam and Aberdeen, in Gray's harbor, for a period of six years. Together they built the fourmasted schooners Pioneer and the Volunteer, the barkentine Gleaner, the tugs Rustler, Printer, Herald and Aberdeen, the stern-wheeler Clan MacDonald and the schooner J. M. Weatherwax. In 1893 Captain MacDonald came to Puget Sound and has been on the Seattle-Skagit river run continuously since, bringing the stern-wheeler Clan MacDonald around from Gray's harbor. Since that time he has owned the Henry Bailey, the City of Champaign, the Skagit Queen, the Irene, the Elwood, Gleaner Dredger No. 1, the Gleaner, the Harvester, the Capital City, the Multnomah, the Marguerite, and the MacDonald. He is now the owner of the Harvester and the Gleaner.

Captain MacDonald's children are as follows: Mrs. E. S. Gumison, Mrs. J. E. Skron-dal, Mrs. F. A. Snyder, Captain Harry MacDonald, Jr., Josephine, Claire, Mayme and

Grace. Miss Mayme MacDonald is one of the best known tennis players in the west although but seventeen years of age. She was the champion of Montana, Idaho and eastern Washington and for a day, of Oregon. She played six tournaments and lost only three games.

In politics Captain and Mrs. MacDonald are republicans and he has been somewhat active in that field, putting forth earnest effort to further the interests of the party. Externally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and he is also a member of the Commercial Club of Seattle. His long connection with navigation interests of the northwest has made him a familiar figure in maritime circles and he is one of the most prominent representatives of that line of business in Seattle.

ANTHONY JACOBSON.

Anthony Jacobson, president of the Rainier Laundry Company, of Seattle, was born September 5, 1861, in Iowa. His father, Christian Jacobson, was a native of Denmark and was a shoemaker by trade. Coming to the new world, he settled in Iowa, where he engaged in farming and thus provided for the support of his family. His wife, Mrs. Hannah Jacobson, is also a native of Denmark.

Anthony Jacobson spent the days of his boyhood upon the home farm in Iowa and in 1888, when a young man of twenty-seven years, first visited Seattle, but did not locate permanently until 1894. He established a hand laundry at No. 505 Third avenue in connection with his brother Fred and there continued business for two years, at the end of which time he sold his interests to his brother and in September, 1896, established the Rainier Laundry at No. 108 Second avenue, South. There he continued business for ten years, when he removed his plant and consolidated it with a plant which he had purchased from W. H. Weaver, located at Seventh and Columbia streets. On the 1st of January, 1912, he removed to his present spacious quarters especially designed for the laundry business, well lighted and ventilated. In addition to the usual equipment he has provided an excellent lunch room and rest rooms for the women employees. The company have about fifteen thousand square feet of floor space and employ sixty people. They have the most modern equipment in the way of laundry machinery and they also have three autos and seven wagons, their investment representing about thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Jacobson, as indicated, has built up a large business, one of the foremost in its line in Seattle, and his trade is steadily growing, for he never deviates from a high standard of service. He is also a stockholder in the Model Electric Laundry.

In Seattle, in 1898, Mr. Jacobson was married to Miss Julia Jackson, who died July 17, 1914. Mr. Jacobson belongs to the Arctic Club and to the Woodmen of the World. In his political views he is a republican. While he is not identified with any church, he thinks deeply along religious lines and his theories of life are sound and his entire career is characterized by a recognition of the rights of others and his duties and obligations to his fellowmen.

REV. MARK ALLISON MATTHEWS, D. D.

Rev. Mark Allison Matthews, D. D., one of the most eminent representatives of the clergy in the United States, has since 1902 been pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Seattle, the largest of his denomination in this country, if not in the world. He was born in Calhoun, Georgia, September 24, 1867, a son of Mark Lafayette and Malinda Rebecca (Clemmons) Matthews. He acquired his academic education at Calhoun and at nineteen years of age began preaching. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1887 when but twenty years of age and became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in his native town the following year. There he remained until 1893, during which period he was instrumental in erecting a house of worship. Called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Dalton, Georgia, he there continued until 1896, when he went to Jackson,

Tennessee, where he continued his pastoral services until 1902. In that year he accepted the call of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle, which during his connection therewith has grown until it has now the largest membership of any Presbyterian congregation in the United States. A student by nature, his reading, investigation and research have covered many subjects. He took up the study of law and so mastered the principles of jurisprudence that in June, 1900, he was admitted to the bar. He has the analytical mind that would render him a strong representative of that profession and the clear and logical reasoning which make for success in law practice. These are equally strong elements, however, in the work of the ministry, enabling him to answer clearly the many questions which are brought to him, and to solve intricate problems. He is closely identified with the educational progress of the state as a trustee of Whitman College at Walla Walla and of Whitworth College at Spokane.

Dr. Matthews was married in Seattle on the 24th of August, 1904, to Miss Grace Owen, a daughter of the Rev. Owen Jones, of Wales. He is a member of the Rainier and Arctic Clubs and the Commercial Club and has taken the degrees of York and Scottish Rite Masonry. In 1909 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1910 the degree of LL. D., and in 1911 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by another college. In the year 1912 he was made moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Louisville. A man of well balanced capacities and powers, he has occupied a central place on the stage of action almost from the time when his initial effort was made in the ministry and his labors have found culmination in the development of a strong religious organization and in the promotion of intellectual and moral progress. He has never been an idle sentimentalist, but a worker, and the lofty ideals which he cherishes find embodiment in practical effort for their adoption. His home church is a splendid organization, in which the work is carefully systematized and results are achieved.

WALTER B. ALLEN.

Walter B. Allen, member of the Seattle bar, engaged in the general practice of law, was born January 30, 1875, in Lexington, Kentucky, a son of John H. and Sarah (Bell) Allen. The paternal grandfather, Robert Thomas Pritchard Allen, a native of Texas, became the founder of the Kentucky Military Institute, which school he conducted for a period of forty years. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point of the class of 1832 and was a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he served with the rank of lieutenant. By marriage he was connected with Andrew Jackson. The father, John H. Allen, a native of Texas, became a resident of Kentucky in 1871 and in that state engaged in the practice of law. He was a Civil war veteran, having served as a major in a Texas regiment. At the present writing he is living retired in Seattle. His wife was a daughter of John D. Bell, of Bastrop, Texas, one of the prominent pioneer settlers, planters and slave owners of that state. She died in Florida in 1885 at the age of thirty-four years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Allen were five sons and one daughter, all of whom are yet living with the exception of one son.

Walter B. Allen was a youth of fourteen years when his father removed to Seattle, arriving in August, 1889. Here the father entered upon the practice of law and won a notable place at the Seattle bar, continuing in practice for some years, after which he retired. He is a Mason and has figured prominently in Masonic and social circles, but has never sought to gain distinction along political lines. In his father's professional footsteps Walter B. Allen has followed. He continued his education in the public schools of Seattle and afterward took up the study of law under the direction of his father, being admitted to the bar in 1907, although he did not enter upon active practice until 1909. As a boy of fourteen he sought the position of messenger with the Western Union and after three months was advanced to the position of night clerk. His original salary was twenty dollars per month. He afterward was appointed clerk in the office of Judge William H. Moore, then a judge of the superior court, and while in that office he learned much concerning law and active practice before the bar. From 1898 until 1907 he was connected with mining

interests in Alaska, where he won a moderate measure of success. He still holds considerable mining property in that country, but since his admission to the bar in 1907 he has concentrated his energies upon professional activity, first as a law clerk, and since 1909 as an active practitioner. He has built up a clientele that is now quite extensive and satisfactory, connecting him with much important litigation. His ability is pronounced, for his analysis of a case is keen, his reasoning clear and his arguments sound and convincing. In addition to his professional affairs he has commercial interests and is now secretary of the Majestic Coal Company, a Seattle corporation.

On the 12th of July, 1909, Mr. Allen was married in the Methodist church at Vancouver, British Columbia, to Miss Mary Belle McDonald, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McDonald, of Scotch descent. They now occupy a pleasant home at No. 4310 Fifth avenue, Northwest. Mr. Allen is identified with the Knights of Pythias and with the Arctic Brotherhood and his religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. His life has brought to him varied experiences which, added to study and investigation not only of law but of like, makes him well qualified for professional duties where careful analysis must find the relation between cause and effect.

STEPHEN L. DOWELL.

When death called Stephen L. Dowell on the 14th of September, 1914, he was actively engaged in the coal, wood, sand and gravel business at Madison Park. In former years he had been identified with other interests and at all times his life was one of activity and enterprise, his success being attributable entirely to his earnest, persistent efforts. He was born in Nova Scotia, in 1863, and his education was obtained in the schools of Canada. He became a resident of Seattle in 1883—then a young man of twenty years, ambitious to enjoy the opportunities offered by the natural resources of the west. He and his brother John E. cleared five acres of land where the courthouse now stands and were closely associated with the pioneer development of the northwest metropolis. In 1884 he began prospecting, going to Alaska, where he remained for four years and also spending a similar period in British Columbia, a part of that time being passed at Blue Canyon. About 1893 he returned to Seattle and took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for about four years.

In 1897, when the Alaska boom was on, he made his way again to that country, where he spent another period of four years. During the building of Skagway he went to that town and he erected a hotel at White Pass, Mrs. Dowell and the family accompanying him there. They conducted the hotel for a time and then sold out, after which Mr. Dowell proceeded to Dawson, where he continued for about ten months. He then came out on foot over the ice, covering about sixty miles per day and bringing with him twenty-six pounds of gold dust. Mr. Dowell afterward began trading in Alaska, taking in merchandise, cattle, machinery and other supplies needed by the miners. In 1900, having two schooners, the Ruby Cousins and the Martha W. Taft, he operated them between Seattle and Nome, so continuing for about one year. He was indeed closely associated with the northwest and the utilization of its natural resources both in the Sound country and in Alaska, and every phase of pioneer life, with all its hardships and experiences, was familiar to him. In 1901 he established a coal business in Seattle, in which he continued with growing success for six years. He then sold out and turned his attention to farming, which he followed for one and a half years and in 1908 he opened a coal yard at Madison Park, erecting buildings and equipping his plant. He then dealt in coal, wood, sand, gravel and similar commodities, continuing the business until his death, since which time it has been managed by his widow, a woman of marked ability and notable sagacity.

In January, 1893, at Blue Canyon, Mr. Dowell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, a native of South Wales, who came to Seattle in 1884. It was in that year that her father, David C. Lewis, left England with his family and established his home in Seattle. For twenty years he lived at Renton, where he engaged in mining coal, at



S L Dowell

Newcastle and the Black Diamond mines. He had retired twelve years previous to the time of his death, which occurred in Seattle in 1914. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dowell were four children: Catherine Wealthy, the wife of L. C. Earle; Alice May; Lewis John; and Joseph Stephen.

In his political views Mr. Dowell was a republican and while he never sought nor held office he was a most public-spirited citizen and did much to aid in the upbuilding of Seattle. He took great pride in the city and its advancement and he had the strongest faith in its future. His was that strong, virile character which is developed in pioneer districts, where one must depend upon his own resources and must provide the expedient which enables him to meet the hard conditions of the frontier. As the years passed he lived to see great changes in the northwest and his work has resulted beneficially not only for his family but for the community at large.

JAMES J. CALLAGHAN.

James J. Callaghan, charity commissioner of Seattle, which office he has filled since 1913, has devoted much of his life to the public service and the thoroughness and system which characterize all that he undertakes have been elements in making him a most capable and reliable official. He was born in San Francisco, California, July 13, 1861, and is descended in the paternal line from Irish ancestry, the family being founded in America by his grandfather, James Callaghan. His father, who also bore the name of James Callaghan, was a native of Massachusetts and in 1860 went to California on his wedding journey by way of the Isthmus route, several months elapsing before they reached the end of their journey. He was connected with the United States government service in the work of fortifying the harbor of San Francisco and then became superintendent of a grain warehouse, in which capacity he acted for forty years under Isaac Freeland, the grain king of California. He was also very active in civic affairs in San Francisco and was prominent in other connections, standing at all times for progress and advancement. He married Elizabeth McPherson, a native of Massachusetts. The McPhersons were of Scotch lineage and the American branch of the family was established by her father. The death of Mrs. Callaghan occurred in San Francisco in 1896, when she was fifty-one years of age, and Mr. Callaghan passed away in San Francisco in 1910 at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of three children, but the two daughters have passed away.

James J. Callaghan, the only son, pursued his education in the public and high schools of San Francisco and in St. Ignatius' College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1880. His father then assisted him to establish a retail grocery business, in which line of trade he continued successfully for five years. He was but twenty-one years of age when he was elected to the state legislature from the ninth senatorial district of San Francisco and served as a member of the general assembly during the sessions of 1883, 1885 and 1887, being the youngest member in the state legislature at that time. In 1885 he disposed of his grocery business and became associated with the state board of harbor commissioners, his position being designated as wharfinger. He remained in that connection until 1891 and on the 8th of March, 1892, he came to Seattle, where he accepted the position of manager with R. Sartori & Company. After a short association with that firm, however, he accepted the position of manager of the Pacific block, the McDonald block and several other large buildings of the city, so continuing until 1900. In 1903 he became connected with the office of prosecuting attorney as an investigator, serving in 1903 and 1904. He then occupied the position of deputy auditor for four years and in 1908 he entered the general contracting business, in which he operated successfully until 1913, when he accepted the position of charity commissioner and has since been active in that work, making a creditable record by the prompt, efficient and tactful manner in which he discharges the duties of the office. He has always been a republican, active and prominent in local political circles. He has served as secretary of the central committee of Seattle, as a member of the state central committee from King county and has done everything in

his power to promote the party success and to uphold civic interests which look to the betterment of existing and of future conditions.

On the 13th of October, 1882, Mr. Callaghan was married, in San Francisco, California, to Miss Kate Lyon, a native of New York and a daughter of John Lyon, a representative of an old pioneer family of California, of English descent. Her mother bore the maiden name of Katherine Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan have become the parents of seven children: Alfred, who was born in San Francisco in 1884; LeRoy, born in San Francisco in 1887; Joseph C., born in Seattle in 1889; Ruth, born in San Francisco in 1892; John, born in Seattle in 1896; Eugenia, born in Seattle in 1898; and Katherine, who was born in Seattle in 1902.

The family are pleasantly situated at No. 1124 Thirty-fifth street, in a home which Mr. Callaghan owns. Over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong, for with a full realization of the duties and obligations that have devolved upon him he has put forth every effort to faithfully serve the public at large, shunning every act inimical to its best interests and working along lines which produce the best results in the fields of civic virtue and advancement.

WILLIAM S. WALKER.

William S. Walker, vice president and general manager of the Pantorium Dye Works, is conducting a business of gratifying and growing proportions and is justly accounted one of the leading representatives of industrial activity in Seattle. He was born in Indiana, May 22, 1866, a son of David and Eliza B. Walker, both natives of the Hoosier state. The father served as a soldier of the Civil war and in days of peace his attention was largely given to the practice of dentistry. He was also an inventor of considerable note. In the year 1887 he passed away, being then fifty-seven years of age, while his wife survived until 1906, dying at the age of sixty-two years.

William S. Walker is at the head of one of the important industrial concerns of Seattle. The business was first organized under the name of the Walker & Wells Pantorium in 1900, at which time the plant occupied the present site of the Seattle postoffice at No. 309 Union street. Business was there conducted for seven months, after which removal was made to No. 1113 Third avenue, where it continued for two years. At that time removal was made to No. 1419 Fourth avenue, where the business occupied all of the rear and one store additional. There they continued until March, 1909, when another removal brought them to their present spacious quarters, where they have a building one hundred and twenty feet square. In connection with their cleaning and dyeing works they have a plant for cleaning carpets, oriental rugs, etc. The building utilized by the dye works is sixty by ninety feet and three stories in height. The building used as a benzine room for cleaning is about forty by sixty feet and two stories in height, while the carpet house is a two-story building about thirty by fifty feet. The plant covers a little more than a half acre, or about twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space, including the garage, and represents an investment of about eighty thousand dollars. All of their equipment is of the latest design and workmanship. Mr. Walker has traveled through Europe and has investigated plants of this nature in all parts of that country and of the new world. He finds that by their method of having their different departments under the direction of separate superintendents, each an expert in his line, they are able to obtain the highest degree of efficiency. In the past years some of the leading department stores of the west were in the habit of sending their finer dye work to eastern plants, but they now give all of their work to the Pantorium, for their output is unquestionably unexcelled by any plant in the world. Mr. Walker says that the plants he visited in France can by no means begin to equal the high standard of work done here.

In 1909 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Flora A., a daughter of Henry T. Breeds, of Seattle. She is a native of Bedford, Ohio. Mr. Walker is a past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Lawson Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S., and to Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was a member of the visiting committee when the

Shriners met in convention in Seattle in the summer of 1915. He likewise belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club and to the Chamber of Commerce, and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart advocate but not an office seeker. In fact, his business interests are too extensive and important to allow his active participation in politics, even though he desired to do so, and he concentrates his energies upon the further development of his trade, which has placed him among the leading and representative business men of his city.

JOSEPH S. COTE.

Joseph S. Cote, a well known architect of Seattle, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, March 9, 1874, and is a direct descendant of John and Ann (Martin) Cote, who were married at Stadcona, now called Quebec, in the year 1632, both having arrived in Canada in 1619 with Champlain's second colony. Ann Martin was a daughter of Abraham Martin, in whose memory the historic Plains of Abraham were afterward named.

Liberal educational advantages were afforded Joseph S. Cote, who completed his studies in Columbia University of New York city, specializing in architecture. He came from New York to Seattle in 1904 to assist in the supervision of the building of St. James' cathedral. He was associated from 1905 until 1910 with W. M. Somervell, during which period the firm designed and erected the new Providence Hospital, Hotel Perry of Seattle and St. Joseph's Hospital at Bellingham, Washington. Since 1910 Mr. Cote has practiced independently, designing the Swedish Hospital, the Sunset Club and many fine residences, including the homes of Dr. Alfred Raymond, A. C. Clark, Arthur Bixby, Dr. Frederick Bentley and C. L. Hibbard.

The military chapter in the life record of Mr. Cote covers service with the Naval Reserves of the Massachusetts State Militia. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Rainier and College Clubs of Seattle, and he is an active member of the Seattle Fine Arts Society and of the American Institute of Architects. In his profession he has been actuated by a laudable ambition to attain the highest possible skill and efficiency, and his career has been characterized by a steady progress that has won him a place among the eminent architects of the northwest.

WILLIAM B. SEVERYNS.

William B. Severyns, conducting business at Seattle as a member of the Martin & Severyns Company, dealers in stocks and bonds, in which connection he is holding the office of president, and who is further known as a member of the Seattle bar, having been admitted to practice in 1912, was born in Belgium, November 28, 1887, a son of J. H. and Mary (Francois) Severyns, who in the year 1888 crossed the Atlantic with their family and settled in Nebraska. In 1894 they removed westward to the coast, establishing their home in San Diego, California, where their son William became a pupil in the public schools, completing the work of successive grades until he became a high school student. In 1900, regarding his education completed, he removed to Prosser, Washington, where he turned his attention to general farming, which he followed until 1904, but it was his desire to enter professional circles and he left the farm, removing to Seattle, where he matriculated in the University of Washington for the study of law, being graduated therefrom in 1912 with the LL. B. degree. In that year he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Seattle, where he has since engaged in practice. His clientele is steadily growing and in the meantime he has become identified with another business interest of importance, having been joined by George R. Martin in organizing the stock and bond firm operating under the name of the Martin & Severyns Company, of which he is the president.

On the 7th of July, 1913, in Seattle, Mr. Severyns was united in marriage to Miss Frances Margaret Martin. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and is a member of the Alpha

Tau Omega. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is a young man of marked enterprise, of firm purpose and of laudable ambition and these qualities are continually promoting his success. He stands for that which is best in community life and for the individual and his sterling traits of character have gained for him high regard and warm friendships.

CAPTAIN JAMES W. KEEN.

As a representative of maritime interests Captain James W. Keen is widely known in the northwest, although he is now living retired. His identification with the shipping interests of this section of the country dates almost from the earliest development of trade relations in this section. In early boyhood he went to sea and every phase of seafaring life is familiar to him.

He was born on the west coast of England, April 1, 1842. His father, Thomas E. Keen, was a native of Scotland, and was born at sea in 1802 while his father, Colonel Thomas E. Keen, was returning from the war in Egypt, where he had served as a member of the Forty-second Islanders. Thomas E. Keen, Jr., was united in marriage to Mary Ann Fisher, also a native of Scotland. She came of a family noted for longevity, having an uncle who died at the remarkable old age of one hundred and fifteen years, while her sister, Lady Jessie Pelly, died at the age of one hundred and seven. It was a notable fact that all of the family were accorded a very long life or else died in infancy.

James W. Keen acquired a common-school education and when very young went to sea, being a youth of but sixteen when, in 1858, he became an apprentice on the ship *Laubouchere*, on which he served until 1863, leaving the ship at Victoria, British Columbia. He then went to the Caribou country of British Columbia and returned that fall with eight hundred dollars. He wisely invested his capital, purchasing an interest in the sloop *Red Rover*, with which he freighted around Puget Sound with occasional trips north as far as Fort Simpson and Lost river, trading with the Indians. It was a dangerous business in those days, as a man's life was not safe north of Nanaimo. However, he continued coasting and running passengers to mill ports, and he also carried the mail between Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Dungeness and Victoria. He likewise piloted an occasional vessel to mill ports or to Nanaimo. His first piloting of any note was in the spring of 1865, when he took the schooner *Pacific*, commanded by Captain John Gage, from Victoria to Nanaimo and returned with the ship *Elios*, Captain Greenleaf, from that point to Port Angeles. In the winter of 1865 he began running the first ferry between Seattle, Freeport and Port Blakeley with the sloop *Kate Alexander*. He was afterward employed on different coastwise vessels before the mast, serving as second and first mate.

In the spring of 1868 Captain Keen went to Sitka, Alaska, as master of the trading schooner *Pioneer*, and later the trading schooner *Sweepstake*. In the winter of 1868-69 he was pilot on the United States steamship *Saginaw*, Captain Richard W. Meade, during the Kake Indian disturbance. As a punishment to the Indians who had murdered two white men, the *Saginaw* burned four of their villages. On the 25th of November, 1869, he entered the United States revenue cutter service as pilot on the steamer *Lincoln*, remaining in that service until 1879, on different vessels, both steam and sail. Still later he spent five years on the United States revenue cutter *Wolcott*, and other cutters with which he was connected were the *Lincoln*, *Perry* and *Reliance*, which were sailing craft, and *Wolcott*, *Bear*, *Thetis*, *Grant* and *Corwin*, which were steam craft. He took the *Corwin* on its first trip to Alaska and took the *Wolcott* on both its first and last trips to Alaska, that vessel being wrecked in Uyak bay within five miles of where the steamer *Bertha* was burned. After he resigned from the government service in 1879 he continued as pilot on special trips of government vessels. As an illustration of how piloting paid in those days, he received ten hundred and fifty dollars for piloting the United States Steamship *Alaska* on a trip and a half, ending at Sitka. He was nineteen days under way, thirty-three days on board ship and six weeks away from home at Skagit City. Captain Keen was next on the United States fish commission steamer, *Albatross*, commanded by Captain Turner,



*Captain James W. Keen,
Pioneer Pilot, Washington and Alaska.
Washington, 1865; Alaska, 1868.
Retired March, 1915.*



and later became pilot on the United States Steamship Mohican, Captain Ludlow, sailing to all parts of Alaska. In 1897 he was again on the Albatross, Captain Jeff Moser, in Alaska waters, and was permanently employed in 1903 on the U. S. Grant from Puget Sound to Alaska. He was always under orders of the treasury department and was transferred temporarily but was returned to the Grant. In the spring of 1906 he was ordered to the United States revenue cutter Rush, on which he remained until she was sold. He then placed on unassigned duty on March 1, 1915, and retired as master mate on coast guard service.

There were many interesting experiences which occurred during the period of his seafaring life. On the 7th of August, 1868, he started on a trip up the Chilcat river with W. H. Seward, formerly of Lincoln's cabinet, to witness the total eclipse of the sun and to act as Mr. Seward's interpreter. He was known to the Indians as "Father of the Beavers," or, Sacatekeyish, literally, "Beavers' Father." After acting as Seward's interpreter during the meeting with the Chilcat Indians, Seward's vessel, the steamer Active, on August 9, towed him to Point Retreat at the head of Admiralty Island. Another event worthy of note in the history of Captain Keen brings forth the fact that he was the means of settling the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States. The former country claimed that the Hudson's Bay Company had unfurled the British flag on the Alaskan coast at the beginning of their operations in British Columbia. Captain Keen, who had worked for the Hudson's Bay Company and had been familiar with the Alaskan coast service from 1863, made affidavit that the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company was false and it was this testimony that decided the dispute.

After leaving the revenue service in 1879, Captain Keen bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Skagit river, near Skagit City, and converted this into a good farm, although always holding himself in readiness to do pilot work. In 1886 the levee of the river broke and his losses in twenty-four hours amounted to six thousand dollars, including forty-four head of stock. This convinced him that he would quit farming at the earliest opportunity and he finally sold out in the fall of 1899. He superintended the erection of the first six big barns in that section.

On the 13th of April, 1871, Captain Keen was married at Port Townsend, Washington, to Miss Annie Gage, a daughter of George Gage, of Huntington, Canada. She died April 30, 1910, leaving three children: Mrs. L. A. Le Ballister, the widow of Captain Eugene Le Ballister, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work; Grace E., the wife of John Spurger, the director of the Seattle orchestra; and Crosby E., who is mining in Alaska.

On the 12th of October, 1910, at Juneau, Alaska, Captain Keen wedded Miss Ann Clare, a daughter of Richard and Maria Clare, and a native of Mona Center, Ontario. She was reared in Dundalk and was a missionary at Juneau when she met and married Captain Keen. The Captain and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and he has conformed his life to its teachings. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity and demitted from Mount Baker Lodge, No. 36, to Mount Juneau Lodge, No. 75. He also belongs to Seattle Harbor, No. 16, of the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots. In politics he is a republican but his only active service along political lines was when he was farming on the Skagit, where he did much toward keeping the farmers in the republican fold. His life record, if written in detail, would present many a most interesting and thrilling experience. He has been connected with navigation interests of the northwest almost from their inception and sailing the seas and the inland waters, as he has done, has brought him comprehensive knowledge of the country. He is known as the pioneer pilot of the Puget Sound and Alaskan waters and of him Governor Henry Kinkade of Alaska said that Captain Keen was the only walking encyclopedia of Alaska in existence.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. HILL.

Captain George W. Hill, deputy sheriff and bailiff of Department No. 1 of the superior court at Seattle, was born in Quincy, Illinois, June 21, 1844, a son of Thomas L. and Nancy (Carr) Hill. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Chester, Illinois, which he attended until June, 1861, when, at the age of seventeen years, he joined the

United States navy and was assigned to duty on the ram *Queen of the West*. Later he was on the *Dick Fulton* and still later on the *T. A. Homer*, all of which were transports. Captain Hill was connected with the quartermaster's department and was mustered out in July, 1865, having for four years done faithful service in defense of the Union.

After the war was over Captain Hill followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as engineer until 1872, when he went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he became a locomotive engineer on the Texas-Pacific Railroad, running on that line for three years. He was then elected a member of the city council of Fort Worth and served in that capacity for four years. He next engaged as engineer with the fire department for three years, at the end of which time he left the south and came to the Sound country, settling in Seattle, where he became chief engineer on the fire boat *Symphony*. After two years spent in that position he became an engineer on the Pacific Coast Steamship Line and a year later he was made chief engineer on the Hatch Brothers steamers, sailing along the Pacific coast for a year and a half. At the end of that period he became an engineer for the North American transportation Company and took the first three stern wheel boats to Alaska, operating them up and down the Yukon river for fourteen years, after which he retired and came to Seattle. In 1912 he was elected port warden of Seattle and a little later became deputy sheriff and bailiff of the superior court, Department No. 1, which position he now fills.

In New Albany, Indiana, in July, 1865, Captain Hill was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette D. Dempster and they have become the parents of three children: Whitmore D., who is United States boiler inspector at Galveston, Texas, and is now forty-two years of age; William A., aged thirty-two, serving as clerk of the superior court of Seattle; and Mrs. C. L. Heddy, also living in this city.

Captain Hill belongs to the Marine Engineers and fraternally is well known, having membership with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, which was the defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war and has always been the party of reform and progress. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his life has conformed to the standards which it inculcates. He has made a creditable record in his chosen field of labor and now, at the age of seventy-one years, still remains active in business, displaying both loyalty and efficiency in the discharge of the duties of his present office.

HENRY HECKMANN.

Henry Heckmann, a well known and popular dealer in wood and coal, who started business in a very humble way and has amassed a modest fortune, is now thoroughly enjoying the good things of life and occupies a fine home at No. 508 Twentieth avenue, South. There, owing to his hospitable spirit, he keeps open house for all his friends and in addition to this property he is the owner of many lots in Seattle. Starting out with practically nothing, he has become a man of affairs and upon his pay roll are the names of those whose salaries aggregate more than three hundred dollars per week.

Mr. Heckmann is a native of Germany, born July 15, 1863. He acquired his education in that country, but affirms most positively that he is a citizen of the United States and believes that he is a resident of the most beautiful and satisfying city in the world except Chicago. Leaving his native land in early manhood, he made his way to New Jersey and was in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company for a period of two years. From there he went to Texas, where he was employed for a year, and in 1884 he arrived in Seattle. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to become a resident of this city, for here his course has been one of steady progress. He was employed as a laborer for two or three years, but found this unsatisfactory as he could make no substantial advancement. He therefore began contracting on his own account, doing all kinds of excavation work, and through following that business he obtained the capital that finally led him into the fuel business. Since then he has been engaged in dealing in coal and wood and has developed a trade of large proportions, having secured many patrons, so that his

annual income is a very substantial one. In addition to his other interests he became one of the organizers and directors of the German-American Bank, now the German-American Mercantile Savings Bank.

Mr. Heckmann was married in Seattle in 1891 to Miss Tina Brunt, a daughter of Ernest Brunt, of Springfield, Missouri. Their children are: William, now a bookkeeper in the German-American Mercantile Savings Bank; Carl O., who is engaged in business with his father; and Amelia, at home.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and in politics Mr. Heckmann is a republican, taking the ordinary interest of a business man in the political situation. He belongs to various German societies of the city and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Commercial Club. He has a wide acquaintance among Seattle's residents and his circle of friends is an extensive one.

CHARLES F. EGGERT.

Charles F. Eggert is the pioneer shoe merchant of Seattle, now connected with the trade, and is at the head of the largest business of this character in the city. Along the legitimate lines of commercial activity he has made steady advancement and now occupies a notable position on the plane of affluence. He was born September 6, 1848, in Stephenson county, Illinois, a son of Henry Eggert, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1820. Settling first in Michigan, he afterward became a pioneer of Stephenson county, Illinois, and in 1856 moved to Kansas, where he successfully carried on business as an agriculturist until his death, which occurred in that state. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina Freitag, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and crossed the Atlantic on the same sailing vessel on which her future husband was a passenger. They met while aboard that ship and the acquaintance thus formed was consummated in marriage. They became the parents of four sons, all of whom are now living. The eldest, Henry W. Eggert, served for three years in the Civil war as a member of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry and is still a resident of Lawrence, Kansas. Fred is a resident of Portland, Oregon, where he has been in the shoe business for the past thirty years and is a very successful merchant. C. L. Eggert, the other brother, is a building contractor now residing at Hood River, Oregon.

The youngest is Charles F. Eggert, who acquired his early education in the country schools of Kansas, where his parents had removed when he was but eight years of age, and afterward continued his studies at Lawrence, Kansas. The family were pioneer settlers in Kansas and Charles F. Eggert passed his early life upon the home farm, his time largely being spent as a barefooted boy plowing corn. He started out independently in life at the age of sixteen years, at which time he secured a clerkship in a clothing store at Lawrence, Kansas, his salary being first but six dollars per month and board. He was employed by others until he reached the age of twenty years, when he embarked in merchandising on his own account in association with his brother, Fred Eggert, establishing a general store at Lawrence, Kansas, which they owned and operated jointly for five years. Charles F. Eggert then disposed of his interest to his brother and removed to Oregon, settling in Marion county, where he began farming, remaining there for thirteen years. On the expiration of that period he came to Seattle on the 5th of March, 1880, and established a wholesale shoe house in partnership with his brother Fred and George F. Raymond under the firm style of Raymond, Eggert & Company. They conducted a wholesale trade in shoes, boots and rubber goods, this being the first wholesale house of that character established in Seattle. Their store was located at the corner of Railroad avenue and Marion street until the time of the fire, when their establishment was destroyed, entailing a loss of forty thousand dollars that was only partially covered by insurance. With characteristic courage and determination they started anew in business as retail shoe dealers, purchasing a small shoe store in North Seattle, then known as Belltown. The business was there conducted for fifteen months, after which the brothers dissolved their partnership with Mr. Raymond and on the 1st of August, 1890, removed to 807 Second avenue, where they

resumed operations under the name of the Eggert Shoe Company, Incorporated. The business was there conducted for twenty-two years and for ten years prior to the expiration of that period they also conducted their present store at No. 1309 Second avenue. Being compelled to give up their former location, their two stores were consolidated and the business has since been conducted at 1309 Second avenue, where they have the largest shoe business in the city, employing on an average of twenty-five salespeople. They are the pioneers in the shoe trade in Seattle and throughout the entire period they have maintained an unassailable reputation as progressive and reliable merchants.

On the 12th of July, 1872, in Lawrence, Kansas, Mr. Eggert was united in marriage to Miss Nettie B. Shanklin, a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Major Henry Shanklin. To them have been born four sons and a daughter, namely: Henry L., Carl H., Jerry P., Joseph S. and Emily Elizabeth. The sons are now all connected with the store and conduct the business, the father being virtually retired. The daughter is the wife of Charles F. Bishop, a real estate dealer of Seattle. The family residence is at No. 1524 Seventh avenue.

In his political views Mr. Eggert has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise but has never sought nor filled public office. He attends the Christian Science church. In business circles he has made for himself a most creditable name and place. Coming to the city in the spring of 1889, only a few months had passed when the business which he had established was destroyed by fire, necessitating a second entry into Seattle's commercial circles. From that point forward, however, he has made steady progress, overcoming difficulties and obstacles by persistency of purpose, indefatigable energy and honorable dealing. The name has ever stood as a synonym for enterprise and commercial integrity in the business circles of Seattle.

JOHN G. SCURRY.

No history of the northwest would be complete without mention of John G. Scurry, who was a prominent civil engineer, actively connected with the development of the railway systems of this section of the country. Thus it was that he aided in shaping the annals of the northwest and previously he had written his name upon the pages of history as a veteran of the Civil war. He was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, September 21, 1845, and received liberal educational advantages, being graduated from the University of Virginia and from Johns Hopkins University. He was a young man in his teens at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the north and south, but true to his loved Southland, he enlisted, becoming a private of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment. He was advanced to the rank of sergeant and served throughout the entire war with the Confederate army.

When the war was over, having qualified for the profession of civil engineering, he assisted in locating the Southern and Union Pacific Railway lines and afterward marked out the route of the Northern Pacific through Washington. His work was oftentimes of a most difficult and arduous nature, but he was always ready to solve the most intricate professional problems. Later he became city engineer of Seattle under Mayor Moran, occupying that position at the time of the great fire in June, 1889, and during his tenure of office the present city water system was inaugurated. During the last fifteen years of his life his time was largely spent in reconnaissance work on the Olympic peninsula and in Alaska, where he located the Copper River & Northwestern Railway, one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of the age, and also the Alaska Central, which is now known as the Government Road. He ranked high in his profession, having a thorough knowledge of all the scientific and practical phases of the business, his prominence being attested by his contemporaries and colleagues.

On the 17th of September, 1876, in the home of her parents, at the corner of Third and James streets in Seattle, Mr. Scurry was united in marriage to Miss Nellie May Terry, who was one of the five children of Charles C. and Mary Jane (Russell) Terry, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Scurry had a family of four children: Matthew E., of Seattle; Charles T., living in Aberdeen, Washington;





Matthew E. Scarry



JOHN G. SCURRY

Virginia, the wife of Dr. W. W. Council, by whom she has two children, Nancy and Mary Lee; and Betsy, the wife of Abraham Van Vechten, by whom she has three children, Betsy Schuyler, Emilie and Virginia. The elder son, Matthew E., was married in Seattle, December 17, 1902, to Miss Rebecca Brace and they have three children, John Brace, Rebecca and Elizabeth. The younger son, Charles Terry, wedded Harriet Frances Allen, of Olympia, on the 18th of April, 1908, and has two children, Harriet Virginia and Charles Allen.

It was in 1870 that Mr. Scurry came to Seattle. He always had great faith in the city and was active in promoting its interests in every possible way. He was called to his final rest on the 14th of July, 1915, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Council, at 1635 Forty-fifth avenue southwest. He had gained a large circle of friends during his residence in Seattle and the substantial qualities of his character were borne out by the consensus of public opinion.

MATTHEW EDWARD SCURRY.

Matthew Edward Scurry, sales manager for Fischer Brothers, wholesale grocers, has been connected with this house for eighteen years and is acquainted with every phase of the business, while the responsibility for successful management devolves upon him in large measure. He was born June 2, 1877, at Third avenue and James street in Seattle, his parents being John G. and Nellie M. Scurry. He is a grandson of C. C. Terry, who came to Alki Point in 1851. The father, John G. Scurry, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, served for four years in the Eleventh Virginia Regiment in the Confederate army, participating in the campaign of northern Virginia. He was a civil engineer of note and located the principal transcontinental railroads in the early days of railroad building. He was city engineer of Seattle at the time the present plans for the water works were instituted.

Matthew Edward Scurry was a pupil in the public schools of Seattle and throughout his active life has been identified with the wholesale grocery business, spending eighteen years in the house of Fischer Brothers, during which time he has worked his way upward through intermediate positions until he is now sales manager. Industry, indefatigable effort, reliability and enterprise have been the crowning points in his career.

On the 17th of December, 1902, Mr. Scurry was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Brace, a daughter of L. S. and Mary Brace, who came to this state from Goderich, Ontario, taking up their abode among the pioneer settlers of Spokane county about thirty years ago. Our subject and his wife have three children, namely: John Brace, Rebecca and Elizabeth, who are twelve, nine and seven years of age respectively.

In his political views Mr. Scurry is a republican but has never been an office seeker. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has gained a wide acquaintance through commercial and social relations and his many substantial qualities, genial disposition and unfailing courtesy have gained for him the warm friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

DENNY-RENTON CLAY & COAL COMPANY.

The Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company was incorporated in July, 1905, and is accounted one of the foremost business enterprises of the northwest. The present corporation, which has developed from an old-time enterprise, has throughout the period of its existence maintained an unassailable reputation for the integrity of its business methods and for its progressiveness. Tracing back the history of the development of the clay industry, it will be seen that the Puget Sound Fire Clay Company was organized in June, 1889, with W. R. Forrest as president; Charles E. Plimpton as secretary; and William M. Calhoun as treasurer. These gentlemen were to hold office for six months and the

business was capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars. At that time the company owned a forty-acre tract of clay and coal lands situated on the Green river, near Black Diamond, and also ten acres of land at Van Assalts, five acres of which were suitable for factory purposes. Joseph Sants became general manager of the new company and was the only man having a practical knowledge of the clay industry, in which he had had experience in Ohio. After six months the following officers were elected: W. R. Forrest, president; George W. Kummer, secretary and treasurer; and Joseph Sants, general manager. The company, recognizing the fact that it had underestimated its financial requirements, called a meeting to discuss ways and means to meet its obligations with the result that on the company's payrolls appeared the names of fifty-three stockholders, who were widely scattered. A small plant was built with two very small kilns twenty-four feet in diameter and sewer pipe became the principal product, a force of thirty men being employed. In the early days the company worked under a great handicap as it was difficult to market the product and as extensive strikes were in force in some of the clay mines, which forced the company to close its plant for six months. The company became indebted to Hon. A. A. Denny to the sum of fifty thousand dollars and to Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon, to the sum of five thousand dollars, with other indebtedness of about fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Denny then made a proposition to take over the plant, pay all indebtedness and pay a suitable amount for the stock. The arrangement was concluded and thus on the 1st of April, 1892, the Denny Clay Company came into existence with A. A. Denny as president; O. O. Denny, vice president; and Charles L. Denny, treasurer and assistant manager. It will thus be seen that the stock of the company was largely in control of the Denny family, the only other stockholders of the Puget Sound Fire Clay Company, under which name the business operated, being William M. Calloun and George W. Kummer. The capital stock was increased to two hundred and afterward to three hundred thousand dollars. There was no change in the official roster until the death of A. Denny, who was succeeded in the presidency by O. O. Denny.

On the 5th of July, 1905, however, the Denny Clay Company passed out of existence, its properties being purchased by the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company, the former stockholders retiring save Mr. Kummer, who afterward disposed of his interest in 1906. Under the control of the Denny Clay Company the works had been largely increased and the scope of manufacture was broadened in 1893 to include vitrified paving brick, which was the first product of that character manufactured on the Pacific coast or, in fact, west of the Missouri river. That article brought fame to the company and the business grew rapidly. Afterward the company took up the manufacture of pressed brick, or face brick, fire brick, fire clay specialties, drain tile and fireproofing, manufacturing everything in clay wares save pottery. The business was most successfully conducted. The company acquired large land holdings at what was called Kummer, the site of the first land owned by the parent company, near Black Diamond, and also at Taylor, a point about thirty-five miles distant from Seattle, on the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad. At the latter place extensive mines in clay and coal were opened and a large plant was built, the Denny Clay Company employing as many as seven hundred men.

In July, 1905, the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company was incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars, absorbing the Denny Clay Company and the Renton Clay Company. They manufacture clay products, including vitrified paving brick; vitrified pipe for sewers; brick for buildings and mantels; partition tile and flue lining; terra cotta; the conduit in which electric cables are carried; drain tile and fire brick. In 1909 the capital stock was increased from one to two and a half million dollars and the company furnishes employment to nine hundred and fifty workmen, while the annual payroll amounts to approximately one million fifty thousand dollars. The officers of the company are: Moritz Thompson, president; E. J. Mathews, vice president and secretary; J. C. Ford, second vice president; R. R. Spencer, treasurer; and F. W. Shillestad, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. Their factories are located at the following places: The architectural terra cotta and the sewer pipe factories at Van Assalts; the vitrified brick and pressed brick factory at Renton the sewer pipe and hollow ware factory at Taylor; another sewer pipe factory at Image, Washington; and a sewer pipe and clay products factory at Portland, Oregon. Their paving brick plant is the largest unit plant

of its kind in the world. The development of the business has required much thought and the expenditure of large sums of money and the products of the factory have been shipped as far as fifteen thousand miles, or to South America, and to many intermediate points covering various sections of North America. This is one of the most important industrial enterprises of the city and has been an element in bringing about the industrial activity upon which Seattle's present greatness and prosperity have been built.

FREDERICK ALBERT SLYFIELD, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S.

Dr. Frederick Albert Slyfield is one of the leaders in the northwest in the fight that is being waged against tuberculosis and as medical director of the Pulmonary Hospital of Seattle, at Riverton Heights, has done work of great value to the city. Previous to coming to Seattle he was bacteriologist to the state public health laboratory of North Dakota, and in 1908 and 1909 he was state bacteriologist of Iowa, in which capacities he did much to promote the public health. He was born on the 22d of September, 1885, in London, England, a son of Rev. Frederick A. and Julia Chapman (Jory) Slyfield. The father, who was a Congregational minister for thirty-five years, labored principally in England but died in Platteville, Wisconsin, in April, 1914.

Dr. Frederick A. Slyfield received an excellent general and professional education, and his thorough preparation for his life work has had much to do with his marked success in his profession. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of North Dakota and in 1909 the State University of Iowa conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1911 he was made licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland, and in that same year was house surgeon of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. During the years 1908 and 1909 he was state bacteriologist of Iowa and in that work gained an insight into the possibilities of public service open to the scientist and physician. In 1911 and 1912 he practiced medicine and surgery in Grand Forks, North Dakota, and while living in that state in addition to his private practice he served as bacteriologist to the state public health laboratory. On the 1st of July, 1912, he arrived in Seattle and began the practice of his profession. In the same year, however, he was made physician to the Pulmonary Hospital of Seattle, and later medical director, a position which he still holds. He devotes his entire time to the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, as the hospital with which he is connected was established and is maintained solely for the care of tuberculous patients. He devotes himself unsparingly to his work and through constant study keeps informed as to all of the developments in the methods of treating tuberculosis and has made the Pulmonary Hospital of Seattle rank with the best institutions of the kind. He is a member of the North End Medical Society of Seattle, of which he has been secretary for the last three years; of the King County Medical Society; and of the Washington State Medical Society; and he is also a fellow of the American Medical Association. He is highly respected by his colleagues because of his proven ability and his wide knowledge of medical science. He owns his attractive residence at No. 6023 Brooklyn avenue, opposite Cowen Park, and maintains an office in the Cobb building.

Dr. Slyfield was married on the 7th of June, 1915, in Seattle, to Miss Anna Barkley Eastland, a daughter of Thomas E. and Florence (Martin) Eastland. Her father is agent for the Travelers Insurance Company, and her mother is a well known writer of short stories and magazine articles and is also the author of several juvenile books of merit. She is a member of the Authors League of America and of the Writers Club and her name is to be found in "Who's Who in America."

Dr. Slyfield is a member of the University Presbyterian church and supports all movements seeking the moral advancement of his community. He is connected with the Masonic order and the Elks, and he is also a member of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. While living in North Dakota he was a member of the board of education and since coming to Seattle has manifested his interest in all things relating to the welfare of his city by identifying himself with the Seattle Commercial Club, the Seattle Municipal League and the Young Men's Business Club. This same public spirit has been manifest in his work

in connection with the Pulmonary Hospital of Seattle, and he has not thought any effort on his part too great if it would result in greater efficiency in treating tuberculosis or in preventing its spread. Although he is still young in years he has accomplished much, and his thorough training, energy and progressiveness insure still greater achievement in the future.

ROBERT TAIT HODGE.

Robert Tait Hodge, serving for the third term as sheriff of King county, was born in Dumbarton, Scotland, March 17, 1875. His father, William Hodge, was also a native of that country and engaged in business as a wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, teas and wines in Dumbarton, having the oldest house in western Scotland. He was a councillor for many years and was always active in business affairs. He died May 30, 1890, and for a number of years was survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Dingwall and who died in Dumbarton in 1903, at the age of seventy-three years. The family trace their ancestry back to the time of the invasion of Scotland by the Danes. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge were the parents of sixteen children, of whom eleven are living. One of these, Dr. Ronald Dingwall Hodge, an older brother of Robert T. Hodge, was commissioned a lieutenant in the medical corps and is now serving with the British army in the present war. He is a prominent physician of Glasgow. Robert T. Hodge has twenty-seven direct relatives in the war and four have lost their lives in this international struggle. Another brother, William Hodge, has succeeded to the father's business, which he conducts at No. 2 Church street and No. 1 Castle street, Dumbarton, under the name of William Hodge, grocer and wine merchant.

Robert Tait Hodge was reared in his native city, where he was graduated from the grammar school in 1886 and from Dumbarton Academy in 1887 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. After leaving the academy he entered upon a seafaring life as an apprentice bound for three years, during which period he made three trips around the Horn. On the last voyage he contracted yellow fever and when he had recovered he made his way to Tacoma, where for four months he was employed in a cracker factory. He afterward secured a situation as a farm hand and followed agricultural pursuits for eighteen months. Later he entered the employ of the Great Northern Railway Company, driving a freight train in teaming over the mountains for construction work in 1891 and 1892. He next took up prospecting and mining at Black Diamond, Monte Cristo and in British Columbia, following mining successfully for eleven years, during which period he acquired considerable valuable mining property. He has done all sorts of work in connection with the development of the mines from driving mules to managing mining operations as owner. On the 28th of February, 1903, he was appointed deputy sheriff and assistant prosecuting attorney of King county and served in that capacity for five and one-half years, during which period he made his home at Black Diamond. In 1908 he was elected to the office of sheriff and is now serving for the third term. In that year he removed to Seattle, where he has since made his home. His record in office is second to none who have occupied the position in King county. His duties are promptly, fearlessly and impartially discharged and he has done much to bring about better conditions in Seattle and throughout the county.

Mr. Hodge has four sons: William, Allan, Donald Grant and Robert T. The family residence is at No. 1522 Thirty-fifth avenue. In politics Mr. Hodge is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment rather than as the result of party ties. He is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Black Diamond, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. In early life he had all the assistance which his parents could give him in the way of providing him with opportunities for an education and in other directions, and when he reached the new world he had quite a little sum of money to aid him in starting out, but later he met with misfortune, as through misplaced confidence in a supposed friend he was robbed of his entire savings. He then had to start out in business anew and his success is due to his own efforts. His life has been varied and he has had many trying and sometimes thrilling experiences but through all he has held



ROBERT T. HODGE

to high standards and now occupies an enviable position in public regard, his course proving his loyalty to the interests of his county, his every effort being for the benefit and betterment of the community in which he lives.

GLENVILLE A. COLLINS.

Glenville A. Collins, consulting mining engineer, was born at Clark's Falls, Connecticut, September 21, 1882 and in both the paternal and maternal lines is descended from old American families. His father, Francis W. Collins, who came of English and Welsh ancestry represented in the Revolutionary war, was a farmer by occupation and was also associated with educational interests in the community in which he lived. He wedded Alice V. Burdick, a native of Rhode Island, now living in Denver, Colorado, where she occupies a very prominent position in club and other circles, being president of the National Housewives League of Colorado. Since the death of her first husband she was married in 1892 to C. M. Lillie. She comes of a family of English lineage, founded in America during the early part of the seventeenth century and represented in the Revolutionary and Civil wars.

In early boyhood Glenville A. Collins became a resident of Denver, Colorado, where he attended the common schools. He also pursued his education at Friend's School, Providence, Rhode Island, and at Colorado College at Colorado Springs, where he took a course in mining engineering. His educational training was concluded in 1901 and, he entered upon active work in civil engineering as chainman on the Santa Fe Railroad. Later he served as transitman and as assistant engineer on various other western railroads and subsequently worked as deputy United States mineral surveyor in New Mexico for a period of two years, during which time he served as assessor of Santa Fe county for one term. He then took a position as engineer on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company on the Columbia river, followed by two years as assistant engineer of the Washington State Commission under Halbert P. Gillette. Going to Alaska, he spent a season in examining properties, after which he was engaged in locating the railroad in Oregon from Grants Pass to Crescent City in the summer of 1907. He was one of the original promoters of that road, which was later taken up and built by Twoby Brothers, formerly of Spokane. Entering the employ of the Kilbourne & Clarke Company, he acted as assistant engineer for a year and through the two succeeding years was sales manager for the Moran shipyards, now the Seattle Dry Dock & Construction Company. Severing that connection, he became manager of large mining property at Wallace, Idaho, with a consulting practice at Spokane, Washington, and from there he returned to Seattle, where he has since engaged in practice as a consulting engineer. His business has been of an important character such as building the light and power project on Vashon island, owned by Mr. Collins and local capitalists, who are operating under the name of the Vashon Light & Power Company, which company serves more than five thousand people and of which Mr. Collins is president and a director. He is also consulting engineer for the Murray Iron Works of Burlington, Iowa, and he has a large clientage in Seattle as a mining and consulting engineer. His business has taken him to all parts of the western hemisphere, where he has acted as expert in passing upon mining properties. Advancing steadily in his profession, he now occupies a position of prominence and each forward step in his career has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

On the 22d of May, 1904, at Colorado Springs, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Enid L. Jones, a native of Idaho and a daughter of Thomas B. Jones, one of the operators of the Vindicator mine at Victor, Colorado. The children of this marriage are Grenold and Richard.

Mr. Collins is a popular citizen, standing high in public regard in Seattle. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., having been admitted from Montezuma Lodge, No. 1, at Santa Fe, New Mexico. His membership associations, however, are largely in the line of his profession. He belongs to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in which he was honored with the position of president in 1915-16. He is a member of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers and of the Engineers Club of Seattle, and in 1912

he attended the American Mining Congress in Spokane as a delegate appointed by the president of Peru to represent the government at that session. His thorough technical training, his constant study and his broad experience enable him to speak with authority upon many questions of mining and civil engineering and his labors have led to the substantial development of the country's natural resources and the growth of many business enterprises.

MAX G. SCHMIDT.

Max G. Schmidt, who is manager of the Georgetown branch for the Union Savings & Trust Company, has succeeded in building up the business of that branch to gratifying proportions and is recognized as an efficient and progressive banker. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, on the 29th of May, 1867, a son of George W. Schmidt, a native of Germany, who died in 1895 at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a retail grocer and was successful in business. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Klobach, was also a native of Germany and died in 1904 at the age of seventy-four years. Both came to this country in youth and their marriage occurred in Burlington, Iowa.

Max G. Schmidt attended the common schools of Burlington and after finishing his education was made assistant secretary of the Burlington Water Company, which position he held for a year. He then entered the National State Bank of Burlington and remained with that institution for fifteen years, being employed in all departments during that time and thus gaining a thorough knowledge of the various phases of banking. In 1901 he came to Seattle and accepted a position in the First National Bank, with which he remained for three years. He then entered the employ of the Union Savings & Trust Company, which he has since represented. He served as assistant cashier of the institution under James D. Hoge and in 1907 was made manager of the Georgetown branch, which was established in 1905. When he was given charge of its affairs conditions were bad as it was in the midst of the panic of 1907 and the deposits amounted to only eighty-nine thousand dollars. He at once took hold of things and although he had to work against a widespread financial depression it was not long before the business of the bank was showing an increase and it has gained steadily from that time to the present. The greater part of the deposits are savings, not checking accounts, and the business of the institution is on a sound basis that commends it to the confidence of the public.

Mr. Schmidt is an adherent of the democratic party, believing firmly in its principles. He has taken an active part in movements seeking to advance the interests of his community, is president of the Duwamish Valley Commercial Club, is on the board of Commercial Waterway District, No. 1, commonly called the Duwamish Waterway Commission, and is also a member of the Seattle Commercial Club. For twelve years he was identified with the Seattle Athletic Club and is also well known fraternally, belonging to Home Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., and Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E. He is thoroughly western in spirit and is enthusiastic regarding the future of the Puget Sound country. He has gained a highly creditable position in his chosen field of work and personally is popular.

JOHN ENOCH LONGFELLOW.

John Enoch Longfellow was for many years actively connected with the lumber interests of Washington but is now living retired in Seattle. He was born in Marshfield, Maine, August 28, 1849, of the marriage of David Plumer and Rebecca (Getechell) Longfellow. The family is descended from one William Longfellow, who emigrated to the United States about 1656, and our subject is a second cousin of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the American poet, who is so enshrined in the affections of the common people. David P. Longfellow was drafted into the Union army in March, 1865, and was discharged in May of that year.

John E. Longfellow received his education in the common schools of his native town

and was reared under the parental roof. In 1868 he migrated westward and from 1876 to 1878 he was manager of a logging camp at Lowell, Washington, for Eugene D. Smith, and in 1882 he took charge of a logging camp on the Skagit river for Daniel Longfellow. He remained in that connection until 1886, when he purchased the logging outfit and engaged in lumbering independently on the Sound south of Youngstown until 1892. He was successful in business and is now living retired, enjoying a well earned period of leisure.

Mr. Longfellow was married on the 3d of September, 1883, at Mount Vernon, Washington, to Miss Lulu J. Boswell, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Boswell. Her father served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. One Sunday some time after the close of the war when he and his wife were at church a number of men rode up, called Mr. Boswell outside and then treacherously shot him. To Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow have been born the following children: Charles R., represented elsewhere in this work, who married Roberta B. Plaiter; Grace, who was born November 20, 1880, and died September 30, 1891; Ethel Dorothy and Evelyn, both at home.

Mr. Longfellow is a republican and has taken an active part in local political affairs. At the time of the incorporation of the city of West Seattle he was elected city treasurer and served in that office for one year. The following year, in 1905, he was elected a member of the city council and in 1907 was again made city treasurer of West Seattle, holding the office until July of the same year, when West Seattle was annexed to Seattle. In the summer of 1883 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and from the 1st of July of that year until the 1st of January, 1884, he was secretary of his lodge. From the latter date until July 1, 1884, he held the office of vice grand and from July 1, 1884, until January 1, 1885, he was noble grand. In 1883 he became connected with the Knights of Pythias and is a past chancellor commander in that order. He is a member of the Congregational church of West Seattle and his life has been a force for righteousness in his community. He is well and favorably known and has the warm personal regard of many.

JOHN A. BENNETT.

John A. Bennett, treasurer of King county, to which position he was elected on the republican ticket November 10, 1914, was born in Vienna, Missouri, October 9, 1875, the only son of Judge Christian A. and Mary K. (Burke) Bennett. The father was a native of Wisconsin and after the close of the war removed to Missouri. A lawyer by profession, he engaged in practice in that state until 1880, when he went to Colorado and there became recognized as an eminent jurist. He made his home near Denver and was very active in all public interests, seeking ever to uphold the general welfare, while at the same time he proved an eminent representative of that profession to which life, property, right and liberty must look for protection. In his fraternal relations he was connected with the Elks and the Odd Fellows. He died in Boulder, Colorado, May 1, 1912, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, a native of Ireland, was born in Belfast and in her childhood days came to America with her parents, who settled at Rolla, Missouri. She is still living at the old home in Boulder, Colorado. By her marriage she had four children, of whom three were daughters.

John A. Bennett attended the public schools of Colorado to the age of seventeen years and after putting aside his textbooks began as an employe in his father's office and for a time read law. Later he secured a position in the auditing department of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Denver, remaining in active connection with that company until 1905, when he resigned and came to Seattle. Here he secured the position of bookkeeper with the Union Oil Company and afterward was advanced to the position of chief clerk, in which connection he continued until 1909, when he entered the office of the auditor of King county, serving as auditing clerk for a year. He was afterward with the Whiton Hardware Company as bookkeeper and cashier and later was chief clerk and chief deputy in the office of the county treasurer, which service was followed by his election to the office of treasurer of King county on the republican ticket on the 10th of November, 1914. He is now the chosen custodian of the public funds and is making an excellent record in office through

the prompt and capable manner in which he is discharging the duties which devolve upon him.

Mr. Bennett was married in Orleans, Indiana, May 15, 1901, to Miss Anna Warren a native of that state, and they have two children: Constance, born in Orleans, Indiana, August 20, 1902; and John Warren, born in Seattle, November 2, 1911.

Mr. Bennett's military record covers service in the Spanish-American war, during which he enlisted as a member of Battery A of the Colorado Volunteers, holding the rank of sergeant. He belongs to the George H. Fortson Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans. He is prominent in Masonry, being a past master of his lodge, and now holds membership in Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. For a number of years has served in the Nile Temple's Arab Patrol. He belongs also to the Commercial Club and to the West Seattle Congregational church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests. In a word he is concerned with all those things which have to do with the individual and the community in the effort to bring about improved conditions working toward a higher civilization.

SAMUEL NUEL COLLIVER, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Nuel Colliver, a successful physician specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, along which line he has attained marked proficiency and skill, has been located at Seattle since October, 1907. He was born June 9, 1879, in West Grove, Iowa, a son of John Colliver, a native of Kentucky, born in 1829. In 1846, when a youth of seventeen years, the father removed with his parents to Iowa and for many years he engaged in the practice of medicine in that state but during his later business life conducted a live stock farm. He has now retired from active business and resides at West Grove, Iowa. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, joining a regiment of Iowa volunteers but illness prevented him from engaging in active service. He was graduated from the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College and in his professional connections his life was one of marked service and value to his fellowmen. He married Martha Sawyer, who was born in Pulaski county, Tennessee, and was descended from a pioneer family of that state. They have become the parents of four children, of whom Samuel N. is the third in order of birth.

After attending the public schools at West Grove, Iowa, Dr. Colliver became a pupil in the normal school at Bloomfield, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the Bachelor of Science degree. His early life experiences were those of the farmer and in assisting in the work of the fields he became familiar with every phase of farm work. After completing his normal course he entered the University of Illinois and was graduated from the department of medicine in 1904 with the M. D. degree. He put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test by becoming assistant in the Milwaukee (Wis.) County Hospital, where he remained for a year, gaining that broad experience which only hospital work can bring. He afterward removed to Athens, Wisconsin, where he entered upon the private practice of medicine but four months later he went to Europe for post-graduate work in the University of Berlin, the University of Vienna, in the Morfield Eye Hospital of London, England, in the Westminster Eye Hospital in London, England, and in the Rothschild Eye & Ear Hospital at Paris, remaining a student in those institutions for more than two years and coming under the instruction of some of the most eminent specialists of the old world.

Dr. Colliver returned to his native land in October, 1907 and at once came to Seattle, where he entered upon active practice, specializing in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. On the 1st of September, 1912, he again went abroad and pursued further post-graduate courses in the institutions before mentioned, remaining for a period of ten and a half months. Ere returning he made a complete trip around the world, after which he again came to Seattle, where he resumed practice, in which he has since been actively engaged. His ability places him in the foremost rank among the leaders in his line in the northwest and his practice is now extensive and important. He belongs to the King



DR. SAMUEL N. COLLIVER



County Medical Society and the American Medical Association and also to the Pacific Coast Ophthalmological Society.

Dr. Colliver is a republican in his political views and fraternally is a prominent Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and the Mystic Shrine, all of Seattle. He likewise has membership in the Elks Lodge, No. 92, of Seattle, and in the Arctic Club. He is appreciative of the social amenities of life and his friends, who are many, find him a genial and entertaining companion. He is continually broadening his knowledge along the lines of work to which he is devoting his life and further study and investigation are giving him still greater power as a successful practitioner.

SILAS C. ROLL.

Silas C. Roll is one of the partners in the Palace Market Company, conducting the largest retail meat business in Seattle, and his success in that undertaking has enabled him to become a large investor in city real estate. He is a native of Allamakee county, Iowa, born March 29, 1870, and is a son of James and Lucy (Post) Roll. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was of German descent. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade and at the time of the Civil war he responded to the call for troops to preserve the Union and in an engagement sustained wounds from which he died in later years. His wife, a native of Iowa, represents an old New England family of English descent and is now living in Seattle.

The removal of the family to Denver, Colorado, in 1880 gave Silas C. Roll the privilege of attending the common and high schools of that city. He was first connected with the meat business at Idaho Springs, Colorado, remaining there for nine years, after which he came to Seattle in 1891. Here he opened a meat market in partnership with Charles Schoening, with whom he had been thus connected in Colorado, and for eighteen years they conducted their business at the corner of Second and Yesler streets. When L. C. Smith erected his forty-two story building, the firm, under the name of the Palace Market Company, rented the corner of the new building, where they have been serving the public for many years, and today they are conducting the largest retail meat business in the city. They were active meat merchants during the pioneer days of the Queen City and kept their horses at the corner of Second and Spring streets, now in the very heart of the business district. With the growth of Seattle their trade has extended and their success finds visible expression in their ownership of a large amount of property, represented by realty within the city and acreage without.

In May, 1900, Mr. Roll was united in marriage to Miss Sadie A. Bates, a daughter of Zealous Bates, a California pioneer. They have become parents of three children: Dorothy, a high school pupil; and John and Gladys, also attending school.

Mr. Roll is a life member of Elks Lodge, No. 92, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican and he is equally zealous in his support of Seattle, believing that there is no city more favorably situated as to geological conditions, climate and marine interests. He has witnessed the marked growth and development of the city during the quarter of a century of his residence here and at all times has stood for those things which are of municipal benefit.

MARQUIS LORNE THEODORE STEVENS, SR.

Marquis Lorne Theodore Stevens, Sr., representing the department of health in the position of sanitary engineer, has the distinction of occupying an office which was the first of the kind created in the United States in connection with a health department. A native of New York, he was born near Rochester, September 23, 1872, a son of Daniel E. Stevens, whose birth occurred near the old Catskill House on the Hudson river at Catskill, New York, January 9, 1842. He became a merchant and during the latter part of his life con-

ducted business as a florist. He married Anna McConnell, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of James McConnell, who was born in Nova Scotia and was of Scotch descent. They became the parents of three children, of whom M. L. T. Stevens was the second in order of birth. The father died in Port Huron, Michigan, May 24, 1912, but the mother survives and is now a resident of New York city.

Marquis L. T. Stevens pursued his education in the public schools of Michigan and of New York city and started out in business life on his own account when seventeen years of age. He was engaged in mercantile lines and in journalism until 1898 and for some time was a salesman with Parke, Davis & Company of New York. In 1899 he pursued a correspondence course in the Scranton (Pa.) School of Correspondence, studying architecture and mining and railroad engineering. In fact he took all branches of engineering and passed the required examination in 1905. Mr. Stevens became a resident of Seattle in 1898 and in 1900 entered upon the profession of architectural engineering which he followed for three and one-half years. His first public position was that of computer in the city engineering department, with which he was connected until 1908. On the reorganization of the department of health and sanitation he was appointed by Dr. James E. Crichton to the office of sanitary engineer, which position he has since filled. His work consists of supervision of the division of inspectors in all branches of sanitation, plague work and in fact supervision of every feature of engineering that has to do with health conditions of the city. He has forty men directly under his control and he has instituted and developed some important engineering projects which have largely improved sanitation and thereby lessened the possibility of the spread of contagious diseases in the city.

On the 24th of January, 1898, in Marysville, Michigan, Mr. Stevens was joined in wedlock to Miss Marie Janet Kerry, a daughter of Aaron Kerry and a representative of a prominent Marysville family of English descent. Her mother is of Scotch extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children, namely: Grant A., who was born in Seattle, July 4, 1899; and Marquis L. T., Jr., whose birth occurred June 15, 1912.

Mr. Stevens has always voted with the republican party but takes no active part in politics nor has he ever filled public office before. He is a member of the Baptist church and his military training came to him as a member of Company F, Third Regiment of the Michigan National Guard, while he was at Port Huron, Michigan. His concern has been chiefly that his own activities should be so directed as to win him material advancement without checking his progress along the lines of intellectual and moral development. He has ever fully recognized the duties and obligations of life, discharging the former promptly and efficiently and meeting the latter in the fullest degree.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. THORNTON.

Captain William P. Thornton, port captain for the Puget Sound Navigation Company and long connected with maritime interests in the northwest, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, October 3, 1877. His father, Martin J. Thornton, now deceased, was a native of Maryland and was of Irish descent, representing, however, an old family established in America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which members of the family took part. He was too young to enlist for service in the Civil war but drove some of the army wagons. His wife, who was in her maidenhood Margaret Hogan, a native of Iowa, is now living in Seattle. She, too, comes of Revolutionary war ancestry and representatives of her family also defended the Union in the Civil war.

Captain William P. Thornton was but two years of age when his parents removed from Iowa to South Dakota, and in the latter state he began his education, which he continued in Seattle, following his arrival in this city in 1889 when a youth of twelve years. At the age of fourteen he became connected with the steamboat business, in which he has since been engaged. He passed through the various stages of promotion until he won the certificate of captain and has since commanded boats of the Puget Sound Navigation Company, having at one time or another been in command of the following steamers: the Iroquois, Chippewa, Indianapolis, Whatcom, Rosalie, Tacoma, Sioux, Utopia, Weialeale, Bel-

lingham, Lydia Thompson (now the tug motor) and the steamer Sampson. These vessels plied between Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, Bellingham, Port Angeles, Neah Bay and Tacoma. Captain Thornton was for two years, in 1895 and 1896, in the revenue service on the different revenue cutters. In 1898 he was with the Pacific Coast Company as quartermaster, filling that position on the *Lorado*, commanded by Captain Frank White, on the Seattle-Skagway run, and was also with Captain Judson on the San Francisco run. Captain Thomas is now with the revenue service and Captain Judson is on the steamer *Howard*. At the present writing Mr. Thornton is port captain to the Puget Sound Navigation Company. He knows every phase of navigation as represented in the Pacific northwest, having been identified therewith for almost a quarter of a century. He has witnessed many changes, for progress has been particularly marked in connection with marine interests, and his reminiscences concerning the early days are most interesting.

On the 16th of May, 1911, Captain Thornton was married to Miss Frances M. Pierce, a native of Washington and a daughter of F. M. Pierce, of Enumclaw, Washington, and of English descent. They have one child, William Clinton. The parents attend the Catholic church and Captain Thornton belongs to Port Angeles Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E. He was formerly identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows but has left that organization. In politics he is a republican, having the interest of a good citizen in the political questions and issues of the day. His attention, however, has chiefly been concentrated upon his business in connection with navigation and he is now a well known representative of maritime interests on the Sound.

ARCHIBALD BLACKBURN GRAHAM.

Archibald Blackburn Graham is a man of resourceful business ability who recognizes the difficulties, the possibilities and the opportunities of a situation. Energy and perseverance are brought to cope with the former and tact and resourcefulness utilize the latter in the accomplishment of a well defined purpose. His efforts have ever been of a character that have contributed to public progress as well as to individual success and his name is inseparably interwoven with the history of development in the various localities in which he has lived.

Mr. Graham was born in Washington county, Ohio, November 2, 1852, a son of William F. and Philena W. (McGrew) Graham, both of whom were of Pennsylvania Quaker descent. The father was born October 10, 1821, and became a resident farmer of Washington county, Ohio, where for many years he devoted his life to tilling the soil. He died August 11, 1885, while his wife, who was born October 14, 1823, survived him until November 23, 1889.

Archibald B. Graham pursued his education in the country schools to the age of fifteen years and was afterward graduated from the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of April, 1871. He afterward embarked in merchandising at Volcano, West Virginia, but his business was there destroyed by fire in 1879. He then removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he established a new process flouring mill under the name of the Novelty Mill Company and carried on the business for eleven years, after which he removed to Seattle in 1891. He headed the subscription list and started sixteen different business concerns while in Parkersburg, including the first electric light plant and the first ice factory of that city.

Mr. Graham left Parkersburg in 1891 and started westward on what was intended to be a six months' trip. After visiting the principal western cities he arrived at Seattle on the 25th of August. Attracted by the business opportunities, he remained and has since made Seattle his place of residence. His first interest here was in connection with the W. Marriott Company, which after seven months sold to the Cudahy Packing Company at a handsome profit. Mr. Graham then organized the Novelty Mill Company, establishing the first flouring mill in Seattle and conducting it for some years. In 1892 he was associated with Charles E. Patton in organizing the firm of Graham & Patton for the conduct of a lumber business. This concern was merged with the Atlas Lumber & Shingle Company, which

now owns more than ten thousand acres of the finest cedar and fir lands in Washington. Of this company Mr. Graham is the president and the directing head, carefully shaping its policy and planning its activities. In 1896 he organized the firm of Graham & Moore, jewelers, and predecessors of the present firm of L. L. Moore & Company. In 1901 he bought out a small concern and reorganized it as the Graham-Merriam Company for the conduct of a stationery business, which is now known as the Morey-Merriam Company. About 1903 he established the Graham-Hickman Company, printers, binders and bookmakers, and became its treasurer. After placing that business upon a profitable basis he sold out to the Metropolitan Press Printing Company. One of the most important enterprises with which Mr. Graham is associated is the H. S. Turner Investment Company, Incorporated, which was organized in 1904 and capitalized by him.

On the 15th of May, 1877, at Volcano, West Virginia, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Jennie Elizabeth Macabee, a daughter of William and Asenath Elizabeth (Braithwaite) Macabee. The father was born at Sandy Hook, Virginia, and died in 1855, and the mother, who was born at Oldtown, Maryland, passed away in February, 1913. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Graham are: Gene, now the wife of Earl Porter Jamison; Irene, the wife of Louis Hamilton Dean, of Tacoma; Juliett; Dana; George Henry; and William Blackburn.

Mr. Graham votes with the republican party and in his fraternal relations was connected with Mount Olivet Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M.; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; and Calvary Commandery, No. 13, K. T., of which he served as commander in 1889. Since 1891 his membership has been with Arcana Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 19, R. A. M.; Council No. 6, R. & S. M.; and Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., of which he was treasurer for seventeen years. He is also a charter member of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and is a cooperant factor in many of its movements to further the business development and promote the welfare of the city. His career is noteworthy for the marked stimulus he has given to a large number of business projects by the investment of the requisite capital and the assistance of his judgment and advice. He has thus been instrumental not only in advancing useful enterprises, but in starting many young men on the road to success. In many instances failures have resulted from the incompetent management of others, but without involving losses to any concerned except Mr. Graham, who in such cases has assumed all outstanding obligations. He may justly be numbered among those who have pushed forward the wheels of progress and his contributions to the world's work have been of immense value, his ready discrimination between the essential and the nonessential enabling him to select that which is most worth while as a factor in advancing business interests.

WILLIAM M. COWLEY.

William M. Cowley, president and general manager of the Cowley Investment Company since its incorporation in 1912, was born in Fredericktown, Maryland, April 19, 1858, and while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, William D. and Alice M. Cowley, pursued his education. He was a student in a private school of his native town until the age of sixteen years and then went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he started upon his business career as a clerk in the mercantile house of Isaac Startzman, with whom he remained until 1881. In that year, in connection with Irving Bull, he purchased his employer's business and there continued the conduct of the store under the firm style of W. M. Cowley & Company until January, 1891, when he sold out. Immediately afterward he came to Seattle, where he again embarked in merchandising, conducting a department store at 719 Second avenue until 1896. He then disposed of his stock and went to the Yukon territory, engaging in mining on Bonanza creek, near Dawson City. He also owned mining claims at Hunker and Nome until 1905, when he returned to Seattle, giving his attention to his property investments and personal interests. Dealing in real estate, he took another forward step in the establishment of the Cowley Investment Company, which was incorporated in 1912, Mr. Cowley becoming the president and general manager. The



WILLIAM M. COWLEY



company deals in mortgages, loans, bonds, real estate and general investments and has secured a large and gratifying clientage, which makes their business a profitable undertaking.

On the 29th of November, 1889, in New York city, Mr. Cowley was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Holland and they have become the parents of four children: Francis Craig, twenty-four years of age, who is attending the Throop College of Technology at Pasadena, California, where he is studying electrical and mechanical engineering; William M., Jr., aged twenty-three years, who is with the Cowley Investment Company; Joseph Holland, twenty-two years of age, who is also with the Cowley Investment Company; and a daughter, Jeannette Elise.

Mr. Cowley's political opinions are in accord with the principles of the progressive party and his religious belief conforms to the teachings of the Methodist church, in which he holds membership. His success in business during the period of his residence in Seattle has been uniform and rapid. The course which he has followed will bear close investigation and scrutiny, for in him have been embraced the qualities of unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

HARRISON S. TAFT.

Mr. Harrison S. Taft, recognizing the great value that cement and concrete would have in building activities of all kinds, became interested in these materials and has given many years to the study of the various problems connected with their use in construction work and is an authority in that line. He maintains offices in the Central building in Seattle and has won a signal degree of success as a construction engineer. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in which city he received his education. After completing the work of the preparatory school he entered Brown University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He subsequently matriculated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which conferred upon him his science degree. Shortly after his graduation from "The Institute" he entered the United States naval constructor's office at Newport News. At the end of two years of government service he became connected with the American Shipbuilding Company and was engaged for four years in steel construction. For the next two years he had charge of steel erection in New York city. From 1904 until 1907 he was concrete and construction engineer in charge of concrete construction work for the contractors on the Grand Central yards improvements from Forty second to Fiftieth street, New York city; and in connection with the Pennsylvania tunnels under the Hudson river and New York city; also upon the concrete locks of the Champlain canal. From 1907 until 1910 he was contractor's superintendent and had charge of state road and mill construction work in New York state.

In April of the latter year Mr. Taft removed to the northwest and took up his residence in Seattle. For a time he had his offices in the Crary building but is now located in the Central building, from which he is practicing independently as a contracting engineer. He is devoting much time to bridge pier, foundation and railroad work as well as to marine construction, being an authority on the use of concrete in structures exposed to sea water. In addition to his professional work Mr. Taft is deeply interested in nautical and transportation affairs in general and has made an extensive study of the condition of the port at Seattle as compared to those at the sea ports of the Atlantic. He has deep confidence in the future possibilities of Seattle as one of the greatest ports of the world.

Mr. Taft has been granted a number of United States patents in connection with his construction work and is either the sole or associated patentee for apparatus for directing and recording operations of hydraulic dredges, for hollow expanded heads for concrete construction as well as several devices pertaining to the construction of concrete structures. He has contributed articles of value in regard to the use of concrete to such publications as the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, the American Concrete Institute and Professional Memoirs. Among the subjects treated in his articles are: "Standard Tables for Estimating Cost of

Concrete;" "Analysis-Cost of Concrete Form Work;" "Designing, Building and Handling of Concrete Forms;" "Strength of Concrete Forms;" "Chemistry of Salt Water Cement;" "Floating Concrete Caissons;" "Concrete Boats and Barges;" "Piles and Pile Driving;" "Dock Construction;" "Fire Hazards in Docks;" "Dock Finance," etc; also a valuable discussion upon the Uses of Wood and Concrete in Structures Exposed to Sea Water Action for the International Engineers Congress held in San Francisco in the fall of 1915.

Mr. Taft gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has never taken an active part in public affairs, his professional interests requiring his entire time. He belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and along professional lines is a member of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, of which he is secretary for the year 1916, his election to that office indicating the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues.

MELVIN WILLIAM LOVEJOY.

Melvin William Lovejoy, a well known attorney of Seattle, was born at Skowhegan, Somerset county, Maine, December 31, 1853. He is the son of Marcellus P. and Sophia (Gilbert) Lovejoy. His great-great-grandfathers on both sides came directly from England, but it is probable that the great-great-grandfather in the paternal line was of Scotch birth. His great-grandparents were at one time living on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and saw some of the English soldiers in Boston prior to the time of the Declaration of Independence. Nathaniel Gilbert, the maternal grandfather, lived for some time during his early years on Martha's Vineyard. It is very possible that his people were relatives of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, one of the early arrivals on the Atlantic coast. He married a lady by the name of Sophia Stubbs, a resident of Maine. After his marriage he moved to the town of Kingfield, Franklin county, that state. It was here that the mother of Melvin William Lovejoy, whose full name was Sophia Stubbs Gilbert, was born and reared. Marcellus P. Lovejoy, the father of Melvin William, was born and lived for a portion of his boyhood in the town of Pownal, Cumberland county, Maine. He was an unusually active man during his business career, his life being characterized by indefatigable energy and industry. During his married life he, with his family, lived in various towns of Maine, namely: New Portland and Skowhegan, in Somerset county; and Kingfield and Salem in Franklin county. Both he and his wife passed away in the last town named; she at the age of sixty years and he at the age of eighty-five. Their lives were passed without sensational episode at any time; and thus living quietly, they, with frugality and persistent industry, reared their family of ten children, all of whom lived to be of majority years. Mr. Lovejoy, the father of Melvin William, served in the war of the Rebellion during two enlistments; one in the Twenty-eighth Maine Regiment, and one in the Second Maine Cavalry, the time served being about two years in all. From the latter enlistment he was discharged, but only at the close of the war.

Melvin William Lovejoy was educated in the common and high schools of his native state, and at the Normal School at Farmington, a state institution. Following his graduation, and for some time before, he devoted much of his time to the profession of teaching and to the superintendency of the town schools of Salem and New Sharon. The time consumed in this line of work was about eight years, but in the meantime he took up the study of law, spending many long evenings in this branch. In the spring of 1880 he entered the law office of Judge J. C. Holman, of Farmington, as a law student, and while there assisted the judge more or less in the general routine of the office work. On the 7th of March, 1882, at the semi-annual term of the supreme judicial court held at Farmington, he was admitted to practice. William Wirt Virgin, a member of the supreme court, was the presiding judge. It may be well to say that except in the largest counties of the state which were then Cumberland and Kennebec, all of the regular trial court terms of the several counties were held by the several judges of the supreme court. In the larger named counties superior court judges were appointed by the governor, which judges held extra terms in these counties. At the time of Mr. Lovejoy's admission to the bar two

other candidates, F. E. Timberlake, who is now practicing in Portland, Maine, and Fred Morrill, who is now in practice in Spokane, Washington, received certificates of admission.

After Mr. Lovejoy's admission to practice he bought out the business of R. D. Trask, an attorney in practice in the town of New Sharon. There he stayed, working in the line of his profession with reasonably good success until the year of 1888, when in the fall of that year he moved to Seattle, where he has since lived and continued his law practice. He relates to the writer the incidents of one of his first cases—one which, as he says, "will remain long in his mind." "A church deacon, then an aged man, living at New Sharon, had for many years been a member of the choir of the church (Congregational) to which he belonged. In early life he had been a gifted singer but his voice had become more or less broken and he had withal become slightly demented. It seemed that he desired to lead the choir in their church music but on account of his mental condition it was not thought best by the other members of the choir that he should do so and consequently was refused that honor. To this he took a very sensitive exception. However much his voice had been marred from what it once was as to quality it still retained its old time volume and loudness. His part was bass, and when he was doing his best with it his music was practically that of the entire choir. After it became known to him that he was not to lead the choir there grew up between him and the other members something of an ill feeling. At several times there was heard loud whisperings from the choir gallery. A real quarrel had broken out between him and these other members. Uncle Oliver, as we called him, proclaimed in unmistakable tones, 'that they were off the key.' They stopped singing but he kept on at the top of his voice. This took place in the rear end of the church as the seats were arranged, in which the choir gallery was located, as many of the old New England churches were built, instead of being just back of the pulpit as is the case in present day edifices. The next Sunday the other members of the choir took their places on the platform of the pulpit, which platform was sufficiently large for the purpose and near the preacher. Uncle Oliver came in and went to his old place in the gallery at the rear end. When the preacher had announced the hymn Uncle Oliver opened his book to the place and poured forth his bass louder, if possible, than ever before. Everybody in the main seats turned around and looked at him. Some of the members of the church went back where he was and asked to refrain from further singing. This he refused to do. The other members of the choir stopped singing as they had done the Sunday before. The next day a warrant was sworn out against Uncle Oliver charging him with the wilful disturbance of a religious meeting and against the laws of the state. I was employed to prosecute the case. When he was brought into court to answer to the charge there were hardly less than twenty witnesses which he had had summoned in his behalf that came in behind him. This being rather a novel case for that community it brought forth many spectators. The court room was overcrowded. The trial was humorous on all sides. In the course of it Uncle Oliver offered to the court a sample of his singing but objections from the side of the prosecution were sustained and the trial went through without that feature. Uncle Oliver was not fined but in view of that decision by the judge he promised to refrain from further singing in that church. He kept his promise. As he rode back into the village of his home town from the place of the trial which was at Farmington, he was met by a score or more of his old townsmen and happily greeted by them, he swinging his hat and hurrahing as he was able to do, in a most forceful manner. Be it said of him, he had been a worthy and useful citizen of the town, and every one was glad to overlook the little infraction that he had seemingly committed in the home church." Since then Mr. Lovejoy has tried many cases of far greater importance, in fact has been accorded a large and distinctive clientage. He was admitted to practice in the state courts of Washington, and in the federal court for the district of the state of Washington in the winter of 1889.

On the 19th of November, 1884, Mr. Lovejoy was married to Miss Lottie Anna Sampson, daughter of Edwin and Betsey (Bemis) Sampson, of Lexington, both of English descent. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Leonard Hutchins, a Free-Will Baptist preacher and an old pastor of both of these young people, at East New Portland. Mrs. Lovejoy's father died many years ago but her mother is still living. She resides with a son, Rev. E. L. Sampson, at Foxcroft, Maine. There were four children in her father's family. Two sons and two daughters. Dr. George E. Sampson, the older brother, resides

at Skowhegan. He carries on a large drug business in that small city. The sister, the oldest of the family, whose name is Abbie, married Charles Hutchins, who is in the lumber business. Their home is at Phillips, Maine. Mrs. Lovejoy was at the time of her marriage the preceptress of Anson (Maine) Academy. Since her marriage she has devoted a great deal of time to art, her specialties being water and oil paintings. She is considered one of the best artists in these lines in Seattle.

Mr. Lovejoy is a believer in the Christian religion but not a member of any church. He attends, however, the Congregational church more than any other. Since the spring of 1888, he has held membership in the Odd Fellows Lodge at Farmington, Maine. In the year 1894, he was elected city alderman from the Ninth ward, then comprising what is now the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards of the city of Seattle. Since the end of that term he has never held nor sought public office but gives his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. He has on the whole been successful. While he could not be called a wealthy man he is in good financial circumstances. His has been an active and well spent life, displaying many sterling traits which have established him firmly in public regard.

CHARLES SUMNER BEST.

Charles Sumner Best, although a comparative newcomer in the state of Washington, has already made for himself an enviable name in Seattle for the work which he has done in improving conditions in insurance circles and wiping out insurance laws that were obnoxious to all persons working under them. In a word, he was largely instrumental in placing the business on a more dignified basis and in securing H. O. Fishback as the state insurance commissioner. Guided in all things by high ideals, his work has been reformatory and constructive and its results will be felt in substantial benefits for years to come.

Mr. Best is a native of Caldwell, New Jersey. He was born November 27, 1872, a son of W. J. Best, a native of Ireland, who in early manhood came to the United States and engaged in the linen business, but, taking up the profession of law, was for many years prior to his death a practicing attorney of New York city. His wife, who has also passed away, bore the maiden name of Margaret Magilton. She was a native of England and came to the new world in her childhood days.

Charles Sumner Best was educated in the public and high schools of New York city and of Washington, D. C., completing his course in 1886. Crossing the threshold of the business world, he first engaged in mercantile lines in New York city, where he remained until 1889. He then turned his attention to railroad construction and operation in connection with his father, who at the time was engaged in that line of business. In 1894 Charles Sumner Best became connected with the Bradstreet Mercantile Company of New York city and three and a half years later turned his attention to insurance reporting in New York, where he continued until 1907. That year witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he engaged in the general insurance business, in which he still continues. He is manager of the Casualty Company of America and is the western representative of A. M. Best & Company, the senior partner being his brother. Among the insurance companies represented by the firm are the Alliance (Pa.) Fire Insurance Company and the Dubuque Fire & Marine Insurance Company. The firm of A. M. Best & Company for which he was secretary and treasurer in New York in 1907, publishes the Best Insurance Reports, which are widely known. The specific work which has brought Charles Sumner Best into prominence in the northwest has been his effort to purify conditions in insurance circles here and his work has been far-reaching and resultant. In 1909 he was appointed by Governor Hay as one of a commission to draft the new insurance code and after a very careful study of the conditions a code was drafted which was passed by the legislature in 1911, constituting the creditable law that now governs the insurance business of the state.

In his political views Mr. Best is a republican but not an active party worker. He is a Protestant in religious belief, attending the Presbyterian and the Episcopal churches.



C. Sumner Leach.

The standards which govern his life are high. He has ever held to the belief that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously and has therefore conducted his interests according to high standards and has made his influence felt as a moving force for good in the business world.

CHARLES A. COWIE.

Charles A. Cowie, auditor with the Puget Sound Navigation Company, was born February 20, 1873, in St. Paul, Minnesota. His father, William H. Cowie, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, came to Seattle in 1883, and was engaged in the furniture business until 1888, after which he established a jewelry store that he conducted until the fire of 1889. He then turned his attention to the practice of law and continued active in the profession until his death. He was a member of the volunteer fire department of the city at the time of the memorable conflagration which swept away the business district. He was popular and prominent, was a valued member of Elks Lodge, No. 92, and passed through all the chairs of Harmony Lodge, K. P. He married Matilda Killen, also a native of Scotland and she died in 1882, while his death occurred in 1901. In the family were two sons, the brother of Charles A. Cowie having been employed by the Standard Furniture Company of Seattle until 1902, when he was drowned in Lake Washington, at the age of twenty-four years.

Charles A. Cowie was educated in the common schools of Portland, Oregon, and of Seattle. Starting out on his own account, he first engaged in the business of watch making, which he followed for one and a half years. He afterward turned his attention to clerical work, entering the employ of J. B. Powles. Later he was with Godwin & Company and afterward was bookkeeper for Sheriff Van De Vanter. Later he occupied a similar position with the Puget Sound Tug Boat Company under Captain J. B. Libby until 1900, and subsequently was bookmaker with J. T. Heffernan until 1904, and afterward with the Seattle Electric Company, now the Puget Sound Traction Company, with which he continued until March, 1907. He then established a grocery store which he conducted until June, 1908, and since that date has been identified with the Puget Sound Navigation Company, of which he is now auditor. He also has real estate interests in Seattle.

Mr. Cowie has been married twice, first in 1896, by which marriage he had a daughter, Helen, now attending school. In October, 1910, in Seattle, he wedded Mary Gillies, a daughter of James G. Gillies, one of the pioneer settlers of Seattle, in which city Mrs. Cowie was born. They attend the Presbyterian church and Mr. Cowie belongs to St. John's Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M. of Seattle. In politics he is a republican and has represented his party in the convention at Port Townsend. Almost his entire life has been spent in the Pacific northwest and he has a wide and favorable acquaintance in this city which has so long been his home.

CECIL LORENZO TENNY, D. D. S.

Dentistry is unique among the professions in that it demands a threefold capability—marked mechanical skill and ingenuity, broad scientific knowledge and the power to wisely direct financial interests. Well equipped in these regards, Dr. Tenny has gained a creditable place among the able dental practitioners of Seattle and his life history stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for he is a native son of Seattle, in which city he has won his success. He was born August 22, 1879. His father, Lewis H. Tenny, a native of the state of New York, came to Seattle in 1875 and was the founder of the Washington Iron Works, in which he was associated with J. M. Frink. He continued in that business until the great fire of 1889 and was a very prominent representative of the iron industry but is now living retired. On the 4th of July, 1885, while engaged in carrying on the celebration of the day, through an un-

fortunate accident in the premature discharge of a cannon, he lost his left hand, an incident well remembered by many of the early pioneers. In politics he is a republican but has never sought nor filled public office. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Methodist church or the old White church, as it was called in the early days. He is a Civil war veteran, having joined Battery M of the First New York Heavy Artillery. He went with Sherman on the march to the sea and participated in a number of the hotly contested engagements that led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. He married Lydia Ann Bumpus, a native of New York, in which state the wedding was celebrated. She accompanied her husband to Seattle and here passed away June 8, 1899, at the age of fifty-four years. In the family were three children, Lewis, Laura and Cecil.

The last named was educated in the public and high schools of Seattle and in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, in which he pursued his professional course, winning the D. D. S. degree in 1901. He immediately began practice in this city in the old Globe building and has since been an active representative of the profession of dentistry, in which he has made steady progress, his growing ability winning him increasing success. He is a member of the King County Dental Society, the Washington State Dental Society and the National Dental Society.

On the 8th of June, 1905, in Seattle, Dr. Tenny was joined in wedlock to Miss Marie J. G. Crivelli, a native of Milano, Italy, and a daughter of Erminio and Madame Berta Crivelli, the former being now a resident of San Francisco, while the latter is deceased. The mother of Mrs. Tenny was a well known vocalist and a daughter of Dr. J. Von Holschuer, a prominent physician of the early days. Dr. and Mrs. Tenny have three children, namely: Cecille Hortense, born August 27, 1907; Milton Crivelli, whose natal day was April 7, 1909; and Byron Erminio, whose birth occurred on the 17th of December, 1910. All are natives of Seattle.

In politics Dr. Tenny is a republican and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge and council, also with the college fraternity. His religious belief is evidenced in his membership in the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Tenny has a wide acquaintance in the city in which he has always made his home and his circle of friends is almost coextensive therewith.

J. W. GODWIN.

J. W. Godwin is now living retired in Seattle but in former years was actively identified with the wholesale fruit and produce business. He was born upon a farm at what is now Bloxom, Virginia, in Accomac county, August 23, 1860, a son of O. W. and Elizabeth (Bloxom) Godwin, both now deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation and served as captain of a military company that was organized in Virginia in 1861. Both he and his wife came of English ancestry, representing families that were founded on American soil prior to the Revolutionary war.

J. W. Godwin acquired his education in the common schools of Virginia and started upon his business career as clerk in a general store at Modest Town, Virginia, remaining in that position for two years. He afterward spent two years as clerk in a fruit and produce house at Philadelphia and later removed to Wilmington, Delaware, to engage in business on his own account. He established an enterprise of a similar character there and after five years sold out to his brother, who died two years ago, leaving the business, which he had conducted through the intervening years, to his sons, who are still conducting it. In 1890 J. W. Godwin came to Seattle, where he opened a wholesale fruit and produce store, which he conducted with growing success for thirteen years, or until 1903, when he sold out to the firm of J. B. Powles & Company, who are still carrying on the trade. In 1909 Mr. Godwin established another store of a similar character with A. E. Wanamaker as a partner under the firm style of J. W. Godwin & Company and for five years was active in its successful management and control but sold out the business in 1914 and has since lived retired. He owns a large amount of stock of the Dexter Horton National Bank and has

large realty holdings of business property, his extensive and judicious investments bringing to him a most gratifying annual income.

In Philadelphia, in February, 1902, Mr. Godwin married Miss Ella Dickinson. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Seattle Commandery, K. T. and the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also has membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Arctic Club. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he took an active interest in politics from 1896 until 1907, at one time heading the ticket as candidate for mayor. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions and was also a delegate to the democratic national convention which nominated Bryan the second time. He is very prominent, has a wide circle of friends and enjoys the warm regard of all with whom he has come in contact. He arrived in Seattle the year following the fire, when the city was enjoying the impetus of rebuilding and new growth. He recognized and utilized his opportunities and in the passing years has contributed in large measure to public progress and advancement through his association with commercial, financial and real estate interests. His marked business ability is attested in his success and the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity, so worthily has it been won and so well used.

RALPH ASHLEY HARR.

Ralph Ashley Harr, a member of the Seattle bar since 1907, was born August 12, 1882, in Saybrook, Illinois, a son of Louis H. and Emma E. (Rock) Harr. The father's ancestors lived in Massachusetts and the mother's in Virginia and Ralph A. Harr is a relative of Roswell G. Harr, congressman from Michigan. In the maternal line also he comes of ancestry honorable and distinguished, being a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson.

High valuation ever being put upon intellectual attainment in the family, Ralph Ashley Harr was accorded liberal advantages in that direction; he attended the University of Illinois and graduated from the University of Washington. His life experiences have been of a broadening quality that has developed a cosmopolitan viewpoint. In a word, he is a broad-minded man of comprehensive general information. Having studied law, he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Ford county, Illinois, in 1905, and in that year he took the stump in support of Charles Deneen, candidate for governor. He served as private secretary to Senator Dunlap in the following year and in 1907 came to Seattle. He opened a law office in 1910 and has since been engaged in practice, his ability in the field of his profession gaining him a large clientage, while his devotion thereto has become proverbial. He was admitted to the Seattle bar in 1910 and aside from his activity in his profession, he has become well known in political and athletic circles. He was athletic manager of the University of Illinois and graduate manager of the University of Washington. On two different occasions he took the Washington University crew to Poughkeepsie, New York, where they made a good showing, the expense money for the trip being raised by popular subscription. In 1913 he took the University of Washington baseball team to Japan, where they won nearly every game in which they participated. The men were there feted and banqueted and royally entertained and Mr. Harr was frequently called upon to act as toastmaster. They were entertained by the government and Admiral Togo. At one banquet Mr. Harr was greatly surprised and almost overcome by being requested to respond to the "alien land law of California," but managed to make a clever and graceful exit from an awkward situation by saying that America had forty-five provinces (states) and compared the country to a mother with forty-five children, saying that if one of the forty-five children did something naughty, the other children and the mother were not to blame, etc. This pleased the Japanese greatly and was printed in all the Japanese papers.

Mr. Harr has retired now from active connection with athletics and for some time has taken a deep interest in politics. In fact, political problems have always engaged his attention from his youth and early manhood. He feels it the duty as well as the privilege of every true American citizen to espouse the cause and principles in which he believes and he expects to be ever keenly interested in politics. He served as assistant deputy treasurer

of King county under W. A. Hanna but has not been an office seeker. He has always been a staunch republican and his work has been an effective force in winning party success. He is now devoting more and more time to his law practice, which is rapidly growing, and he has become well known as a successful practitioner in the criminal law courts, rarely losing a case.

On the 25th of October, 1910, at Cherokee, Iowa, Mr. Horr was married to Miss Beulah Johnson, a daughter of George Johnson, a lineal descendant of Charles Eliot of Harvard, and of Colonel Ethan Allen of Revolutionary war fame. Their only child, a daughter, Virginia Delta, was born in 1913.

Mr. Horr's military experience covers honorary service with the Illinois National Guard and by brevet he was raised to the rank of first lieutenant. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Royal Arch chapter Masons. He also has membership with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Elks. His college fraternities are the Delta Tau Delta and the Phi Delta Phi. He holds membership with the Sons of the American Revolution, the Commercial Club and the Municipal League, associations that indicate much of the character of his interests and the nature of his activities outside his profession. He comes of an ancestry honored and distinguished and it seems that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith.

ALBERT M. WINGE.

Shipbuilding, one of the important industries of the northwest, has a prominent representative in Albert M. Winge, who comes from a land in which the same occupation figures prominently as a source of revenue, for he is a native of Norway, his birth having occurred at Drammen, Norway, February 25, 1868. While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Bernard and Mina Winge, he attended the public schools to the age of thirteen years and then learned the machinist's trade in a paper mill, being thus employed until 1883, when he went to sea, spending a year and a half as deck hand. Later he came to the United States and made his way to Kansas City, Missouri, where he learned the cabinetmaker's trade, to which he devoted three years. He next went to Los Angeles, where he worked as a cabinetmaker for a year and on the expiration of that period he proceeded to San Francisco, following the carpenter's trade for three years. Later he came to Seattle and for a year was employed in the Mechanics Planing Mill as a cabinetmaker. He later served in the same capacity with the firm of Ruff & Shroeder for three years and afterward as a carpenter spent a year in the employ of the Western Planing Mill. Still later he worked as a cabinetmaker on the building of the University of Washington for eight months and for two years he conducted a billiard parlor. He afterward spent a year in the fish business but sold out and went to Alaska, where for six months he had charge of the construction of a cannery. After his return to Seattle he went to Port Blakeley, where he entered the employ of Hall Brothers, shipbuilders, for whom he worked as a ship joiner for seven months and then again came to Seattle, remaining in the employ of various shipbuilders until 1896. In that year he removed to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he had charge of the construction of a beautiful home for Alfred Manguson, devoting ten months to that business. Once more he came to Seattle and at that period accepted the position of foreman with a shipbuilding concern with which he remained for six months and later spent eight months as foreman with Percy Copp, a ship repairer. The succeeding two years were passed as a ship joiner in the employ of Charles Reed, a ship repairer, after which he became a partner of T. J. King in the present firm of King & Winge, shipbuilders. This business has since continued and the enterprise is now an important one of Seattle, the extent of their business being evidenced in the fact that they furnish employment to from fifty to two hundred workmen. They are very prompt in executing orders, hold to high standards of workmanship and in all business dealings are thoroughly reliable.

On the 5th of January, 1895, in Seattle, Mr. Winge was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Ottesen, by whom he has three children. Fraternaly he is identified with the



ALBERT M. WINGE

Masonic order. He has never sought to figure prominently in public life but has always concentrated his efforts upon his business dealings and his activities have brought him to a creditable position as a representative of industrial interests in Seattle.

PERCY T. AINGE.

Percy T. Ainge, vice president and general manager of the Interior Fixture Bureau, designers and contractors for interior fixtures at Seattle, in which connection a large and profitable business has been built up, was born in Roanoke, Virginia, February 23, 1884, a son of William Eli and Susan Ann (Taylor) Ainge. The father, a native of London, England, came to America about 1880 and was president of the N. E. Ainge Audit Company, which operated in Pittsburgh, New York and other eastern cities. His wife is a daughter of J. D. Taylor, a native of Halifax, England, and is still living. She became the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom survive.

Percy T. Ainge was educated in the public and high schools of New York city, which training was supplemented by a special course in architecture at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under private tutors. After a three years' apprenticeship in the line of his profession he became a draftsman with the Art Metal Company, of Jamestown, New York, with which he remained for four years and subsequently he spent three years in the employ of the General Fire Proofing Company of Youngstown, Ohio, after which he came to the Pacific coast, arriving in Portland, Oregon, in the spring of 1909. He then established business as a designer and contractor in interior fixtures in marble, bronze, wood and steel for banks, libraries, lodge rooms, courthouses and public buildings, and in 1912 the business was removed to Seattle, where had originally been established a branch of the Portland office. The business is a partnership affair owned by Mr. Ainge and J. C. Cook. Their patronage comes from all over the northwest and during the past year they installed the fixtures in about seventy-five banks and other commercial offices. Mr. Ainge and Mr. Cook are also doing business under the name of the Hydraulic Forcing Press Company of Seattle, which is likewise a profitable undertaking.

In Portland, Oregon, in 1913, Mr. Ainge was married to Miss Corrine Shory, a native of Maine and a daughter of J. Shory, a resident of Portland. In politics Mr. Ainge is a stalwart republican, faithful to the principles of the party. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city, so that he gives active cooperation to the definite and direct plans formed by the club for Seattle's improvement. He is a lover of the northwest and believes there is a great future for Seattle and that the opportunity for young men is greater in no part of the country than in this city.

GEORGE N. McLOUGHLIN, M. D.

Dr. George N. McLoughlin, one of the most successful of Seattle's physicians, his success resulting from comprehensive understanding of the scientific principles of medicine and from practical experience, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, May 21, 1868. His father, James J. McLoughlin, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1850 and first located in Connecticut. He was a merchant tailor by trade and he died in 1893, at the age of fifty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Picard, was a native of Tennessee and was of French descent, her ancestors having been early settlers of Tennessee. Mrs. McLoughlin survives and is now residing at the old home in Nashville. Five children were born of their union, four of whom are daughters and all are yet living.

The only son, Dr. McLoughlin, was educated in the public and high schools of Columbia, Tennessee, and in the George Washington University of Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He was connected with the United States government Indian service at Fort Simcoe, Washington, as agency physician from 1900 until 1902. During the two succeeding years he was surgeon on the United States coast

and geodetic survey in northern Pacific waters and when he resigned located in Seattle, where he entered upon the private practice of medicine, in which he has since continued very successfully. He is also associate surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Louis Railway at Seattle and is surgeon for many industrial concerns of the city. He took post-graduate work in the Philadelphia Polyclinic in 1904 and in the Chicago Polyclinic in 1908 and he keeps in close touch with the advanced thought and discoveries of the profession through wide reading and study, making frequent trips to medical centers. He holds membership in the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In the county society he served as secretary in 1908 and he was vice president in 1910 of the Washington State Medical Association.

On the 26th of June, 1907, in Seattle, Dr. McLoughlin was united in marriage to Miss Frances Raberg, a native of Minnesota. They reside in a beautiful home at No. 1239 Twentieth avenue and the Doctor's office is at 505 Cobb building. In religious faith Dr. McLoughlin is a Catholic and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the College Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal League. In politics he is a democrat and in 1908 and again in 1912 was a candidate for the office of coroner. He is not taking an active part in politics now, concentrating his energies upon his profession, in which steady progress has brought him to a prominent and enviable position.

LOUIS G. HORTON.

The state of Washington is justly famed for its magnificent forests and these forests add to the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this wonderful state, but more than anything else the four hundred billion feet of standing timber comprises a resource capable of sustaining an empire. Therefore it is not surprising that lumbering and logging should stand in first place among the industries of the state. Statisticians say that sixty cents of every dollar paid out for wages in the state of Washington is put into circulation by the lumber industry. The state of Washington stands first of all in the Union in the production of lumber and manufactures sixty per cent of all of the shingles produced in the United States.

It is only natural then that a large percentage of the state's prominent and successful business men are lumbermen and this is particularly true in the western part of the state where the huge forests of fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock abound and where shipping facilities for carrying the lumber products to all parts of the world are at hand. The state of Washington is yet a young state and the lumber industry, although it has developed to such huge proportions, is still a youth. It is therefore not uncommon to find that many of our prominent and progressive lumber manufacturers are citizens by adoption rather than native sons and the good old state of Pennsylvania has done its part in sending us many of its worthy sons.

It was in Galeton, Potter county, Pennsylvania, that the subject of this sketch was born August 12, 1868. Louis G. Horton, who is now a well known lumberman making his home in Seattle, is president of the Cedar Lake Logging Company, of this city and secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Northwest Lumber Company, which has offices in Seattle, and mills and logging operations at Kerriston, Washington. He is the son of Alonzo B. Horton, also a native Pennsylvanian, and Antoinette R. Merrick-Horton. He can trace his lineage through a long line of patriots who fought for this country in her days of need, and through his mother's side of the family, back to early New Yorkers and English ancestors to a former king of Wales. Mr. Horton's mother is still living, enjoying excellent health in the old family home at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. His father passed away in the year 1900, being at that time sixty-seven years of age and suffering the effects of wounds received in the Civil war. He had joined the Union army as a volunteer in a Pennsylvania regiment and was made lieutenant, from which position he was advanced to the rank of captain in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, known as the Bucktail regiment. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness and for six months was incarcerated in Libby prison. After the war he became a successful merchant in Wellsboro,

Pennsylvania, which was for many years the home of the son, Louis G. Horton, and where the latter received his education. Mr. Horton's grandfather also gave his services to his country, and became a drummer boy in the Revolutionary war.

Louis G. Horton was one of a family of eight children and after attending the public and high schools of Wellsboro he secured a position as clerk in the freight and ticket office of the Erie Railroad at Blossburg, Pennsylvania. He was at that time eighteen years of age and received a salary of forty dollars per month, which he considered a munificent sum. Mr. Horton was in the service of the Erie Railroad for seventeen years and at the time of leaving it was chief clerk and cashier. He then went with the Susquehanna & New York Railroad where he was general freight and passenger agent at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and remained with that company for two years. Leaving the Susquehanna & New York Railroad, Mr. Horton became assistant sales manager and claim agent for the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company which was a subsidiary company of the United States Leather Company, and he remained in that position for five years, during which time he became well acquainted with W. L. Barclay, who was then operating the mill for the same company.

Later Mr. Barclay, Mr. Horton and others bought out the Kerry Mill Company, at Kerriston, Wash., and reorganized it, naming it the Northwest Lumber Company. Mr. Horton having moved to Seattle at that time, became secretary and general manager of the company, which position he still holds.

In 1912 Mr. Horton together with J. E. Frost, of Seattle, and W. H. Bonner, of Everett, organized and incorporated the Cedar Lake Logging Company, of which Mr. Horton is president. The Northwest Lumber Company operates a large sawmill plant and logging operations at Kerriston, and the Cedar Lake Logging Company, having bought a tract of timber on the Cedar River watershed, operates a logging camp, putting about seven million feet of logs into the Puget Sound log market each month.

On January 16, 1890, Mr. Horton was united in marriage to Miss Lenora R. Robinson, of Blossburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Horton is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson and a representative of an old New Jersey family. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have one son, Russel B. Horton, who was born in Blossburg, Pennsylvania, and is now a member of the senior class of the University of Washington. The young man expects to follow in footsteps of his father and become a successful lumberman and for that reason is making a special study of lumber and timber.

Mr. Horton is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Masonic Lodge at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, the Scottish Rite Consistory at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and is a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Seattle. He is a member of Seattle's most exclusive club, the Rainier Club, and also a member of the Metropolitan-Lumbermen's Club. In politics he is a consistent member of the republican party. He attributes his measure of success in business life to steadiness, habits of industry, and close application to the work in which he has engaged. Seattle and the Pacific northwest need such business men and such citizens and the state of Washington sends her thanks to her sister commonwealth, the great state of Pennsylvania, for the many of this type she has sent us.

WILLIAM H. WEAVER.

William H. Weaver, president of the Metropolitan Laundry Company, was born in Rochester, Michigan, in March, 1870, a son of Harrison Weaver. He attended the public schools there to the age of fourteen years, after which he accompanied his parents on their removal to Denver, Colorado, where he attended high school to the age of seventeen years. He then made his entrance into the workaday world as an employe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, acting as messenger to the assistant general freight agent for two years. The lure of the west was upon him, and leaving Denver, he made his way to Portland, Oregon, where he entered the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company as car recorder, occupying that position for two years. He next went to Anaconda, Montana, where he filled the position of chief clerk for the superintendent of motor power of the

Montana & Union Railroad Company until 1892, when he became chief clerk for the controller of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad. After filling that position for seven years or until 1899 he resigned and purchased the Anaconda Laundry, which he conducted until 1900, when he sold out and came to Seattle.

On arriving in this city Mr. Weaver purchased the grocery store of Stetson Brothers and conducted that business until 1901, when he sold out and became owner of the Globe Steam Laundry, which he operated until 1905. He then established the Marine Laundry at Seventh and Columbia streets, conducting it for about a year, when he disposed of the business and invested in real estate, concentrating his energies upon the supervision of his property interests. In 1911 he bought the Metropolitan Laundry and is now president of the Metropolitan Laundry Company, Incorporated, which is one of the most extensive enterprises of this character in the northwest. He furnishes employment to seventy-five people, operates twelve wagons and four auto trucks. His plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery, including the Guggenheim neck-band press and the Guggenheim double sliding board shirt press, which irons the yoke and sets up the shirt the same as ironed when new. When Mr. Weaver began business he had but one driver and today he has four automobiles and twelve wagons, covering all portions of Seattle, where his customers are now numbered by the thousands. It has been his constant aim to give to his patrons the highest quality of work possible. He followed the methods of the pioneer in installing improved machinery and many modern devices and systems to promote the work and render it of the highest character possible. These things have brought to him a liberal and well deserved patronage.

On the 5th of November, 1889, in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Silva Dehon, by whom he has four children, as follows: Mrs. Ethel (Weaver) Wagner, who resides in Washington, D. C.; Gengita Prudence, a student in the University of Washington; William H., Jr., who is eleven years of age and a public school student; and John Wesley, seven months old.

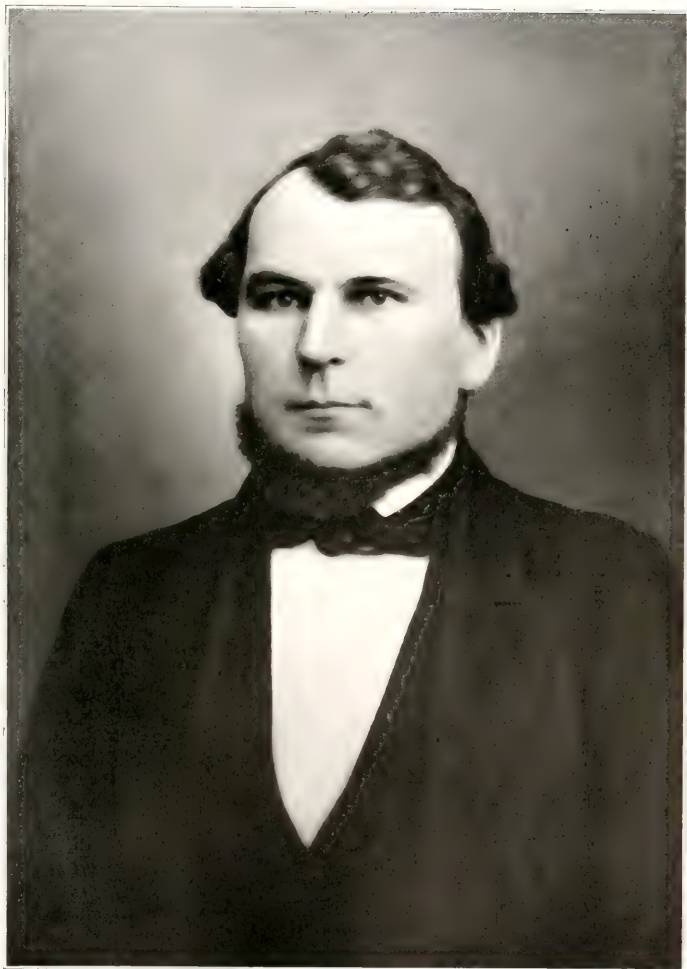
In his political views Mr. Weaver is a republican and was elected to represent the eleventh ward in the city council, serving for two terms, during which he stanchly supported various measures for the public good. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He also belongs to the National Union, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Many substantial qualities have gained him the warm regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact, while indefatigable enterprise and intelligently directed industry have gained for him his business success.

JOHAN BRYGGER.

Johan Brygger was a man who loved Seattle and did much for its improvement and upbuilding. His devotion to the city, his public spirit and his important business connections made him widely known. He was born in Norway in 1824, his parents spending their entire lives there.

It was in the early '70s that Mr. Brygger crossed the Atlantic to the new world and in 1875 he was married to Miss Anna S. Peterson, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. S. W. Baker, a resident of Tacoma; and John, Anna, Jennie B. and Albert, all of this city.

It was in February, 1876, that Mr. Brygger came to Seattle by way of California. In Norway he had taken up the occupation to which his family devoted their energies and was the owner of a fishing fleet there. Subsequently he turned his attention to financial pursuits and became owner of a bank in Norway. He first visited Seattle while looking for a favorable location in the northwest. He purchased a farm at Stanwood, on which he resided for about seven years, but his health failed and he returned to Seattle. He had previously purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Ballard, which is now a part of Seattle, and built thereon a log cabin. This gave him a fine view of the Sound, for he loved the salt water. He continued the owner of that property until his death, but it has since been platted and sold as building lots and is now a part of Seattle's resi-



JOHAN BRYGGER

dence district. A beautiful home was erected on the tract for his family, and as he prospered he put forth every effort possible to increase their happiness and promote their interests. He had great confidence in the future of Seattle and loved the city, and it was a well merited honor when Brygger Hill was so named. He also purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, eighty acres of which are now a part of Fort Lawton and thirty acres adjoining are now owned by the family.

Mr. Brygger took an active and commendable interest in public affairs and for a number of years was one of the influential members of the school board at Ballard. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church but also assisted in building the Stanwood Lutheran church. He was a broad-minded man who recognized good in all and his influence was always on the side of right and progress, of reform and advancement. After a useful and well spent life he passed away at his home in Ballard on the 20th of November, 1888.

FRANK J. HEMEN.

Frank J. Hemen's reminiscences of Seattle are most interesting. His connection with the city dates back to the period when bears were hunted in the district around the foot of Queen Anne Hill. He was also here when the first street car was built and with the phases of pioneer development he was closely associated. His birth occurred in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on the 15th of January, 1870, but in the fall of 1872 the family removed from that state to Montana. His father, Frank P. Hemen, was a native of Belgium and in his boyhood days came to the new world. He served as a soldier of the Civil war, defending the interests of the Union during the period of active hostility between the north and the south. As stated, he left Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1872 and removed to Montana, where he continued his residence until he came to Seattle several years later. His wife, Leanna M. Hemen, was a native of West Virginia and her grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Frank J. Hemen, brought to Seattle in his boyhood days, continued his education in the old Central high school at Seventh and Madison streets and completed his studies in the old University of Washington, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. In early manhood he became a bookkeeper for A. B. Stewart & Company, remaining with that firm until it was consolidated with the business of H. E. Holmes, forming the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company. He then secured employment as day clerk at the old Occidental Hotel, where he remained until the great fire of 1889. He was a member of the fire department of Seattle at that time, belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, which was a volunteer organization. Following the fire he became connected with the Kline & Rosenberg Company, with whom he continued for four years, at the end of which time he accepted a position with the county, making up tax judgment rolls covering delinquent taxes of King county from 1870 until 1892. He next engaged with the Metropolitan Printing Company upon its organization in the fall of 1896 and continued with that business until February, 1898, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in Alaska, he went north with the big rush to Dawson and took a position on the Klondyke Nugget as business manager. He remained with that paper until 1903, at which time it was sold. Mr. Hemen continued in Dawson for a year longer closing up the business affairs of the company, and then returned to Seattle.

In the spring of 1905 he organized the Globe Realty Company, of which he became manager, and still retains that connection. He has been active in building up a big business for the company and is one of the well known representatives of realty transactions in this city. Mr. Hemen knows every phase of Seattle's development and progress through several decades, having been a resident of this city when the first street car system was built, extending from Second and Vesler Way up Second avenue to Pike, where it branched off, taking a northerly course, not confining itself to any particular streets but following the valley east of where West Lake is now situated. The old car barns were situated at Second and Pike, where the Peoples Savings Bank building now stands. In those days there was one boat for San Francisco a week and when this boat would come in sight everyone in the town went out to meet it and when it sailed a general holiday was declared.

The Alaskan and Olympian, belonging to the Northern Pacific, were the first two large boats to operate between Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria and were objects of the greatest curiosity and interest. Great rivalry existed between Seattle and Tacoma in the early days, so that when a Seattle man went to Tacoma he was very careful not to mention the place from which he had come, and the same precaution was followed by a Tacoma resident in Seattle, otherwise there would be a fight. The water and tide flats extended over what is now the business section of the city as far as where the Colman building stands. Not only has a remarkable change occurred in the appearance, growth and material development of Seattle, but also a strong climatic change has taken place, for in the early days in this vicinity every winter the people could expect from two to three weeks of heavy snow with the thermometer around zero—a condition that has not existed for years, and in those days Thomas E. Jones had an ice house at the foot of Lake Union, where during the winter he would saw ice from the lake to supply the town during the next summer. This seems incredible to residents of the present day, who know the equable, balmy climate of Seattle.

Mr. Hemen is a member of the Salmon Bay Improvement Club, of which he served as president for two years, and he is a stalwart republican in politics, giving support to the party and its principles. He is married and makes his home in Ballard and while well known in that part of the city his acquaintance extends all over Seattle. He has many warm friends not only among the pioneers but also among the settlers of more recent date, and his reminiscences of the early days, told in a most interesting manner, always hold the close attention of his hearers.

RICHARD A. BIRD.

Restaurant life in a city which has a large tourist population is a most important feature and in this connection Bird's Cafeteria has become one of the well known establishments of the kind in the city, its success being founded upon the business enterprise, sagacity and close application of the proprietor, Richard A. Bird, who is a native of Camden, Arkansas. He was born October 22, 1870, and acquired his education in his native city, where he afterward became connected with the hotel business. Later he removed to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he conducted a railroad eating house, and in June, 1906, he arrived in Seattle, where he established the first cafeteria, which was located on the roof of a frame building on Second Midway between Spring and Seneca streets, where the new Alaska theater now stands. An account of this and Mr. Bird's subsequent development of his business was given in the Seattle Examiner as follows: "The place was reached by an interesting and somewhat mysterious route—up a flight of stairs, 'round through a crooked passage or hallway and then outdoors and around to a particular little sheltered place on the roof, where Mr. Bird had arranged his little roof garden retreat; and where the patrons served themselves in much the same fashion as that followed in the modern cafeteria. This was in June, 1906, and the business soon outgrew these limited quarters. As a matter of fact, it was only four months before Mr. Bird was compelled to move to larger quarters on Third and James, where the Lyon building now stands. Then later he had the Epler Cafeteria up to and including 1909. In September, 1911, Bird's Cafeteria, on Union near Third, was completed and this cafeteria was opened for business on the first of that month. It is the most beautiful eating place in town. There are larger places, but this one is in such artistic proportions and so exquisitely appointed in every detail. The interior is all enameled in dainty white and, by the way, it is all painted fresh every six months. Last week a young lady tourist from New York city, after having been entertained there, declared it to be the 'nicest place' she was ever in, 'either in the east or west.' That is putting it rather strongly, but this praise was entirely unsolicited; in fact it came as a surprise to the management and was evidently spontaneous and right from the heart of the speaker. The cafeteria seats about two hundred and ten at one time. While dining one has the opportunity of listening to music that is all but divine, rendered by the Maxemen orchestra, a Spanish organization, which has been retained by Mr. Bird ever since he opened this cafeteria."

On the 19th of February, 1896, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bird and Miss Emma Thompson, who is also a native of Camden, Arkansas. They now have three children: Bernard, who was born in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, September 21, 1898; Jennings, also born in Pine Bluff, July 15, 1900; and Tom D., born in Pine Bluff March 25, 1905. All are now attending the Seattle schools. For about a decade Mr. Bird has been a resident of Seattle and during this period his progress in business has been continuous. He has been a close follower of the old maxim that, honesty is the best policy. In his boyhood he was employed by a woman who was conducting a hotel and who made "honesty and square dealing" her slogan. Under her direction Mr. Bird learned the value of integrity and straightforwardness in business relations and never has he deviated from the principles which he learned at that period. This, combined with his indefatigable industry and his enterprise, has brought to him well merited and gratifying success.

HARRY W. McDONALD.

Harry W. McDonald, representing the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company at Seattle, was born in Spencer, Iowa, June 21, 1871, a son of William and Jane Elizabeth (Thompson) McDonald, both of whom were natives of Canada and are now residents of Ashton, Idaho. On crossing the border into the United States in 1870 the father settled in Iowa and for thirty years was connected with the American Express Company at Webster City, Iowa, as general agent. He is now living retired.

Harry W. McDonald acquired his education in the schools of Webster City and in the Toland Business College at Ottawa, Illinois, from which he was graduated. In his boyhood days he started in business life by securing a situation in a bank at Webster City, Iowa, beginning in a humble way but working his way steadily upward until he had filled all of the positions in the institution, including that of cashier. His identification with the bank covered thirteen years. He then removed to Minneapolis and became connected with the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, that association being maintained for two years. He next entered the life insurance business as a representative of the Connecticut Mutual, remaining in Spokane in that connection for two years. In 1906 he came to Seattle to take charge of the business of the Connecticut Mutual at this point and has since promoted a marked increase in the business, his services being entirely satisfactory to the corporation which he represents. In fact, he has won a most creditable place in insurance circles and under his direction the business has reached gratifying and extensive proportions. He also owns a large fruit ranch in the Yakima valley and expects some day in the near future to there retire and make his home.

On the 4th of November, 1894, in Webster City, Iowa, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Matie F. Bass, a native of that place and a daughter of William W. Bass, an old and prominent citizen there. They have become the parents of a daughter, Frances M., born in Seattle, April 20, 1913. The family residence is at No. 5634 Brooklyn avenue.

In politics Mr. McDonald is a republican and fraternally he is connected with St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Seattle. He also belongs to the Plymouth Congregational church and the nature of his interests is further indicated by his membership in the Commercial Club. He cooperates in all of its plans and projects for the upbuilding of Seattle and the development of its business connections and he gives his aid to all movements for the general good.

JOSEPH LEVINSON.

Joseph Levinson is at the head of an extensive business in which he is dealing in bakery goods, fancy groceries, teas, coffee and confectionery, having a well appointed store with a beautiful restaurant underneath. This enterprise is being most carefully, systematically and wisely conducted and prosperity is attending his efforts. Mr. Levinson is a native of Germany. He was born June 19, 1873, and completed a course in the gymnasium

at the age of fourteen years. His father, David I. Levinson, also a native of Germany, died in Seattle in 1912 at the age of seventy-eight years, and his widow, Mrs. Marcha Levinson, who was also born in the fatherland, is now living in this city at the age of eighty years. They came to the new world in 1905.

Joseph Levinson spent his youthful days in his native country to the age of sixteen and then sought the opportunities offered on this side the Atlantic. He had experience in connection with the dry goods trade in department stores, receiving a very thorough and complete business training in almost every line of merchandising. He was employed in various important establishments of that character throughout the middle west, including Chicago stores, and in 1889 came to Seattle, where he entered the wholesale liquor and delicatessen business. After two years he removed to California, expecting to make a fortune in the much talked of south, but after one year returned to this city with the firm belief that Seattle offered the greatest opportunities of any city on the coast. Here he again opened a wholesale liquor and delicatessen establishment at No. 1209 Second avenue. An idea of the growth and development of the city may be gleaned from the fact that when Mr. Levinson started in business he had to pay thirty-five dollars a month rent for his present location, for which he is now giving a rental of fifteen hundred dollars a month.

Mr. Levinson is recognized as one of Seattle's most resourceful men and when he saw that the state was to be voted dry, instead of spending his time in bitter complaint, gradually changed his line of business so that he might be ready to meet changed conditions. He opened one of the finest combination stores on the coast, carrying the choicest lines of bakery goods, fancy groceries, teas, coffees and confectionery. He also has a most attractive restaurant in the basement underneath the store—a place which is not to be excelled on the Pacific coast. Another business enterprise which claimed his attention was the building and equipment of the Hotel Rector at Third avenue and Cherry street, containing seventy-five rooms. The visitor entering the hotel is at once impressed with the elegance of its furnishings and the permanency of its construction, and the hotel is very centrally and conveniently located.

Mr. Levinson is a member of the Press Club, the Tillikums, the Add Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In his political views he is a republican and he holds to the religious faith of his fathers, belonging to Temple De Hirsh. He occupies a beautiful home in one of the best residential districts of the city and he has extensive real estate interests. Arriving in America with a very limited capital, he has amassed a fortune in Seattle and is accounted one of its most successful business men.

VICTOR MORTON PLACE.

Victor Morton Place has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Seattle during the past eight years and has been accorded a very extensive and gratifying clientage. His birth occurred at New Salem, Massachusetts, on the 26th of November, 1876, his parents being Rector J. and Katherine L. Place. His more advanced education was acquired in Dartmouth College of Hanover, New Hampshire, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903. In further preparation for a professional career he entered the Harvard University Law School of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1906. During his college days he took a prominent and leading part in outdoor sports, winning popular renown for his prowess on the athletic field. He played on the football team of Dartmouth College for four years, having been elected captain for 1902 and chosen as all-eastern tackle by several critics of the game. He was also a member of the Dartmouth College track team and held the college record in shot and discus for several years. During the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 he acted as coach of the Ohio Wesleyan University football team, while during 1906 and 1907 he served as coach of the University of Washington team and in 1908 coached the football team of the University of Notre Dame. As an instructor he was very successful, always inspiring players with the utmost enthusiasm and instilling them with the confidence so necessary to victory. During the college years of 1906-7 and 1907-8 he served



Victor Place

as physical director of the University of Washington at Seattle. On the 1st of December, 1908, he began the practice of law in Seattle and has here followed his profession continuously and successfully since. He prepares his cases with provident care and wide research always characterizes his preliminary reading. His legal learning, his analytical mind and the readiness with which he grasps the points of an argument all combine to make him an effective advocate and safe counsellor. In 1893 Mr. Place became a member of Company E, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from which he was honorably discharged in August, 1894.

On the 22d of September, 1909, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr. Place was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret L. Wallerius, by whom he has a daughter, Margaret, who is two and a half years old. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Seattle Lodge, No. 51. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Presbyterian church. He is deeply interested in all that has to do with the material and moral progress of the community and his influence has always been a potent factor in behalf of justice, truth and right.

NICOLAS BOGOIAVLENSKY.

Nicolas Bogoiavlensky, Russian imperial consul general at Seattle, was born in Vologda city, Russia, in February, 1869, and after attending the public schools and the gymnasium became a student in the University of Petrograd, where he graduated on the completion of a course in Oriental languages and in law in the class of 1892. Thus liberally educated for important government service, he became an attache in the foreign office at Petrograd, where he remained for a year. He was then connected with the Russian consulate in West China, where he continued for four years, after which he became Russian consul in Manchuria, where he continued until 1907. In that year he was made secretary in the foreign office in Petrograd and a year later was appointed diplomatic counselor by the governor general of East Siberia, in which connection he continued for three years. At the end of that time he received appointment as Russian consul at Seattle and has since filled that important position, having under his direction a secretary and assistant secretary. He is familiar with every phase of consular service and has studied governmental affairs with a thoroughness that well qualifies him for the onerous, responsible and delicate duties that devolve upon him.

In April, 1897, in Petrograd, Russia, Mr. Bogoiavlensky was united in marriage to Miss Anna Drougina by whom he has three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Bogoiavlensky is a member of the Rainier Club, is an honorary member of the University Club and is a member of the Geographic Society of Washington, D. C. His life work has been of such a character as to render his interests most broad. He looks at life from no narrow nor contracted standpoint but judges questions of importance in their international relation. He has continuously been a government representative since completing his university course and the breadth of his interests and activities makes association with him a matter of expansion and elevation.

JOSEPH A. HERTOGS.

Joseph A. Hertogs, vice consul of Belgium at Seattle, was born April 25, 1836, in Antwerp, Belgium, where the family has been long and honorably known, one of his brothers having occupied for several years, until his death, the position of burgomaster or mayor of the city.

After attending private school, completing his education at the Royal Atheneum, he became at the age of sixteen and a half years an apprentice in one of the importing and exporting houses of his native city. Three and a half years later, at the age of twenty, desirous of extending his knowledge and to see other countries, he went to Liverpool,

England, where during his three years' stay he found employment as bookkeeper and correspondent with an exporting concern. Later he spent similarly several years in London, until the "wanderlust" brought him to the United States.

Landing at New York, he went as far as Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for sixteen years was connected as head bookkeeper and accountant with the New England Furniture & Carpet Company, one of the leading concerns of that city. Finding the climate of Minnesota too severe, as years crept on, Mr. Hertogs decided to resign his position in order to come to this golden northwest, with its more equable climate, and for the last thirteen years has been a resident of Seattle, with the exception of about eight or nine months spent abroad some six years ago, when he visited, after an absence of about thirty-five years, the home of his youth, spending some time in England and other continental countries. On his return from Europe, he entered the office of the city treasurer as accountant, under Ed. L. Terry, where he has been ever since.

Mr. Hertogs' family consists of eight children, two sons married, having their homes in Minneapolis; one married daughter residing in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; and the remaining members being old residents of Seattle.

Mr. Hertogs is a devoted pro-Seattleite, comparing the future of this port with the conditions of his native city as they were before the outbreak of the present war, and hopes to see the day when close commercial relations will be established between Seattle and Antwerp. When peace has once more been concluded on a firm basis, his efforts will be directed toward the accomplishment of such a purpose.

JAMES H. O'NEILL.

A prominent figure in railway circles in the west is James H. O'Neill, the general superintendent of the Great Northern Railroad, having jurisdiction over the lines west of Troy, Montana, including those in British Columbia. This gives him direction over the labors of five thousand employes in his division. He has had long experience in railway work, to which he has devoted his entire life, and through the steps of an orderly progression has reached his present position of trust and responsibility.

Mr. O'Neill was born in Quebec, Ontario, Canada, May 9, 1872, and while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Neill, who removed with their family to Grand Forks, North Dakota, in 1844, he pursued his education in the public schools there until he reached the age of fourteen years. At that time he started out in life on his own account and has since depended upon his efforts and resources for a living. It seems a far cry from water boy with a track gang to the general superintendency in the west of a great railroad company, but this Mr. O'Neill has accomplished. He was originally employed as water boy with a track gang for the Great Northern Railroad Company, working for fifty cents a day for eight months. He was afterward employed on the section for two years by the same company at a wage of a dollar and fifteen cents per day, and later was made brakeman in the train service and afterward was appointed conductor, acting in that capacity for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the accounting department of the Great Northern Railroad Company at St. Paul, occupying that position for eight months, after which he was appointed trainmaster at Great Falls, Montana, where he remained for eighteen months, when he was made superintendent of the Montana division at Havre, Montana, where he continued for two years. He was then transferred to Kalispell, Montana, where he acted in the same capacity for four years, and was next sent to the Cascade division at Everett, Washington, as superintendent. For seven years he remained in that position and was then transferred to Spokane as assistant general superintendent of the western division, there continuing until 1913, when he became general superintendent of the western division with headquarters at Seattle. He has thus advanced step by step, proving his capability and fidelity by each successive promotion until his position is now one of large responsibility, involving the utmost care and precision in the management of the office and the direction of the interests connected therewith.

In October, 1907, Mr. O'Neill was married, in Seattle, to Miss Bernice McKnight and they have two children, James D. and Margaret Jane. Mr. O'Neill belongs to the Veterans Association of the Great Northern Railroad, his identification therewith continuing through his boyhood days. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and his political belief is that of the democratic party. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well.

SEIICHI TAKAHASHI.

Seiichi Takahashi, imperial Japanese consul at Seattle, was born at Nekoji, province of Mino, Japan, December 15, 1878. After attending the public schools of that land he continued his education in the Imperial University at Tokio, from which he was graduated in 1900. He then became lecturer on international law for the University of Meiji at Tokio, where he remained for two years, after which he was called to consular service, being made vice consul at New Chwang, China, where he continued for two years. He was next appointed vice consul general at San Francisco and after a year spent in that position became third secretary to the Japanese embassy at Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1911, when he came to Seattle as imperial Japanese consul for the states of Washington and Montana, for several counties in Idaho and for the territory of Alaska. The Japanese population under his jurisdiction includes thirty-nine hundred and fourteen women and twelve thousand eight hundred and eight men, Seattle having one-third of that number.

In October, 1903, Mr. Takahashi was married in Tokio, Japan, to Miss Misone, and they have five children: Atsuko and Wataru, attending the public schools; and Tamako, Satoru and Kimiko, at home. Mr. Takahashi belongs to the Rainier Club and he is one of the prominent representatives of Japan who have left that beautiful kingdom to serve the interests of their fellow countrymen in foreign lands. Liberally educated, he is a broad-minded, cultured gentleman, whose work is of benefit not only to his native but also to his accredited country.

B. BERNARD.

B. Bernard, as the head of the American Dredge Building & Construction Company, controls a business that was the first in the northwest to become the competitor of the California firms that had hitherto controlled the trade in that line. Since the establishment of this undertaking the business has grown to extensive proportions, their dredges being now extensively used throughout Alaska and the northwest. He was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1865, and pursued his education in the schools of Bethlehem, that state, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school, after which he pursued a special course in mechanical engineering. During the greater part of his life he has followed mechanical engineering and the machinist's business and is thoroughly familiar with every department of activity along that line. He was chief machinist on a torpedo boat during the Spanish-American war and was also chief engineer on several of the largest dredges connected with the building of the Panama canal.

In 1910 Mr. Bernard came to Seattle and organized the American Dredge Building & Construction Company, which was incorporated in January of the following year. This company has its offices in the Pioneer building and from the beginning its patronage has steadily increased. Mr. Bernard is the president and general manager and moving spirit in the undertaking and has developed an enterprise of importance and of extensive proportions. Most of the building operations of the company are done at the foot of King street. They built dredges for the Deering Dredging Company, operating on Imachuk river for the recovery of gold. They built a double flume dredge for the American Tin Dredging Company of Montana for the recovery of both gold and tin. They built two for the American Gold Dredging Company, both being gold and tin, and a combination gold and tin, one for the Anglo Alaskan Dredging Company for recovering gold, operating on Sunset creek

at Teller, Alaska. They were the builders of a dredge for the Sunrise Dredging Company of southwestern Alaska and they were builders of a dredge now being operated by Ernst Brothers at Nome, Alaska, this being a beach gold dredger. They built a dredge for the Portland Alaska Gold Dredging Company, the estimated cost of the construction of these various dredges being from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars each. They are now planning to build some large dredges to cost from two hundred to three hundred thousand dollars. Before the American Dredge Building & Construction Company was established this business was controlled entirely by California concerns, of which the American Company proved the only successful competitor. This business was incorporated by Mr. Bernard and others and is enjoying a most satisfactory increase, while preparations are well under way for the establishment of a large plant in Seattle for the manufacture of dredge equipment and other lines of mining machinery. The firm is well known throughout Alaska and the company is financially able to handle any size contracts, while their plant permits of the prompt execution of all contracts given them. They build, install and operate dredges for a period of thirty days in any part of the world and their output is now very extensively used throughout Alaska. They built the only dredges shipped to Alaska in the season of 1915 and their business is now extensive and of immense value and importance in connection with the mining industry of the northwest.

In 1892, at Chicago, Mr. Bernard was united in marriage to Miss Nellie York, a native of Michigan, and they have one child, Eva, who was born May 18, 1905. Mr. Bernard is a Spanish-American war veteran, having enlisted for active service at the time of the inauguration of hostilities with Spain. Fraternally he is a Mason, loyal to the teachings of the craft, which he exemplifies in his life. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is today regarded as one of Seattle's most public spirited citizens and his business is certainly an acquisition to the trade interests of the Sound country. He is a man of determined purpose whose plans are always well defined and then carefully executed. Notably prompt, energetic and reliable, he has a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense and broad technical training and experience, and upon this foundation he has built his success, his prosperity growing with the passing years.

WARREN WENTWORTH PERRIGO.

Warren Wentworth Perrigo was born in Salisbury, New Brunswick, April 10, 1836. His father, Robert, was born in Maine in 1812 and moved to New Brunswick, where he married Miss Anne Crandall. He died in 1868 at the age of fifty-six years. He had always remained a citizen of Maine therefore all his children were citizens of the United States and all came home and remained under the old flag their parents loved so well.

Warren W. Perrigo's maternal grandfather, Joseph Crandall, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and married Miss Sherman, of old New England stock. Mr. Perrigo's paternal great-grandfather was born in France of Corsican ancestors. He married an English woman. He fought through the American Revolution and at the close of the war, settled in Massachusetts. His son Robert moved to Maine and married a Miss Page. Their family consisted of two daughters and five sons, one being Robert, who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Perrigo was educated in the common schools of New Brunswick and later learned the ship carpenter's trade. He enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixth Maine Volunteer Infantry, June 18, 1861, and went through the Peninsular campaign and was at the siege of Richmond. He fought under General Hancock in the battle of Williamsburg and was offered promotion twice for bravery and efficiency at Yorktown and Lee's Mills. On the 10th of August, 1862, he was one of the many yellow fever skeletons who were sent north to die, or, perchance to be nursed back to life by soup and mother's love.

He was married June 25, 1864, to Miss Laura M. Macduff, of La Grange, Maine. Two years later they sailed from New York, by way of Cape Horn, arriving at Seattle in the spring of 1866. Mr. Perrigo taught school in Kitsap county about two years. The remainder of his time was put in at his trade and in logging and mill work until he moved



WARREN W. PERRIGO

to his homestead in what is now the city of Redmond, where he settled April 24, 1871, being the first settler in that place. His wife died in Redmond, September 25, 1887, a grand, noble woman and greatly beloved.

In 1893 Mr. Perrigo moved to Seattle where he married, April 13, 1894, Miss Caroline T. Pennycook, whose parents were John Pennycook and Margaret Bruce Davedson, both of Edinburgh, Scotland. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Perrigo are Laura M., Warren H., Katherine W., Theodore J., Caroline A.

Mr. Perrigo was a member of John F. Miller post, G. A. R., of Seattle, the Pioneers Association of King county and the Patriotic Sons of America. In politics he was a stanch republican all the way through. He was a friend of all the pioneers and with them shared the joys and sorrows, the burdens and pleasures, incident to the times.

During the latter years of Mr. Perrigo's life he resided in Pilchuck, Snohomish county, where he died, December 28, 1914, aged seventy-eight years. His remains were buried in Lakeview cemetery, Seattle.

The pioneers of Washington deserve a place in history second to none. As a whole, they were men and women of a class far above the average. They were intelligent, honest, energetic, farseeing, patriotic and brave. No commonwealth was ever built on a more solid foundation. May their memory abide as bright and fresh as a day in June and their example shine forth as a bright guiding star, beckoning on to higher ideals.

GEORGE T. DUNCAN.

George T. Duncan is president of the firm of Duncan & Sons, wholesale dealers in harness, leather and shoe findings, conducting business at No. 212 Second avenue, Seattle. A native of western Canada, he was born September 17, 1856, and is a son of John Duncan, who was one of the pioneers in the flour milling business in his part of Canada. He went from the north of Scotland to Canada and built one of the first flour mills on the Welland canal. His wife, also a native of the "land of hills and heather," passed away a brief time prior to his death, which occurred in February, 1895. There were twelve children in the family but only three are now living.

George T. Duncan, the youngest now living, was educated in the public schools of his native town and started upon his business career as an apprentice to the saddlery trade at the early age of fifteen years. He served for a term of four years and then embarked in business on his own account, opening a shop at Baltimore, Ontario. After a short time, however, he removed to Huntsville, in northern Ontario, and still later lived at different periods in Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary. His residence in the last three places covered about seven years, during which he continued business along the line of his trade, his removals being made from point to point upon the frontier. In 1887 he came to the then territory of Washington and first settled at Tacoma. A little while later, however, he decided that Seattle offered exceptional opportunities for business and accordingly came to this city, where he entered into a partnership under the style of the Holoway & Duncan Harness Company on Yesler Way. Some time later he disposed of his interest in that business and about 1890 formed a partnership with his son, John A. Duncan. They were afterward joined by another son and established business at Marion and Western avenue, where they remained for several years. They then sought and secured larger quarters at No. 546 First avenue South, and in 1913 they bought out the wholesale stock of the Seattle Saddlery Company at No. 212 Second avenue South. Their two interests were then consolidated at their present place of business, where they occupy a four story building sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, making a floor space of thirty-two thousand four hundred square feet, occupied as stock and factory rooms. The firm conducts a large wholesale business covering the states of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, and they employ four traveling salesmen. They carry leather goods of all kinds in the saddlery, harness and shoe finding trades and theirs is one of the largest wholesale enterprises of this kind on the coast. Their business is most carefully and systematically conducted so that there is

no possibility of loss at any point, and enterprise and industry are winning for them substantial and growing success.

Mr. Duncan was married at the early age of nineteen years, in Baltimore, Canada, to Miss Hattie Irish, a daughter of W. B. Irish, of that place, where he was engaged in merchandising. He is now living retired in Orillia, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have nine children living: John, who is active manager of the business of the firm of Duncan & Sons; James L., a salesman for the firm; George T., Jr., who is a traveling salesman for the house; Charles W., who is one of the managers of the Foster-Klizer Advertising Company and whose headquarters are in San Francisco; Mel. W., who is treasurer of the firm of Duncan & Sons; Dalton, a salesman in the shoe department; Frank, who is now located with his brother Charles in San Francisco and who is an athlete and the champion wrestler of the Seattle Athletic Club; Richard, eighteen years of age, attending the Lincoln high school; and Hattie, the wife of Rouel Marshall, a marine engineer of Seattle.

Mr. Duncan has been an active business man in Seattle for over a quarter of a century and is one of the pioneers in his line on the Pacific coast. He is widely and favorably known and has merited a good patronage on account of his efficiency in the work of the trade and his integrity and straightforward dealing. In politics he is liberal, voting for the man rather than for the party. He has never sought political preferment, feeling that his business affairs make ample demand upon his time and energies. His thorough early training in the line of his trade and the enterprise and diligence that he has subsequently displayed have constituted the salient features in his growing prosperity, whereby he has become recognized as one of the substantial residents of Seattle.

HENRY SUTTER.

When a youth of fourteen years Henry Sutter, leaving home, started upon an expedition westward bound. This was long before the era of railroad building across the plains and mountains of the west and the trip involved many hardships and privations as well as dangers. From that period forward through many years Mr. Sutter was closely identified with the pioneer experiences which marked the planting of civilization in much of the great western country from the north to the south. He was born August 25, 1850, at Trenton, New Jersey, of the marriage of Joseph and Elizabeth Sutter. His father, who was successfully engaged in the iron trade, died in Denver, Colorado, in 1897, having for two years survived his wife, who passed away in 1895. Their family numbered six children, four of whom are deceased, the others being Henry and Mary, the latter the wife of Steven Wirtz, a resident of Denver.

Henry Sutter pursued his education in the public schools of Indianapolis, Indiana, to the age of fourteen years, when he obtained the consent of his parents to accompany John Sullivan and his family, Mr. Neville and his family and Mr. Reed and his family on a trip to the west. With a caravan of ox teams they proceeded from Minneapolis, Minnesota, in May and arrived at Helena, Montana, in the late fall of that year after meeting with many trials and hardships and enduring many privations while en route. They had three serious encounters with raiding bands of hostile Indians, which necessitated the travelers seeking new trails, as they were driven from the usual beaten paths. However, they finally arrived at their destination with no greater loss than that of some of their live stock. After reaching Helena, Mr. Sutter became acquainted with a prominent and successful mining man of that period—Patrick Smith—and with him followed mining in Alder Gulch and other points near Helena until the following spring, when an expedition was formed for further travel and exploration. This he joined and finally reached Walla Walla, Washington, in 1865. After a brief period there spent he removed to Olympia, traveling by way of the Columbia river and Portland, and in the fall of the same year he reached Seattle, which was then a place of very limited population, containing only a few houses, while the other inhabitants lived in tents. He was a friend of Mr. Yesler and other old settlers who have now passed away. After a short stay in Seattle, during which time he lived in a tent, he reengaged in mining pursuits, becoming interested in mines in Idaho, Montana,

Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and other western mining states. During this period, which extended until 1892, he accumulated through his partner, Tim Foley, a fortune exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which with other interests amounted to over one million dollars; but the laws which were enacted in 1873, changing the American bimetallic system of finance and affecting the base metal mining industries, were the direct cause of his financial ruin. There were many thousands who came to grief by this un-American act, which was enacted by the Briton leaders of the republican party, which was in full control of the house and senate. This legislation had been instigated by the financiers of London and the Bank of England and resulted in the demonetization of silver, in which metal Mr. Sutter's mining interests were largely invested. The effects of this legislation made the mining of silver ore unprofitable and resulted in the loss of almost his entire fortune. Mr. Sutter says the bill which caused this havoc was engineered through the senate by John Sherman and through the house by Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, April 19, 1872. Ernest Seyd, of London, England, was sent over to America in 1872 with several hundred thousand dollars by the bondholders of England and Holland (the banking classes of those countries) to demonetize silver, which act destroyed the American bimetallic system of finance and finally through America it was forced on the world. As the result of this bill one of America's great natural wealth producing resources is lying idle and millions of dollars of mining and milling machinery are going to ruin, while millions of miners have been put out of employment, seeking work elsewhere and compelled to take low pay for their labor when employed. The financial system of England was gotten up by Lord Liverpool and became a law about 1818. Its further purpose was to reduce the prices paid on farmers' and miners' produce from twenty-five to more than thirty per cent and workingmen's wages were also thereby reduced. The western states today have vast ledges of base metals which under the bimetallic system of financing, in force until 1873, would today give employment to over three million men at high wages and several million more would be needed to supply them with all kinds of goods to carry on this great sulphide mining industry. This would largely reduce the vagrancy and the overcrowding of cities by men seeking employment. The manipulators could not bring about financial depression as they do now or make millions at their will as they can do it any time when they desire. They could not then control the volume of money, as there would be over three million miners at work taking the base metal from the mines to the smelter and the latter would send the precious metal or bullion to the mints and thence to the treasury of the United States, while the lead, copper, zinc and other by-products would be consumed through the channels of trade, as it was prior to 1873. If the producing masses, the farmers, mechanics, miners, manufacturers and their employes and other laboring masses wish to share greater returns from their labors, which under a changed condition would be about twenty-five per cent more than they now receive, they must go down the line shoulder to shoulder and elect men to congress who will repeal the unfair and unjust Sherman and Hooper bills of 1873 by which they and the toiling masses are robbed day by day of the above percentage. When this act is repealed, it will in time free the producing and toiling masses of the world from the burden which the bill of Lord Liverpool in 1818 and the action of the English moneyed class and their pawnshop system of finance has from time to time put on them by controlling the volume of money and thus controlling the prices of commodities and labor when it is to their advantage to do so.

In 1899, with the little remnant that he had saved from his fortune, Mr. Sutter left Spokane and came to Seattle, where he established what is known as the Oregon House, a hotel and workingmen's home at No. 123 Second avenue, South, and known as Robert Abraham property, for working people, renting rooms and lodgings at reasonable rates, and since that year he has successfully conducted the business, which now affords him all and more than he requires for his needs. However, he is still deeply interested in mining and financial questions and is thoroughly informed on all matters pertaining to those subjects. It is his earnest wish and hope that legislation may be provided, as before mentioned, whereby the mining interests will be developed along profitable lines and that wealth may be obtained from the actual mineral resources instead of from bonds, commercial paper, etc. During his activity in mining he held interest in sixty groups of properties, exceeding in value one million dollars, and he had a wide acquaintance with financiers from the

Pacific to the Atlantic and also with a number of capitalists of London, England. He made a great number of trips abroad and had dealings of a large financial nature with the stockholders of the Bank of England on many occasions. He likewise has a wide acquaintance with prominent United States government officials and members of the United States senate and was a personal friend of the late President Harrison. He also has known personally Hons. John Sherman, Henry Teller, Ed Wolcott, Senator Jones and Senator Stewart of Nevada, Presidents Harrison and McKinley and Hon. Belford and Hooper of the house of representatives, as well as Dick Bland, who was the first man that had the courage to fight the English class pawnshop system of financing and the London and New York moneyed combines. The bills introduced by him to restore the American bimetallic system of financing stayed the destruction of the great sulphide or base metal mining industry from 1873 until 1893, when finally the Sherman bill did its deadly work. He was an American democrat and stood for Americanism at all times.

During his prospecting days in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado Mr. Sutter had a great many encounters with the Indians and on one occasion all the others of his party were killed by the red men. He had nothing left but his horse and his rifle to aid him to safety and while he was traveling he had nothing to subsist upon save berries and such game as he could secure. On twelve different occasions he has been wounded by the Indians and has had many narrow escapes with his life. On one expedition on Indian Creek, in the Black Hills of Dakota, the party with which he was traveling was ambushed, losing many of their number. They also had encounters with the Indians at French Gulch, Big Rapids, Deadwood and near Custer City. Mr. Sutter belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Roman Catholic church. His life history, if written in detail, would furnish a story more interesting and thrilling than that of any tale of fiction. He knows every phase of Indian warfare and the modes of living of the red men and there is no question connected with the mining industry of the west with which he is not familiar. He feels that the final act which brought disaster to the mining industry was the passage of the John Sherman bill in 1893. A courageous spirit, however, has prompted him in his course since the loss of his fortune gained in the mines and Seattle numbers him among her substantial and valued citizens.

W. A. MEARS.

The work of W. A. Mears as manager of the transportation bureau of the Chamber of Commerce has been of distinct value and worth to Seattle and in this connection he has taken cognizance of the needs and opportunities of the city and has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment, recognizing probable future conditions and preparing to meet them. Mr. Mears spent his youthful days in Madison, Wisconsin, but is a native of the Mohawk valley of New York, his birth having occurred in Fultonville, October 3, 1849. His father, W. A. Mears, was born in Elbridge, New York, and became a lumber merchant of Madison, Wisconsin. In that state, in 1862, he became first assistant quartermaster general.

W. A. Mears, Jr., is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and when his school life was ended returned to the east, where he entered into active connection with railway interests, having charge when but nineteen years of age of pier No. 3 East river (Coenties slip) at New York city, where was handled all the down town freight of the New York Central & Hudson River Railway. In that connection he superintended the unloading and delivery of all freight for down town merchants, the unloading and reloading into vessels freight of all descriptions for foreign and coastwise shipment, as well as the loading of freight for western shipment, having under his immediate direction from one to three hundred freight handlers. He afterward spent a summer at Athens, New York, in handling New York city freight for the same road, and his experience in those connections brought to him intimate knowledge concerning the best manner of handling freight and shipping it. Thus he learned the first lessons that qualified him for his present duties.

Mr. Mears, however, found that his health was not adequate to the demands made upon



W. A. MEARS

him physically and, resigning his position, he went to St. Louis in 1872 and entered the employ of one of the largest wholesale grocery houses of that city. During his connection therewith he advanced from shipping clerk to department manager and in 1880 he removed to Albion, Nebraska, where he established and conducted a lumber and grain business, meeting with fair success. The development of his trade led to the establishment of a number of grain elevators and lumber yards, his points of trade being Albion, St. Edwards, Cedar Rapids and Petersburg, Nebraska. In 1888, however, he sold out to his partners.

While a resident of Albion, Mr. Mears devoted his leisure time to the study of law and in 1887 was admitted to the bar, but has practiced only before courts and commissions in transportation cases. His residence in the northwest dates from 1889, at which time he took up his abode in Spokane and began speculating in real estate, there remaining until 1894, when he went to Portland, Oregon, in which city he was for two years manager for the Spencer-Clarke Company, now the Kelley-Clarke Company, conducting the largest grocery brokerage business in the northwest. He afterward engaged in the grocery brokerage business on his own account and later was chosen secretary of the Oregon Wholesale Grocers Association. In 1897 he became secretary to the transportation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and was also secretary of the North Coast Jobbers & Manufacturers Association during its existence. The latter body handled all freight matters of mutual interest for the cities of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. Mr. Mears also occasionally acted as correspondent for leading papers of the United States and all recognized that he was most thoroughly informed concerning grain, milling, grocery and freight matters. He has been prominently connected with suits heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Commission of Oregon, as well as the Public Service Commission of Washington.

In November, 1907, Mr. Mears became interested in the Acme Mills Company, manufacturers of flour and cereals at Tacoma, and in October, 1908, arrived in Seattle to accept the position of manager of the transportation bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which position he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the bureau, which is one of the most important in the city. It deals with all forms of transportation and has been successful in practically every suit filed before the Interstate or Public Service Commissions. It has been an active factor in reducing the rates both on freight and express and in extending the free delivery limits of express companies. It has caused the regulation of sleeping cars and sleeping car service according to a system introduced by the bureau. It has also caused the expedition of the delivery of freight out of the city, which work has been made practically perfect, being one of the most perfect systems in the United States. The bureau exercises supervision over every transportation facility—railroad, steamship, express, sleeping and dining cars, switching charges and facilities and refrigeration service. It has also been active in procuring additional steamship service to the eastern coast and foreign ports. Mr. Mears is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Seattle—One of the Freest Ports in the World" and issued by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. This pamphlet has been sought by all the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations in the world and is a remarkable exposition of Seattle and its water facilities. Colleges and universities have also sought it and in the writings of professors of Yale, Harvard and other universities it is frequently quoted. There is not a statement in it Mr. Mears is not able to verify. He has been watching and studying transportation for twenty years, has been connected with freight interests for forty-five years and is well qualified to speak as an authority upon such subjects. His book shows the comparative cost to a ship of six thousand tons, with a thirty-foot draft, remaining in port six days, discharging and loading cargo as follows: San Diego, \$482.65; San Pedro, \$451.00; San Francisco, \$1,270.00; Portland, \$465.00; Seattle, \$126.20; and Vancouver, B. C., \$230.00.

In 1888, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Mears was united in marriage to Miss Annie Otelia Whipple, a representative of an old American family of English descent and the daughter of a Confederate officer under General J. E. B. Stuart. Her demise occurred on the 4th of December, 1913. She was very prominent in literary work and was known in the west under the nom de plume of "Lady Albion" as a writer of ability, being a frequent correspondent for the newspapers.

In his political views Mr. Mears has always been a stalwart republican since casting

his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. He has been a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Geographic Society, the Archaeological Association of America and a director and officer of the Seattle branch of that association. He is also an officer of the National Historical Society. Throughout his life he might be characterized as a student, for he is continually studying along various lines and he has his own translations of the old classics. It has been study which has given him comprehensive and thorough knowledge of all transportation questions and he turns from such to literature or science as a matter of recreation. It is a dull mind that does not respond to the touch of his thought, to the play of his fancy, to the force of his logic. He has many traits admirable and worthy of all praise. The universality of his friendships interprets for us his intellectual hospitality and the breadth of his sympathy, for nothing is foreign to him that concerns his fellows or touches the world's progress and improvement.

JEREMIAH DONOVAN.

Jeremiah Donovan, formerly roadmaster for the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company, with headquarters at Seattle, is a native son of County Cork, Ireland, and in that country attended the national schools to the age of sixteen years, when he crossed the Atlantic, becoming a resident of Elmira, New York. There he worked in a brickyard for six months, after which he went to Springfield, Illinois, and spent a year and a half in the coal mines. He was next employed as a track laborer on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad for a year, at the end of which time he went to Missouri and worked with a section gang. Eventually he was made foreman of the section force for the Northern Missouri Railroad and continued in that capacity for five years. His next promotion made him roadmaster at Wells, Minnesota, for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and later he engaged with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company as roadmaster on the construction of its line between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, Canada. He served in that capacity until 1887, when he became general roadmaster of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad, so serving until 1892, when he was appointed road supervisor of the Illinois Central Railroad, filling that position until 1897, when he came to Seattle and was made roadmaster of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad. For nine years he acted in that capacity, after which he became roadmaster of the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company, but he is now living retired.

Mr. Donovan is a communicant of the Catholic faith. His study of the political situation of the country has led him to indorse the principles of the republican party, which he supports by his ballot at the polls, but he does not seek nor desire office, for he has always led a busy life and has found no time for active participation in political affairs.

L. HERITTE.

L. Héritte is a consul of the Republic of France, having charge of the vice-consulate at Seattle with consular jurisdiction in the state of Washington and in Alaska.

Son of the late Ernest Héritte, a well known French diplomatist and of Louise Viardot, a celebrated composer—at present a captive in Germany, where she was surprised by the breaking out of the war—L. Héritte pursued his education in the schools of his native country and upon graduation won the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Law. He has been for thirty years in the French diplomatic and consular services, is the author of several works and speaks a number of foreign languages.

He married about ten years ago Marcelle de Joannis de Pagan, who belongs to one of the oldest families of the south of France, and they have a now four year old daughter, Solange.

Consul L. Héritte has been sent by his government to Seattle, especially to give more importance to the vice-consulate, it being intended to transform same into a consulate

because of the growing importance of the state of Washington and Alaska. It is certainly very pleasant for him to know that his efforts here have been appreciated by his countrymen to such an extent that they are contemplating some very large undertakings which will affect the state of Washington most favorably in the field of commercial exchanges, for it is now purposed to establish some important Franco-American companies who will control trade between the two countries. The indications are that there will be a great advance in shipping between France and the ports of Washington when the Canal is opened again. Had it not been for the slides that took place along the Canal, this great shipping industry would now be well under way.

Consul L. Hérítte expresses great admiration for the mentality of the western American people, their enterprising spirit and progressiveness and for the astounding growth of Seattle, which is not only in its own way one of the finest cities of the world but will undeniably become a future commercial center provided the necessary home industries and manufactories are properly increased and fostered, making Seattle not only a harbor of transit but also a center of production.

Consul L. Hérítte came in May, 1915, to Seattle, where he is very popular and an honorary member of most of the prominent clubs of the city. He is a very enthusiastic hunter and fisherman and has hunted big game in India, Africa and China. A gentleman of marked culture, his experiences have been wide, and Seattle is fortunate in claiming him among its present citizenship.

CHARLES A. EATON.

Charles A. Eaton was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 15, 1864. His father, B. O. Eaton, who was a farmer and land dealer in Wisconsin for a number of years, afterward removed to Colorado and became interested in mining in that state, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring about 1876. He was a member of the Federal army during the Civil war and participated in a number of important engagements. In the family were four sons and four daughters.

The youngest, Charles A. Eaton, pursued his early education in the public schools and afterward attended Ripon College at Ripon, Wisconsin, where he took a special course. He started in the business world in connection with his brother, H. E. Eaton, owning and operating a flour mill at Wentworth, South Dakota, but they lost their mill by fire in 1885. Charles A. Eaton then went to St. Paul, where he became connected with the electrical business as a representative of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company, with which he remained for a number of years. He then went to West Superior and rebuilt the electric works at that place, after which he was influenced to return to the old firm of Thompson, Houston & Company. The lure of the west, however, was upon him, and he came to Washington, building and installing the electric works at North Yakima. Later he assisted his brother-in-law, W. E. Black, in installing an electric plant at Pullman, Washington, and at length he located on the coast, becoming a resident of Bellingham, where he remained until his removal to Seattle. Here he was made foreman of the Auxiliary Fire Alarm System, owned at that time by L. S. J. Hunt, and later he was induced to accept an appointment with the Commercial Lighting Company of Tacoma, where he remained for about eighteen months. Later he was appointed foreman of the Northwest Fixture Electric Company, with which he remained for eight years, but in 1907 he resigned his position and entered the electrical contracting business on his own account, forming a partnership with S. G. Hepler under the name of the Arrow Electric Company. They have since been active along that line and their business has now reached gratifying proportions. In 1911 Mr. Eaton, associated with W. P. Perrigo and others, organized a company to build an electric road from Kirkland to Monroe, but on account of the stringency of the times, through which the entire country has suffered, work on this project has been stopped indefinitely, although the company had spent about ten thousand dollars in the engineering work, in grading and in securing the right of way.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Mr. Eaton and Miss Mollie I. Merwin, at Ballard,

Washington. She is a daughter of E. J. and Maggie E. Merwin, of North Yakima, her father having been a wholesale furniture dealer to the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago. Mr. Eaton belongs to the Masonic fraternity and also has membership with the Woodmen of the World. His political indorsement has ever been given to the republican party and in matters of citizenship he is at all times public-spirited and progressive. For many years he has made his home in Seattle, which, during this period, has grown from a town to a city of metropolitan proportions and opportunities. He has always had faith in its future because of its delightful climate and other advantages, and he believes its chance for further development is still great.

FRANCIS H. BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Francis H. Brown, physician and surgeon of Seattle, was born at Westside, Iowa, April 19, 1875, a son of Oscar N. and Charlotte (O'Brien) Brown. After attending the public schools he continued his education in the Upper Iowa University at Fayette until he reached the age of twenty years, when he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, handling specialties for men's furnishing goods stores. He was thus employed until he reached the age of twenty-four, when he made his way to Iowa City, Iowa, and matriculated as a student in the medical department of the State University. Two years later he made his way to Los Angeles, California, and there attended the medical department of the University of California, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. For a year thereafter he served as interne of the Sisters Hospital and then went to Baltimore, Maryland, taking post graduate work in Johns Hopkins University Hospital for six months. In Chicago he served for six months as interne in the Chicago Lying-In Hospital, after which he pursued a six months' course in post graduate work at the Chicago Post Graduate Hospital, taking special courses in surgery and pathology. Later he removed to Washington, establishing an office at Riverton, where he continued in the active practice of medicine for three years. Since that time he has been in Seattle, with offices in the Lumber Exchange building. This is preeminently an age of specialization. Few men endeavor to continue practice along all lines but concentrate their energies more largely upon a special field and Dr. Brown is giving much of his attention to obstetrics, in which work he has gained marked skill.

Dr. Brown is a Mason, having taken the degrees of the York Rite and of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Elks and the Odd Fellows and to other lodges and clubs. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is interested in all that pertains to its progress and improvement. In politics he is a republican. Along strictly professional lines he is a member of the King County Medical Society and the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and through the proceedings of those bodies and also through wide reading he keeps abreast with the advanced thought and improved scientific methods of the day.

BROWN & HULEN.

Brown and Hulen, of the firm of Brown & Hulen, of Seattle, are proprietors of the finest billiard parlor in the United States. They established their business in July, 1908, opening a billiard parlor in the Arcade building and also another at the corner of Third and Madison streets. In April, 1911, however, they disposed of both establishments and leased the entire third floor in the Baillargeon building at Second and Spring streets, spending fifty thousand dollars in furnishings and equipment. The entire floor is covered with a soft and beautiful carpet and the room is exquisitely decorated. There is an indirect lighting system and everything has been done to promote the comfort and pleasure of the patrons. Thirty-four tables are provided for the play and the general appearance of the room and of the class of people to whom they cater reminds one of a very exclusive



DR. FRANCIS H. BROWN

club room. It is a generally accepted fact throughout the country that the billiard parlor of Brown & Hulen is the finest in the United States.

William H. Brown, the senior partner, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, February 4, 1868, a son of David Brown. He attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school at the age of twenty years. He then came to Seattle and was connected with various lines of business for five years, after which he removed to Skagit county, Washington, where he engaged in prospecting for coal. He afterward became interested in the Day Creek Coal Company, with which he was connected until 1907, when he sold out and came to Seattle. In July, 1908, he formed a partnership with C. O. Hulen, under the present firm style of Brown & Hulen, and established the billiard parlor which they have since conducted.

In 1890 Mr. Brown was united in marriage at Port Townsend, Washington, to Miss Cora E. Smith, and they have one child, Margaret, who is attending high school and has made a notable athletic record. Mr. Brown belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club, to the Tillikums, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Moose. He takes great interest in fishing and hunting and enjoys all outdoor sports, in many of which he is very proficient.

Charles O. Hulen, the junior partner of the firm of Brown & Hulen, was born in Falun, Sweden, on the 12th of March, 1881, a son of Louis John Hulen, who was also a native of Sweden, and was reared and educated there. He afterward engaged in merchandising and was the owner of a hotel until 1888, when he disposed of his interest in that business and came to the United States, making his way to Seattle, where he lived retired. He was one of the first to build a home on Queen Anne Hill, which is now one of the most beautiful residence districts of the city. He died in the year 1895.

His son, Charles O. Hulen, attended the public schools of Sweden until 1888, when, at the age of seven years he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. The family home being established in Seattle, he here attended school and later became a student in Ross Seminary. Starting in the business world, he was apprenticed as a cutter in a Washington shoe factory, with which he was connected for a year. He afterward acted as manager for several billiard parlors and so continued until July, 1908, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Brown and has since conducted a profitable business in that connection.

In May, 1903, Mr. Hulen was married in Seattle to Miss Lucy Beatrice Ellsworth, and they have two children, Helen Irene and Kenneth Shirley. Mr. Hulen is prominently known in connection with club and social life. He holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, with the Tillikums, with the Rotary Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, of which he is a director, the Seattle Yacht Club, and the Young Men's Business Club. He greatly enjoys all manly sports, athletics and the various phases of outdoor life which contribute to enjoyment, and he has social qualities which render him popular. Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Hulen are representative and progressive business men and their constant progress has brought them to the front in connection with the business that they now conduct, while the beauty and equipment of their establishment has made their names known throughout the country.

ALBERT A. SCHRAM.

Albert A. Schram, president of the Manufacturers Distributing Company of Seattle, was born in Columbus, Nebraska, May 6, 1873. His father, Michael Schram, a native of Ohio, died in 1886, at the age of thirty-nine years, while his mother, Mrs. Catherine Schram, a native of Germany, is now living in Columbus, Nebraska.

In the schools of his native state, Albert A. Schram pursued his education, and in 1896, when twenty-three years of age, came to Seattle, since which time he has been connected with business interests of this city. He first engaged with the John Schram Company, a wholesale plumbing, heating and sheet metal supply house. He continued with that company for five years and then entered mercantile circles in connection with W. H.

Gordon, handling hardware and mill supplies in Ballard until 1912. At that time he became an active factor in the management of the Manufacturers Distributing Company, in which he has owned stock and of which he has been the president since 1908. He is now concentrating his energies upon the development of this business. This company started out by handling and distributing stoves and accessories exclusively, but since January, 1915, they have handled a complete line of house furnishings, doing a jobbing business only, their territory extending over Washington, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia and Alaska. They carry a full line of eastern and local manufacture and their business is steadily growing. Mr. Schram remains as head of the company, with Mrs. Violet Ware as vice-president and A. J. Ware as secretary, treasurer and manager.

In his political views Mr. Schram is non-partisan, voting according to the dictates of his judgment and the capability of the candidate. The enterprise with which he is now connected is enjoying a substantial growth and his close application and far-sighted business policy are features in its success.

A. J. WARE.

A. J. Ware is the secretary and manager of the Manufacturers Distributing Company of Seattle, and in this connection is active in controlling the business that is developing steadily even at this period when all trade seems in a measure crippled by conditions brought on by the European war.

Mr. Ware was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, October 28, 1879, son of Alfred and Sarah Ware. His father, a native of London, England, is now living in Cashmere, Washington, at the age of sixty-seven years, while the mother was born in England on the 21st of June, 1853. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Seattle, supplemented by a course in a business college of this city, and in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. He came to Seattle in 1897. After pursuing his business course he became associated with the John Schram Company as bookkeeper and remained with that house for five years, or until they sold out to Crane & Company. Mr. Ware became connected with the latter firm in 1902 and remained with them until 1907, when he purchased a half interest in the Schram Hardware Company. The following year they changed the name to the Manufacturers Distributing Company, under which they are now operating. They continued to do a jobbing business in hardware alone until 1915, when they added a stock of house furnishings and in that connection they are building up a large and gratifying trade.

Mr. Ware wedded Violet E. Cole, a native of Fargo, North Dakota, and they have three children: Alice Elhra, born in Seattle, September 4, 1907; Alfred Barrington, born in Seattle, June 7, 1909; and Helen Loraine, born February 7, 1914. Mr. Ware is a member of Elks Lodge, No. 92, at Seattle, and is a trustee of Ballard Lodge, No. 827, B. P. O. E., and of the Royal Arcanum. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party, but where no issue is involved casts an independent ballot and at local elections supports the candidates whom he regards best qualified for office. He has lived in Seattle practically all the time since he was five years of age and is thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the northwest, a spirit that has wrought for advancement and upbuilding until the Puget Sound country rivals in all its business activities and its opportunities the older east.

SYDNEY MARSHALL MERRIHEW.

Sydney Marshall Merrihew, a photographer of Seattle, was born November 6, 1890, in Brooklyn, New York, a son of Joseph Reynolds and Martha (Chase) Merrihew. His early educational training was received in the Moses Brown school, a Friends' school of Providence, Rhode Island, from which he was graduated in 1909. He also attended the

Broadway high school at Seattle, Washington, and completed his education there by graduation in 1910. He entered business circles as a salesman in a wholesale house and took up photographic work while with the Owl Drug Company of the Pacific coast. He found this interesting and congenial and has since concentrated his energies upon the art, now conducting one of the well equipped photographic studios of Seattle, in which he is accorded a liberal patronage.

On the 6th of July, 1914, at Seattle, Washington, Mr. Merrihew was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Bushnell James, her parents being Eli Emor and Sarah Bushnell James, the former a member of the firm of James & Bushnell, photographers. Mr. Merrihew's military training covered one semester of cadet drill at the University of Washington. He is identified with the Seattle Commercial Club and is interested in all of those forces which are utilized by the club for the benefit and upbuilding of the city.

SAMUEL L. SHUFFLETON.

In engineering circles in the northwest the name of Samuel L. Shuffleton has become well known, for his business connection is that of manager of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston, for all work done by that corporation west of the Mississippi river. They do general designing and construction work, their building construction including industrial plants, office and educational buildings, power stations, warehouses and railways. Mr. Shuffleton has been identified with this company since 1890, the year of his arrival in Seattle. He was then a young man of about twenty-six years, his birth having occurred in Shasta county, California, in April, 1864, his parents being Charles Dudley and Mary Shuffleton. The father was born at Hoosick Falls, New York, and in his boyhood days accompanied his parents on their removal to Fairfield, Iowa, where he was educated. Later he engaged in business as a printer and publisher, continuing active along that line until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. He settled in Shasta county, California, where he engaged in mining but later turned his attention to farming, continuing active as an agriculturist until the time of his death, which occurred in 1911.

Samuel L. Shuffleton, reared in his native state, was a pupil in the public and high schools of Eureka, California, until graduated with the class of 1878. He then studied civil engineering and entered upon the practice of that profession in Eureka, where he remained until 1890, when he came to Seattle and engaged with Stone & Webster, civil engineers, by whom he was employed until they incorporated as the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, with head offices in Boston and branch offices throughout the United States. Mr. Shuffleton was made manager of their business for all of the territory west of the Mississippi and in this connection controls extensive engineering and building operations. To him as western manager was accorded the task of designing and constructing the Big Creek initial development in 1914, a project costing upward of twelve million dollars and promoted by the Pacific Light & Power Corporation of Los Angeles, including four dams, two tunnels, two power houses, two two hundred and forty mile transmission lines, a sub-station and fifty-six miles of railroad. The Stone & Webster Company have been builders of three office buildings for the Metropolitan Building Company in Seattle, Washington; office buildings for the Seattle Electric Company and The Yukon Investment Company in Seattle; a theatre for Messrs. Klaw, Erlanger and Frohman in Seattle; office buildings for Theodore B. Wilcox and the College Endowment Association in Portland, Oregon; a hotel for the Hamilton Hotel Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario; a factory for the Standard Oil Cloth Company of Buchanan, New York; shop buildings for the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York; flouring mills for the Fisher Flouring Mills Company of Seattle; a storage warehouse for the Pacific Storage Warehouse Company of Seattle; a tobacco factory for the Bagley Land Company, Limited, of Detroit, Michigan; a service plant for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, Massachusetts; a hydro-electric power station for the Mississippi River Power Company of Keokuk, Iowa; educational buildings for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

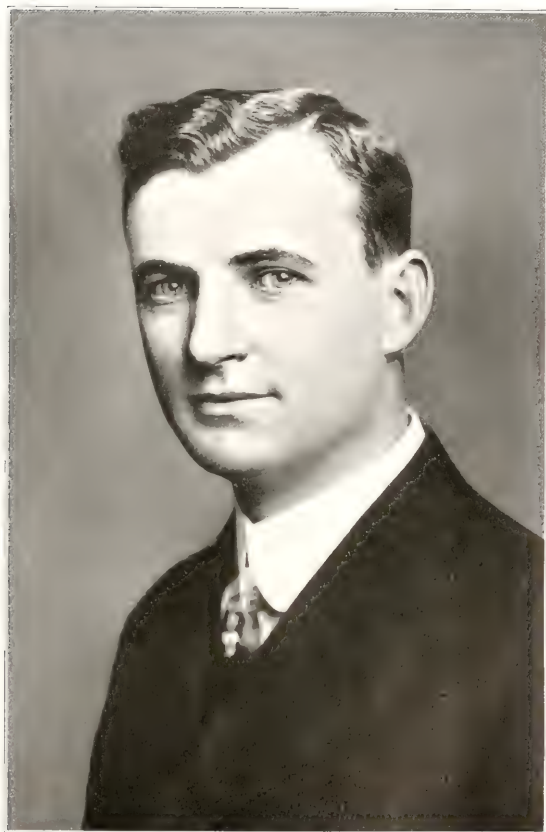
at Cambridge, Massachusetts; a hydro-electric power station for the Pacific Light & Power Corporation at Big Creek, California; and a storage warehouse for the Midland Warehouse & Transfer Company at Chicago, Illinois. The Stone & Webster Company also designed and constructed for the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, the White River Power Development, which covers fourteen miles of territory, including nineteen dams and embankments; seven miles of storage basins; five miles of canals, one million, six hundred thousand yards of excavations, the deepest cut being ninety feet; waterways, tunnels and penstocks to convey water to produce one hundred and twenty thousand horse power; a reinforced concrete power house, two hundred and four by eighty-two feet and fifty feet in height; seventeen and one-half miles of construction track; a permanent standard gauge railway; flumes, canal linings and trestles. The construction equipment consisted of fourteen locomotives, one hundred and thirty ballast and dump cars, six steam shovels, twenty logging and hoisting engines, a seventy thousand foot sawmill, pile drivers, road rollers, Bagley scrapers, slip scrapers, well drilling machines, motors up to one hundred and fifty horse power, etc. The construction forces averaged one thousand men in seven-teen camps and the time of construction, from the beginning of field work until the commercial operation of the plant, was twenty months. All this work indicates the immense volume of business conducted by the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, and as manager for all the territory west of the Mississippi Mr. Shuffleton ranks with the foremost business men of the Pacific coast country. He is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of engineering problems, which qualifies him for the direction of mammoth undertakings.

In September, 1897, in Seattle, Mr. Shuffleton was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kurtz. He belongs to the Rainier Club and also to the California Club of Los Angeles. Mr. Shuffleton has always resided upon the western coast, finding in its business conditions the broad opportunities which have given scope to his energy and ambition—his dominant qualities—and with his increasing powers he has steadily advanced until he has few rivals in the field of engineering construction.

FRANK J. SEXTON.

Frank J. Sexton, president of the Eversole Optical Company, is a native son of Seattle, in which city he has spent the greater part of his life. He was born August 12, 1886, his parents being John and Ellen Sexton, both natives of Ireland, who came to the new world and established their home in Seattle in 1876.

Frank J. Sexton at an early age became a pupil in the public schools of Seattle and after mastering the branches of learning therein taught attended the Seattle College until 1903. He started in the business world as an employe of the Pacific Optical Company for two years. At the expiration of that period he became assistant to Dr. Stillson, a well known oculist, with whom he continued for one year, after which he removed to Oakland, California, and entered the employ of the Chinn Beretta Optical Company. A year later he returned to Seattle, again engaging himself with the Pacific Optical Company as shop foreman, continuing in that capacity for two years. He then accepted a position with Woodard Clarke Optical Company, of Portland, Oregon, so as to continue his study of the optical profession. Returning to Seattle he became associated with Seattle Optical Company, as optometrist until March 10, 1912, when, having successfully passed the state examinations in optometry, he bought out the business of the Eversole Optical Company, which he is now successfully conducting. This business was established by H. Clay Eversole at First avenue and Cherry street in 1889 and was later moved to 704 Second avenue. Its founder continued in active connection with the business until his death when he was succeeded in the office of president of the company by Mr. Sexton. On the 20th of March, 1915, he removed to 215 Madison street where he is conducting a general optical business, both examining the eyes for glasses and making them in the shop in connection. He has secured a liberal patronage and his work has been most gratifying to those for whom he has fitted glasses.



FRANK J. SEXTON

He thoroughly understands all the scientific principles of the work, makes the most exact mathematical calculations and is acquainted with every practical phase of the business.

On the 4th of July, 1911, Mr. Sexton was united in marriage in Seattle, to Miss Helen Walsh and they have become the parents of three children, Francis, Eleanor and Helen. Mr. Sexton belongs to the Knights of Columbus and he has a wide acquaintance in Seattle where almost his entire life has been passed, and that his record has ever been a creditable one is indicated in the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present. He has won success in business through close application and indefatigable effort and his efficiency is bringing to him a continually increasing patronage.

WALTER BIRNEY NETTLETON.

Walter Birney Nettleton, treasurer of the firm of Schwager & Nettleton, Incorporated, owns and controls important timber and lumber interests in Seattle and the northwest. Minneapolis claims him as a native son, his birth having there occurred on the 11th of February, 1878, his parents being Philander Birney and Julia (Baird) Nettleton. He attended the Minneapolis public schools and continued his studies in the University of Minnesota and at his initial step in the business world became connected with lumber manufacturing. On the 1st of July, 1901, he established a business at Seattle under the firm name of Schwager & Nettleton, Incorporated, and has since so continued. They built the Schwager-Nettleton mills, which are in successful operation, and acquired an interest in the Riverside Lumber Company, conducting a logging business. He is thus closely connected with the development of the lumber interests of the northwest, his work covering the period from the time when the trees are cut in the forest until the lumber is placed as a finished product upon the market.

On the 4th of February, 1908, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. Nettleton was married to Miss Emma Hancock Carpenter, a daughter of Adelbert Carpenter, and they have three children, Jane, Ruth and Mary.

At the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Nettleton responded to the country's calls for troops, being then a young man of twenty years, and served as sergeant of Company L, of the Fifteenth Minnesota Regiment. His political indorsement is always given to the republican party, but the exercise of his right of franchise and his broad reading along the points at issue constitute his activity in political affairs. He is a Mason, true to the teachings of the craft, and he belongs to the University, the Rainier, the College and the Seattle Golf Clubs, all of Seattle. His advancement has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Liberal educational training quickened his mental powers, ambition stimulated his activity, and opportunity has ever been to him a call to arms. In the field of business, therefore, he has won many victories and his interests are now large and profitable.

FRANK B. LAZIER.

Frank B. Lazier, of Seattle, is a native of Belleville, Ontario, Canada, and a son of Nicholas W. Lazier. He attended the public schools to the age of twelve years and then went to Montreal, Canada, where he remained for a year, working in a printing office. Later he removed to Ottawa, Canada, and engaged in operating a department of the government printing office for two years. Subsequently he returned to Belleville, Canada, where he attended Albert University for a year, his previous experience in business bringing him to a recognition of the value of education as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties.

Mr. Lazier then came to the United States, his destination being Detroit, Michigan, where he worked as a printer for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Duluth, Minnesota, and through the succeeding three years occupied the position of

general manager with the Lake Superior Steamship Company. He next formed a partnership with Alexander McDougall, of Duluth, who was the builder of the first steel whale-back steamship. Their partnership continued until 1889, when Mr. McDougall took charge of a shipbuilding plant at West Superior, Wisconsin, Mr. Lazier continuing in the general transportation and brokerage business under the firm name of Rose & Lazier until 1896. In that year he went upon the road as a traveling representative of an insurance company, with which he continued until 1900, when he went to Alaska, devoting his attention to mining at Nome and also assisting in publishing a newspaper, the Nome Chronicle, until 1902. That year witnessed his arrival in Seattle, at which date he became connected with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company as passenger agent. He so continued until 1909 and was then made city passenger and ticket agent for the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company. He remained with that company until February, 1916, carefully guarding, at all times, its interests, and proving himself a courteous and obliging official. He then retired from the transportation business to take charge of the affairs of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is past potentate. His business experience has been broad and he has learned many valuable lessons in these different connections.

Mr. Lazier votes with the republican party and has ever been a close student of political conditions and questions. His religious belief is that of the Protestants. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is in sympathy with its plans and projects for extending the trade relations and upholding the civic interests of the city. In Masonry he is very prominent, having taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites and the Shrine, his life exemplifying the beneficent spirit of the order, which is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind.

DR. LUIS A. SANTANDER.

Dr. Luis A. Santander, a distinguished author now acting as consul for Chile and Venezuela in the state of Washington, with headquarters in the Hoge building at Seattle, was born in Santiago, Chile, December 24, 1878, a son of Francisco and Guadalupe (Ruiz) Santander. He attended private schools and seminaries in his native city until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he matriculated in the University of Chile and was graduated from the law department at the age of twenty-one. He then became attorney for the city waterworks of Santiago and while thus employed devoted his mornings to the Institute de Humanidades as professor of ancient, modern and contemporaneous history. He was also a member of the examiners' commission of law at the University of Chile. He was thus engaged until 1910, during which time he wrote several books. He is recognized throughout his native country as an authority upon various subjects, especially history, and ranks in Chile among the leading historians who have prepared Latin-American textbooks. The works of his pen are now being used in universities throughout South America. Senor Santander is the author of two histories which are widely used as textbooks and as works of reference and during his connection with the Institute de Humanidades he was recognized as an authority upon many historical points. His works which are now in most general use are *Historia Antigua de los Pueblos Orientales* (Ancient History of the People of the East) and *History of the Jewish People*. The first was issued in two editions and a third has just been prepared. The *History of the Jewish People* has also passed through two editions and a third is ready for the press.

Senor Santander is now preparing his third historical work, which he has called *Historia Moderna or Contemporary History*. In order to get additional facts, especially for his chapters upon the United States, Professor Santander accepted a position in the consular service in Washington that he might have opportunity to study American conditions at first hand.

He was called to public office when in 1909 he became city councilman of Santiago, in which connection he continued until 1912, when he was appointed to the consular service in the Argentine, where he thus represented the Chilean government for six months. At the end of that time he received the appointment of the consulate for the State of Washington, with headquarters at Seattle, and in April, 1915, he also became consul for Ven-

ezuela for the state of Washington. He is likewise professor of Spanish in the University of Washington and one of the lecturers of that institution. He was sent to Washington, D. C., on behalf of the University of Washington by its president, Dr. Henry Suzzalo, to attend the second Scientific Congress of the Pan-American Union in December, 1915, and January, 1916. In addition to being an authority upon historical subjects Professor Santander is a brilliant pianist and is a musical critic of wide experience.

He has become a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle and is most deeply interested in the northwest, not only from the standpoint of modern research and investigation but also as one who feels the pulsing life of the present century and its opportunities.

WILLIAM BRIGHAM CONE.

William Brigham Cone, who has made extensive investments in property until his holdings now return him an excellent income, was born in Farmington, Illinois, July 2, 1847. His father, Spencer Cone, was a native of Connecticut and died in the year 1900, at the age of eighty-five. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Julia A. Sloan, was a native of a town bearing her name—Sloanville, New York—it having been so called in honor of her father. Mrs. Cone passed away in 1808, at the age of eighty-four years. Joseph C. Cone, a brother of William B. Cone, is a veteran of the Civil war, having served with the One Hundred and Third Illinois Regiment, which went to the front from Fulton county, Illinois. He served under Generals Sherman and Logan and at the battle of Atlanta was wounded in the leg but was disabled for only a few weeks.

In early manhood William B. Cone was united in marriage to Miss Angie Chapman, a native of Illinois, who died in 1909 at the age of fifty-six years. For his second wife he chose Florence Curtiss, a native of Iowa, their marriage being celebrated in Seattle in 1912.

It was in October, 1886, that Mr. Cone came to Seattle, where he followed the building business and the renting of cottages, erecting buildings which he sold on the installment plan. He afterward became interested in the Hall & Polson Furniture Company, in which he still remains a stockholder. This company has won notable success and at the present time owns the Security building on First avenue South. Mr. Cone's source of income for many years has been his investments.

He is a member of the Commercial Club and is interested in all things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He assisted in building the second Plymouth Congregational church on the old site at the corner of Third and University streets, the first one being torn down and replaced by a much more beautiful structure. The commercial growth of the city has caused the removal of the latter and the site is now occupied by the beautiful new Pantages theatre. Mr. Cone also assisted financially and otherwise in building the Brooklyn University Congregational church, of which he and his wife are members. He is a representative of the highest type of American citizenship. He has stood for everything that works for the building and improvement of the community and which has added to its material and moral development. He manifests a quiet but great civic pride and is thoroughly conversant with the conditions which have built up and produced this wonderful metropolis of the northwest.

WILLIAM L. RHODES.

The name of Rhodes figures conspicuously with mercantile interests in the northwest and William L. Rhodes of this review has built up an immense establishment in Seattle, conducting a five and ten cent store under the name of Rhodes Brothers Company.

Mr. Rhodes was born on a Wisconsin farm, October 14, 1867, a son of Joshua and Susan E. (Stevens) Rhodes. The father, a native of England, devoted his life to farm-

ing. The mother, who was a native of Vermont, engaged in school teaching in early life. She passed away in January, 1890, and was followed by the father in October, 1907.

The early education of William L. Rhodes was pursued in the public schools of Wisconsin, being supplemented by a three year course at the Presbyterian University of Galesville, Wisconsin. Still later he became a student in a commercial college at La Crosse, thus qualifying for the practical duties of the business world. His residence in Washington dates from October, 1889, at which time he went to Tacoma. There he worked for a tea and coffee house, and in soliciting business he established the nucleus of a business of his own. In 1892 he joined with two of his brothers, H. A. Rhodes and A. J. Rhodes, in establishing and conducting a tea and coffee house on their own account in Tacoma. A. J. Rhodes did not, however, take an active part in the business, as he was traveling for a jobbing house in the capacity of salesman. He afterward took an active part in the business. C. W. Rhodes, a younger brother, also came into the firm. At the beginning, W. L. Rhodes solicited orders mornings, delivering them from a basket which he carried in the afternoons, his brother H. A. Rhodes remaining in charge of the store. From that small start was developed the magnificent Tacoma store known as Rhodes Brothers, which is today one of the foremost commercial establishments of that city.

During February, 1898, W. L. Rhodes decided to start a new store at Dyce, Alaska, and had a portable building made, which he shipped, together with a stock of merchandise to Dyce, where he opened for business. At the end of six months general business depression in the town decided him to sell out and return to Tacoma, which he did, and there decided to embark in another venture at Seattle. In February, 1900, he opened a store in this city for the sale of tea, coffee and fine china. Later he formed the idea of converting his business into a five and ten cent store, which was accomplished. His trade has steadily increased and the undertaking has been one of gratifying success. Although he sells at a low figure, his enterprise has proven very profitable and the volume of his trade is indicated by the fact that he employs approximately one hundred sales people.

Three stores are now conducted by the Rhodes brothers, A. J. Rhodes having left Tacoma in 1907 to establish a department store in Seattle, known as The Rhodes Company. All four brothers are interested in the progress of each establishment, and are continually on the alert to advance and promote the interests of the others.

On the 2d of January, 1892, in Trempealeau, Wisconsin, W. L. Rhodes was married to Miss Claudia L. Altenburg, a daughter of John and Maria Altenburg. They have two children, Florence M. and William Joshua. Fraternally Mr. Rhodes is connected with the Woodmen of the World and he finds pleasant association through his membership in the Arctic Club and the Earlington Golf Club. He is a charter member as well as a life member of the Commercial Club, and is interested in its well defined plans and purposes for the improvement and upbuilding of the city. He has a military record covering three years' service in the state militia, having been a charter member of Troop B at Tacoma. In politics he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than party, and he prefers to devote his entire attention to his business affairs. He has in large measure the commercial sense—the ready adaptability which enables him to recognize the demands of the trade and the wishes of his patrons. Gradually he has worked his way upward, founding his success upon enterprise, diligence and determination, and his rewards are now substantial.

THOMAS J. KING.

A native of New England, Thomas J. King has resided on the Pacific coast since 1870, and is today numbered among the prominent and prosperous shipbuilders of the northwest, conducting business at Seattle as senior partner of the firm of King & Winge. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in April, 1847, a son of Philip and Nellie King. The father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1815, was there educated and later followed shipbuilding, continuing in the business in the east until 1862, when he made his way to the Pacific coast, settling at San Francisco, where he was employed as a shipbuilder in the United States navy yard until 1866. In that year he returned to Charles-



THOMAS J. KING

town, Massachusetts, where he secured a position in the navy yard, but in 1872 returned to San Francisco, where he followed his trade until 1874. In that year he made his way to Ludlow, Washington, where he was connected with shipbuilding until 1882, when he removed to Port Blakeley, Washington, where he was similarly engaged until 1902 or for a period of twenty years. At that date he came to Seattle, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1907.

Thomas J. King is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He pursued his studies to the age of fifteen years and then entered the employ of Donald & McKay, shipbuilders of Boston, spending the succeeding five years in learning the trade and becoming an expert workman. At the age of twenty years he went to Bath, Maine, where he was employed in ship yards until 1869, when he made his way westward to Stockton, California. There he worked at his trade for fifteen months, after which he proceeded to Port Blakeley and was employed by Hall Brothers, shipbuilders, for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he became a resident of Seattle and occupied a position with the firm of Hammond & Mitchell, shipbuilders, until 1884, when he became foreman in the shipbuilding yard of T. W. Lake, with whom he continued for fourteen years or until 1898. He then resigned and formed a partnership with Charles Reed, under the firm name of Reed & King, and they engaged in shipbuilding together for three years. At the end of that time Mr. Reed sold out and was succeeded by Albert M. Winge, forming the present firm of King & Winge. Something of the extent of their business is indicated in the fact that they employ from fifty to two hundred men. They construct wooden vessels of all descriptions and have built many fine pleasure yachts. A liberal patronage is accorded them and their business is now extensive and gratifying.

On the 24th of June, 1871, in Detroit, Michigan, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Julia Carey, by whom he has five children, as follows: William, who is connected with the firm of King & Winge; Thomas, who is engaged in ranching; James, who is connected with the Pantorium Dye Works; Mrs. Katharine Rutledge, of Seattle; and Julia, at home.

For forty-seven years Mr. King has resided upon the coast and is thoroughly identified with western interests, possessing the enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding and development of this section of the country. His success is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that he has always continued in the same line in which he embarked as a young tradesman. He did not wait for a specially brilliant opening and the capital that he brought to the starting point of his career was physical and mental vigor. In the early days it was characteristic that he performed all the duties that devolved upon him, however humble and however small the recompense might be, conscientiously and industriously. As the years have gone on his strict integrity, sound judgment and indefatigable energy have been so universally recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree and naturally this has brought to him a large patronage.

ORVILLE A. PHELPS.

Orville A. Phelps, proprietor of the Rainier Valley Undertaking Company, was born in Hopkinton, New York, August 12, 1852, a son of William S. and Laura Phelps. He attended the public schools and the State Normal at Potsdam, New York, and when twenty years of age returned to his native town, where he devoted the succeeding four years to general farming. He was a young man of twenty-four when he became a resident of Lake City, Minnesota, where he engaged in the insurance business until 1882. In that year he located in Minneapolis, where he conducted a real estate and insurance business on his own account until the fall of 1888, when he removed to Tacoma, Washington territory. In February, 1889, he went to Orting and engaged in the undertaking business, which he followed in Orting until October, 1896, when he removed to Snohomish, where he conducted an undertaking establishment for three years. On the expiration of that period he located in Everett, Washington, where he continued in the same business until 1911, when he came to Seattle and established the Rainier Valley Undertaking Company, of

which he is the owner and manager. He has been successful in this business and has a well appointed establishment, carrying a large line of all undertaking supplies.

On the 26th of January, 1873, in Lake City, Minnesota, Mr. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Ellen J. Hewett. They have one son, Guy A., who is now forty years of age and is a mail carrier in Seattle. He served as corporal in Company D of the Washington volunteers at Manila.

Since 1875 Mr. Phelps has been a Mason, prominent in the work of the order. He became a charter member of Everett Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M., at Everett, Washington, and is one of its past masters. He is also a past master of Valley Lodge, No. 71, at Orting, Washington, which he joined on its organization, being one of its charter members. Both he and his wife are connected with the Eastern Star and he is also past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the charter members of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 187, of Everett, Washington. His political belief is that of the republican party and his religious faith that of the Congregational church. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, esteem him highly, for throughout the years of his manhood he has been loyal to those high principles which are inculcated by Masonry and find their root in the teachings of the church.

CARL E. MORFORD.

Carl E. Morford, a civil engineer, who has been in the employ of the municipal government since 1904, was born in Iowa, on the 4th of December, 1878. His father, Remembrance Morford, is a native of Pennsylvania, and has devoted his life to farming and merchandising through the period of his active connection with business affairs but is now living retired at No. 308 Twenty-eighth street, in Seattle, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Morford, a native of Ohio, is now eighty years of age. They celebrated their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary on Thanksgiving day of 1915. The family came to Seattle in 1887 and thus for twenty-eight years Remembrance Morford has been a witness of development and growth of the city. During the early period of his residence here he served as a member of the city council.

After completing his preliminary education in the high school of Seattle, Carl E. Morford attended the University of Washington, and during his college days took a most active part in athletics, serving on both the track team and the football team while a student at the university. His scholastic work was largely in the line of civil engineering and he accepted a position with the government, spending two summers in Alaska during the time that he was completing his university course. He afterward devoted three years to government service and in 1904 entered the employ of the city of Seattle, in which connection he has since continued, covering a period of eleven years. He has had to do with important engineering projects promoted by the city and his work is highly satisfactory to all who know aught of his career, as is indicated by his long connection with the municipal government.

In 1903 Mr. Morford was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Fleischer, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Dr. H. J. Fleischer, who was also born in that state. He came with his family to Seattle just before the great fire of 1889 and opened offices in the Star-Boyd building. He performed the first successful operation in tracheotomy in Seattle and he was a charter member of the King County Medical Association. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hattie F. Clark, is also a native of Wisconsin, and was a daughter of Salmon S. Clark, a surgeon in the Civil war. Their daughter, Mrs. Morford, is a graduate of the University of Washington of the class of 1902 and during the first year of her college course she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Morford, who sought her hand in marriage, the wedding being celebrated in Seattle. They have become the parents of three children: Henry James, who was born in Seattle in 1905; Richard Carl, April 21, 1910; and Jean Catherine, May 18, 1912.

During their university days Mr. Morford became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and Mrs. Morford of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. Both are members

of St. Mark's Episcopal church and in his political views Mr. Morford is a republican. He has never been ambitious in the line of office holding but concentrates his energies upon his professional duties, which are of an important character and are most capably performed.

JOHN ISAACSON.

John Isaacson is the president of the firm of Isaacson & Company, owners of extensive iron works in Seattle. He was born at Sundsvall, Sweden, June 14, 1875, a son of Carl and Carrie Isaacson, and in his native land he attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years, after which he entered upon an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed to the age of seventeen years. He then came to the United States and made his way to Missoula, Montana, where he engaged as a blacksmith with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which he thus represented for six years. He afterward removed to Anaconda, Montana, where he followed blacksmithing in the employ of the Amalgamated Anaconda Copper Company for six years, and on the expiration of that period he came to Seattle, where he was employed as a blacksmith in the iron works of C. J. Young, there continuing until 1907, when he organized the firm of Isaacson & Company and established the iron works of which he is now proprietor. He began in a humble way, having but one assistant, but today employs from fifteen to thirty men in the manufacture of logging tools. They are ship blacksmiths and also make a specialty of manufacturing contractors' equipment and coolers for canneries, doing the only business of this kind in Seattle. Their output in 1914 was eight thousand coolers. They do blacksmithing and forging for machinists, manufacturers, marine workers and contractors and among their well known products are the Puget Sound butt chain lead blocks, Isaacson's heavy drag scraper, Isaacson's universal tram car and many marine supplies.

In December, 1897, in Missoula, Montana, Mr. Isaacson was united in marriage to Miss Anna Young, by whom he has six children, namely: Helen Marie, Blanche Charlotte, Henry Frederick, John Paul, Theodore and Robert William.

Mr. Isaacson gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He also belongs to the Commercial Club and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. From the age of fourteen years he has led a most busy life, basing his advancement always upon industry and perseverance. His youth was a period of earnest and unremitting toil and he is still a most active business man, carefully directing important and growing interests.

ARTHUR H. GOULD.

The lumber industry has been one of the important sources of wealth of the northwest and among those who have had a part in its development is Arthur H. Gould, of Seattle, the president of the Gould Lumber Company. He was born in Maine on the 2d of November, 1858, and is a son of Nathaniel Gould, who was also a native of the Pine Tree state and who served in the Civil war, as did four of his brothers. He was wounded in the hand, but otherwise escaped injury. He passed away in Minnesota when forty-two years of age. He was married in Philadelphia and his wife, who was a native of Ireland, died in Minnesota in 1913, when seventy-two years old.

Arthur H. Gould attended the public schools of Maine for some time, but the greater part of his education has been gained through experience and careful observation. On beginning his independent career he became connected with the lumber business and remained in St. Croix, Minnesota, until 1888, when he removed to Seattle. From that time until the present he has been connected with the northwest. Mr. Gould developed the large mills at Startup, which were conducted under the name of the Wallace Lumber Company, and after operating that plant for three years he sold out to Kellogg Brothers. Subsequently he became associated with A. Nickerson and M. J. Clark and they incorpo-

rated a company for two hundred thousand dollars and built the Mukilteo mills, which they sold for more than a million dollars seven years later. At that time Mr. Gould retired from active life, but in 1912 again entered the business world, organizing the Gould Lumber Company, of which he is now the principal owner and which represents an investment of three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars. It cuts about one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber a day, employs about one hundred and forty men, and also operates a sash and door factory known as the Nudd & Taylor plant, which is about two hundred and twenty by six hundred and fifty feet in dimensions. The Gould Lumber Company owns the plant and grounds and its holdings place it among the important industrial concerns of the Puget Sound district. Mr. Gould also owns other mills and valuable timber land and is financially interested in the Clark-Sleigh Lumber Company and in tug boats in Seattle used for towing logs. Moreover, he has fifteen thousand dollars' worth of stock in oil properties in California and four of the wells in which he is interested are active.

Mr. Gould was married in Wisconsin in 1880 to Miss Julia Loveless. He supports the republican party at the polls, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his private affairs. He belongs to the Metropolitan Club and is popular in that organization. He is widely known in business circles of the northwest and all who have come in contact with him respect him for his unquestioned ability and his unswerving integrity.

JOHN T. WHEATMAN.

Among those who contribute to Seattle's activity along manufacturing lines is John T. Wheatman, president of the Washington Saw Company. He comes from a district famous for its edged tools, being a native of Sheffield, England, and is a representative of one of the oldest saw manufacturing families of England. In his boyhood days he became a resident of the new world and attended the public schools of Montreal, Canada, to which place his parents removed when he was but six years of age. There he continued until he reached the age of fourteen, when he returned to his native city and learned the business of making saws, serving an apprenticeship and working at the trade until he attained his majority. He then returned to Montreal, Canada, and entered the employ of the Robinson Saw Company, with which he remained until 1888, when he came to Seattle and entered the employ of the Stetson & Post Lumber Company, having charge of the saws in their mill until 1890. In that year he became connected with the Steinson Mill Company in the same capacity, serving there for four years, or until 1894, when he embarked in the business of manufacturing saws, investing the capital which he had acquired through his industry and economy. The new enterprise prospered from the beginning and in 1911 the business was incorporated under the name of the Washington Saw Company, with Mr. Wheatman as the president. In July, 1913, he began the erection of their present three story building, which is used for the purpose of manufacturing saws, and also a separate building for the furnace and drop hammer. They manufacture all kinds of saws, employing forty men. The output is now large and has become standard because of its excellence. Mr. Wheatman would never consent to a sacrifice of quality to quantity and employs expert workmen for the more difficult parts of saw manufacturing. His commendable efforts have been crowned with a substantial measure of prosperity and the business has enjoyed a deserved growth.

On the 4th of February, 1903, in Seattle, Mr. Wheatman was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Shafer, by whom he has two children, Marion Rosemond and Herbert Francis, who are ten and seven years of age respectively and are public school students.

Mr. Wheatman is well known in Masonic circles, for he has taken the various degrees of the York and Scottish Rites and has also become a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, having crossed the sands of the desert with the members of the temple at Seattle. He also has membership with the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Hoo Hoos. In his political views he is a republican, supporting the party since becoming a naturalized American citizen, but he does not seek to figure prominently in political circles as an office holder, his time being



JOHN T. WHEATMAN

fully occupied with his business affairs, which are of growing importance. He possesses the skill which has made the city of Sheffield, England, famous for its edged tools and is doing splendid work along his chosen line.

WILLIAM T. LAUBE.

William T. Laube has been actively identified with the political history of city and state through the past decade and at the same time is one of the well known members of the Seattle bar. He was born in Brodhead, Wisconsin, September 3, 1880, and came to the northwest in 1890. He was graduated from the Bellingham (Washington) high school, in which he completed his course with the class of 1898. His more specifically literary course was pursued in the University of Washington, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902. He continued in the State University as a law student and won his LL. B. degree in 1904. He was associated with the firm of Peters & Powell in law practice in Seattle until July 1, 1915, at which time he became a member of the firm of Trefethen, Grinstead & Laube. His ability has brought him prominently to the front among the younger representatives of the profession.

Mr. Laube has also been prominent in other connections, especially in the field of political activity. In 1905 he was made assistant secretary of the state senate and so continued until 1907. In 1909 he became secretary and served in that capacity through 1913. In 1912 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle and in 1913 was elected its president. He was chairman of the King county central committee in 1915; served as secretary of the Seattle Bar Association in 1913-14; and in 1915 was made a trustee of that association, his term of office extending until 1918. In almost every organization with which he has been identified he has received official preferment. In 1903 and 1904 he was general manager of the Associated Students of the University of Washington. He belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Beta Kappa and is a popular representative of the Seattle Athletic and the College Clubs. Fraternally he is connected with Arcana Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M.; Lawson Consistory, No. 1; and Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

EARLE M. VAN SLYCK.

Earle M. Van Slyck, of Seattle, secretary of the Beacon Coal Mines Company, which is now developing one of the important coal properties of this section of the state, was born in Hudson, Wisconsin, January 11, 1862, a son of Isaac Newton and Elizabeth Van Slyck. He attended the public schools at Mount Morris, New York, until 1877, and afterward became a pupil in the high school at Tidioute, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1880, when he went to Rixford, Pennsylvania, where he started out in business life as a clerk in a drug store. He soon acquainted himself with the business and in 1882 purchased the store, which he conducted with success until 1884. He was burned out in that year and removed to Baker City, Oregon, where he was employed as clerk in a drug store until 1885. In that year he became city clerk and police judge at Baker City, occupying that position for two years, after which he turned his attention to mining, which he followed in the same locality until 1897. In that year he went to Alaska, where he was connected with the United States customs service for two years. He then turned his attention to mining and prospecting until 1907, when he returned to the States and settled at Grant's Pass, Oregon, where he engaged in orcharding for two years. He then sold his orchard and removed to eastern Washington, where he took up a desert claim, spending a year upon his ranch.

Later Mr. Van Slyck came to Seattle, where he engaged in the automobile business in connection with A. L. Knouse, being active in that field until 1913, when he sold his interest and became an active factor in promoting the Beacon Coal Mines Company, in which he has since served as secretary and of which he is a stockholder. This company

leases one thousand acres of land and the work that has already been done shows that there are rich coal deposits underlying the tract. Work is being rapidly prosecuted and already the company has reached a six-foot vein of excellent coal, while experts bear testimony to the fact that there is also a four-foot vein and another of great thickness, its depth being seventeen and one-half feet. The work is being rapidly carried forward and there is every indication of large success before the stockholders.

In October, 1887, Mr. Van Slyck was married in Baker City, Oregon, to Miss Irene Missick, and they have two children: Pyron, eighteen years of age, now a student in the high school at Victorville, California; and Corinne, sixteen years of age, also attending that school.

Mr. Van Slyck holds membership with the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire office, as he concentrates his undivided attention upon his business affairs. There is before him a most bright outlook for the future and the industry, determination and enterprise which he has already displayed merit the prosperity that is before him.

JACK M. OSMOND.

Throughout the entire period of his business career Jack M. Osmond has been identified with the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wisconsin, and is now acting as manager for the firm at Seattle. His efforts have been largely instrumental in introducing the Mitchell cars not only in this country but in foreign lands as well, for he was their representative abroad for a number of years. His birth occurred in the city of Christiania, Norway, his parents being Jack M. and Marian (Nelson) Osmond, who are also natives of the land of the midnight sun and still reside in Christiania. The father is an extensive coal dealer of that city, importing coal from England. He is also regarded as one of the prominent and influential men there in connection with public and political affairs and several times has served as a member of the city council. His birth occurred in 1838, so that he has now passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey. To him and his wife have been born four children, three of whom are daughters.

Jack M. Osmond, whose name introduces this review, was the only son and the youngest of the family. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city and came to America in 1904, after which he completed his education in a technical college at Racine, Wisconsin, and in a technical college at Minneapolis, Minnesota, pursuing a course in mechanical engineering. He spent two years in the study of his profession and then entered upon his first and only position with the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, although in the intervening years he has enjoyed many promotions, which he has won through his ability and fidelity. He began working in the shops and has advanced through all the various departments. After spending three years in the shops he became traveling representative for the firm, introducing and selling their cars in all parts of the United States and Europe. He was the first representative to establish agencies for the firm on the European continent, introducing the car in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France and England, traveling for the firm abroad for three years, his labors being attended with splendid success. He was assigned to the position of manager of the Seattle branch of the house on the 1st of January, 1915. He had come to Seattle in 1911 and was given charge of the service department territory, which covers Seattle and the surrounding counties.

In politics Mr. Osmond is independent. He prefers to concentrate all of his attention upon his business interests, and the plant, which is situated at 1722-24 Broadway, covers an area sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. The business is an important one, having now reached extensive proportions in the northwest. Annually he puts out many cars and he has been instrumental in introducing the Mitchell into this section of the country. His is the record of a notably capable, enterprising and successful man and the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. Early in life he recognized the fact that industry and reliability are the basis of success and through those qualities he has gained

advancement. No stronger proof of his worth and business integrity could be found than the fact that throughout the entire period of his residence in the new world he has remained with the company with which he is now connected.

THOMAS MILES YOUNG, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Miles Young devoted practically his entire life to the practice of medicine and surgery and won professional honors and prominence both in Minneapolis and in Seattle. He was born October 31, 1841, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and died in Seattle, July 1, 1910, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was a son of Robert Buchanan and Rebecca (Miles) Young, a grandson of William and Margaret (Buchanan) Young, and a great-grandson of General James Young.

Dr. Young pursued his early education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, but completed his professional training in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, of which he was an alumnus. In his youthful days he learned and followed the millwright's trade and afterward owned and operated sawmills and flour mills, but thinking to find a professional career more congenial, he took up the study of medicine, carefully qualified for professional duties and continued in active practice until three years prior to his death, when he retired. He resided for a considerable period in Minneapolis and afterward came to the northwest, settling in Seattle. In both cities he was accorded a very extensive and important patronage, his practice being of a character that demanded the highest professional skill. He kept in touch with the advanced and scientific methods of the times and embodied in his work the most progressive ideas. In addition to his practice he was connected with mining and milling interests.

Dr. Young was also a veteran of the Civil war. He was but twenty years of age when on the 21st of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private of Company A, Fourth Minnesota Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant July 30, 1863, and reenlisted on the 1st of January, 1864, at which time he became first sergeant. On the 19th of April 1865, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the same company and was mustered out July 19, 1865.

On the 8th of May, 1866, Dr. Young was united in marriage at Belleplaine, Minnesota, to Miss Marion Holmes, a daughter of Henry and Susannah (Weldon) Holmes and a representative of an old Canadian family living near Pembroke, Ontario. To them were born two sons. Robert Henry Young, a resident of Colfax, California, wedded Miss Elma Young on the 15th of March, 1893, and has three children: Constance, Vivian and Miles. Edward Weldon Young, living in Seattle, was married on the 14th of April, 1904, to Miss Hazel Maydwell, by whom he has two children, Elsbeth and Janet.

In his political views Dr. Young was an earnest republican but not an aspirant for office; in his religious connections he was a Presbyterian and fraternally was a Mason and an Elk. He also belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion and served as commander of Stevens Post, No. 1, G. A. R., was surgeon of the Department of Washington and Alaska, and was commander of Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He held to the highest standards not only in professional connections but in every relation of life, and his admirable qualities and personal traits of character won for him the high and enduring regard of all with whom he came in contact.

ELEBERTUS BOLINK, M. D.

For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Elebertus Bolink has been a practicing physician and successful pharmacist of Seattle, being the proprietor of the Phoenix Drug Company at No. 118 Second avenue, South. His birth occurred in Deventer, Netherlands, on the 23d of November, 1845, his parents being Peter and Adeleida (Muileman) Bolink. In 1864, when a young man of nineteen, he was graduated from the normal school at

Deventer and during the following two years taught in the public schools of the Netherlands, while from 1866 until 1871 he was a teacher in the Collegium Neerlandicum, in Curacao, Dutch West Indies. In the year 1871 he embarked in the drug business in Minnesota and subsequently took up the study of medicine in the Minnesota College Hospital at Minneapolis, continuing his professional training at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, New York, and being graduated from the latter institution in 1885. He then located for practice in St. Paul, Minnesota, but at the end of two years came to Seattle, Washington, and has here remained continuously since as an able and successful representative of his chosen calling. In 1888 he also again embarked in the drug business and in this connection has won gratifying success as proprietor of the Phoenix Drug Company. He served as president of the Washington State Pharmaceutical Association in 1903 and has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a leading member of his profession.

In March, 1877, at Henderson, Minnesota, Dr. Bolink was united in marriage to Miss Adele Goebel, by whom he has a daughter, Amy, who is now Mrs. V. L. W. Hill. The family residence is at Madrona Park on Bainbridge Island. Twenty-seven years' observation of Dr. Bolink in the sickroom, the home, in society and the business world, has clearly demonstrated to the citizens of Seattle that he well merits the regard and esteem which is uniformly accorded him.

PATRICK PITTMAN CARROLL.

Patrick Pittman Carroll, a retired attorney, who for many years has been actively identified with professional, business and public interests in Seattle, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1844, his birthplace being the old homestead farm of the family, near the banks of the Schuylkill river, half way between Phoenixville and Norristown, Pennsylvania. His father, George Montgomery Carroll, who was connected with the prominent Carroll family, of Carrollton, Maryland, was a man of great public spirit and activity. By profession he was a civil and mining engineer, mineralogist and chemist. He held many offices of trust and in the later '40s and early '50s was prominent in connection with the lead and copper mining of his state and was among the first discoverers of copper and iron ore on Lake Superior, Minnesota. He was associated with the Cadwaladers, Pennypackers, Williams, Schorks and other prominent families in the development of the mineral property and wealth of Pennsylvania. During his later years he held local public offices. He married Hannah Pittman, a woman noted for her beauty, while her love of home and children was a dominant force in her life. For outdoor pleasure and exercise she chose horses and greatly enjoyed the hunts which were attractive social features of that period. She had acquired a superior education, had traveled much and was held in the highest esteem by her neighbors and acquaintances.

Patrick P. Carroll began his education when four years of age. He afterward attended a private technical school in Phoenixville, where the two Pennypackers were his schoolmates. At fourteen he was sent to the Army and Navy School of Colonel Taggart, in Philadelphia, and after Fort Sumter was fired upon Mr. Carroll, then seventeen years of age, was taken into the navy and served until the spring of 1863, being connected with what is known as the Volunteer Naval or Marine Battalion, commanded by Major John G. Reynolds of the Marine Corps. After the first battle of Bull Run his command was with the Potomac Flotilla in the reduction of the Confederate fortifications at Port Leonard, Port Tobacco, Port Servell and others on the Virginia side. Later the battalion was attached to Dupont's fleet that captured and took possession of Port Royal, South Carolina, and other fortified places on the South Atlantic around Key West. Following this they were assigned to the James River fleet that covered McClellan's retreat (so-called) to Harrison's Landing. The battalion participated in the battle of Malvern Hill, the last of the seven days' fight, which retreat has been, by military critics and tacticians, declared to be the greatest and most scientific known in war. It has been compared with the retreat of Xenophon and his ten thousand but of greater magnitude and superior military genius. After the abandonment of the peninsula Mr. Carroll was attached to Commodore Wilkes'



PATRICK P. CARROLL.

West India Flying Squadron, with which he remained until the spring of 1863, when his vessel, the *Sonoma*, returned to the Brooklyn navy yard for repairs. While on short leave he concluded to join the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and at the expiration of his leave was mustered out of the navy. The Forty-eighth Pennsylvania became a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Burnside, from the crossing of the Rapidan on the 1st of May, 1864, until they entered Richmond after the surrender of General Lee in April, 1865. Mr. Carroll was in every one of the great battles, beginning with the Wilderness, to the siege of Petersburg. He first suggested and participated in the undermining of the Elliot Salient, otherwise known to the soldier boys as Fort Hell, which prolonged the war one year. Mr. Carroll bears the scars of five wounds, one through the left foreleg, one on the right forearm, one on the left hand, one through the body, on the left breast, and one in the head. After sustaining the last mentioned injury he was left among the dead and dying for thirty hours. The siege of Petersburg was caused by a great blunder that has never been told. In 1864, after the terrific explosion of the mine on the 30th of July, Mr. Carroll was sent to Fort Schuyler, New York, with thousands of the wounded who fell in the battles of the 30th and 31st. His father took him home from Fort Schuyler and a few weeks later he was in Satterlee Hospital in Philadelphia.

When able to travel Mr. Carroll was ordered to Washington and to report to General Casey's military examining board. Three weeks later he received from Dr. I. I. Hays, surgeon in chief of the hospital, his commission in the United States Army. After the surrender and while stationed in Richmond he was sent to Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox river, as military commander of that district. There he met the girl who later became his wife and who had raised the flag that declared Virginia out of the Union, while Mr. Carroll raised the flag that proclaimed the Old Dominion once more a part of the Union. Suffering from his wounds, he was relieved of his work and ordered to Philadelphia. Later he returned to Washington and assisted General Howard in the organization of the freedman's bureau of the war department, which has ceased as a government institution by operation of law. Later he was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained during the period of reconstruction up to 1874, when he resigned and entered civil life as a member of the New Orleans bar.

While in Philadelphia Mr. Carroll had entered the medical school of the State University, of which Dr. Hays was dean, and when he returned to Washington continued his studies under Drs. Glennon, Bushnell and Clayborn, of the medical and surgical departments of the freedman's bureau, and also attended the law school of the Columbian University. In the Louisiana University, at New Orleans, he completed his law and medical course and in later years filled the chair of civil and admiralty law for eighteen months in Straight University. The rapid growth of his law practice, especially in the field of admiralty law, compelled him to resign his university position.

Following the great epidemic of yellow fever in 1878 Mr. Carroll made his way to the Pacific coast and after a brief period spent at San Francisco removed to Olympia in July, 1879. He came to Seattle in 1886 and has here since remained. Wherever he has made his home he has been active in public affairs both along professional lines and in other connections and while in Louisiana he filled successively the positions of police justice, county judge and assistant attorney general. He was also a member and an officer of the Taxpayers Union of the state of Louisiana, which numbered over forty thousand members and was the means of bringing about two constitutional conventions for the betterment of conditions. He was also instrumental in defeating the payment of fifty million dollars of fraudulent debt against the state and twenty million against the city of New Orleans. This was the cause of the cry of repudiation, the history of which has not been written. From 1869 until 1874 he held the office of superintendent of national cemeteries and had charge of the Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and Chalmette national cemeteries. While at Fort Hudson, although in the military service of Uncle Sam, he was surprised by the appointment and commission of police judge for the parish of East Baton Rouge.

In his law practice Mr. Carroll was connected with many important litigated interests, including the case of the state of Louisiana against Simon St. Gemes, indicted for murder,

who was tried four times in the lower court with jury and three times found guilty, while three times the verdict was, on appeal, reversed by the supreme court. The present Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court wrote the third and last opinion. On the fourth trial he was acquitted. Another case of importance with which Mr. Carroll was connected was that against the English ship *Tornada*, in admiralty for salvage. Over twenty lawyers were engaged on the case, many of whom had won national and international fame, including Thomas Semmes, of Louisiana, who was mentioned for chief justice of the United States supreme court at the time Justice Fuller was named by President Cleveland. This case was probably the first in which a great monopoly or trust was attacked and it fought back with a vengeance. The trust had a monopoly of the towage and lighterage of the harbor, in fact of the Mississippi river. It owned and operated a powerful fireboat equipped with all modern appliances for extinguishing fires, including the manufacture and use of carbonic acid gas. It had contracts with the crews of its several vessels, which, in lieu of all claims for salvage, were paid double the going wages for towboat service. Similar contracts were made with other towboats so they could render assistance only when called for by the trust. Fire was discovered on the *Tornada* early on a morning in 1877. Mr. Carroll represented the Divers and Wreckers Union and other labor organizations. It was the Divers and Wreckers Union that saved the vessel and her cargo. This was his contention and that the contracts were void and against public policy, which contention made the trust liable for over ten million dollars. At that time and prior thereto fires were rather frequent in the shipping, and incidentally he sought to prove that the fires had some relation to the fire boat salvage claim. The true history of the case, if written as only Mr. Carroll could write it, discloses a criminal conspiracy rarely if ever excelled in criminal law. A few years after the case was settled the truth came out; the master of the fireboat and others of the trust were indicted for arson, gave bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, skipped the country and, so far as Mr. Carroll is informed, that was the last heard of them. Another important case with which he was connected was that which involved the meaning of two certain provisions of the present bankrupt law in the case of *Stratton, trustee, vs. Holden, bankrupt*. The question was whether a cash paid up life insurance policy was an asset of the bankrupt estate. The trustee asserted it was. Mr. Carroll took the negative side. The case was in the ninth circuit, which had in two prior cases decided against his construction of the law, as had one other of the circuit courts of appeal. He had, however, one, the eighth circuit court, with him. The referee followed the home court and ruled against him. He appealed to the district court and the referee was reversed. The trustee appealed to the circuit court of appeals, ninth circuit, and the district court ruling was reversed, the court holding to its former opinion. The bankrupt appealed to the supreme court, where the appellate court was reversed and Mr. Carroll's contention affirmed, and thus was settled a very important question of law as to the exemption of life insurance.

After coming to Seattle Mr. Carroll continued in the practice of law for some years but in 1887 turned his law business over to three young men in his office and became actively engaged in the lumber business in the Puget Sound country, in which he became interested as attorney for logging companies and mills. He was the first to log by rail and the logging truck is his invention. He created the shingle trade with the eastern market by shipping the first car of cedar shingles to Chicago and for an extended period was prominently and actively identified with the lumber industry of the northwest.

In Philadelphia, on the 9th of October, 1865, Mr. Carroll was married to Miss Sarah Jane Talbott, a daughter of Colonel William and Rebecca (Moody) Talbott, who were connected with the "F. F. V.'s," and in whose family there were four daughters and one son, who was killed in the early period of the Civil war. Prior to the war Colonel Talbott was a very wealthy man, his property consisting of land and slaves, with a home in Richmond and a large plantation on the Appomattox, four miles above City Point and eight miles from Petersburg. That plantation was occupied from time to time by Federals and Confederates during the war which freed the negroes but few left the plantation and those who did returned. To Mr. and Mrs. Carroll were born the following children: Dr. Francis Matthew Carroll is surgeon in chief of the National Guard of the state of

Washington with the rank of major. He has also filled the office of county coroner and chief health officer of the city. He married Ida Sutthoff. John Edward Carroll, who married Charlotte Wood, is a lawyer by profession and one of the city justices of Seattle. He is also a major of the National Guard and one of the most popular of its officers. These two sons have been in the National Guard since sixteen and fifteen years of age respectively and John E. is head of the court martial, or military court, and has charge of the range, etc. A daughter, Sarah Jane Carroll, became the wife of William Grant Gilger, a manufacturer and wholesale jeweler, of Cleveland, Ohio. She has won more than local fame as a vocalist and amateur actress. Othilia Gertrude, the second daughter, is the wife of Walter B. Beals, an attorney of Seattle, who has made a name for himself in his profession. He is also a major and judge advocate of the National Guard and a member of the governor's staff. His grandfather, McMillan, was a Pennsylvanian and became chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Minnesota and also one of the first senators of that state, securing by lot the long term. He was serving for a third term in that position at the time of his death. The father of Mr. Beals was also a member of the supreme court of Minnesota at the time of his death. Mrs. Beals throughout her school days and through the various school grades never received a scholarship mark of less than ninety-eight. She is an accomplished musician on the piano and violin and ranks high as an artist and amateur actress. After taking her degrees in Washington University she entered the law school and was graduated at the head of her class. Prior to her marriage she practiced law in her father's office with success and she is now very prominent in social life and in the athletic sports in which women indulge. Cornelia Alice Carroll became the wife of Richard H. Edelen, who at the time of his death was assistant cashier of the Northwest Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Seattle. He was a representative of a prominent old family of Maryland living in the vicinity of Baltimore. There was no more popular or worthy young man connected with the banks of Seattle. He had the confidence of his superiors and the banking fraternity and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His widow with her baby daughter is now at home with her parents. Mrs. Edelen and her sister Elitia, while visiting in New Orleans in 1911, were offered a fortune to join and take leading parts in the French Opera Company, then playing in that city. Elitia can play any instrument from the jewsharp to the violin, being equally proficient on wind or string instruments. She can play the most difficult music at sight and accompany any voice without practice. This family is noted for its scholarship, its general intelligence and as entertainers at social gatherings and their return home is ever a matter of the deepest joy to their parents. In Seattle, on the 9th of October, 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by children, grandchildren, relatives and friends. Mr. Carroll's attitude toward his family is indicated by a statement which he one day made: "Some save money and grow in wealth. I invest my earnings in my family and obtain interest ten thousand per cent on an investment 'where the moth thriveth not and rust is unknown; where peace and contentment is taught with love for God, country and home.'"

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church. Mr. Carroll cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in front and during the siege of Petersburg in 1864, when he was twenty years of age. From that time forward he was a republican until the panic of 1893, since which time he has not been a party man, supporting the candidate whom he regards as best qualified to discharge the duties of the position which he is seeking. Mr. Carroll was a charter member of the first Grand Army post in the south following the Civil war. This post was formed in New Orleans in 1870. Later he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the American Yeomen. He assisted in organizing and became one of the officers of the provisional department of the Grand Army of the Republic of Washington and Alaska at Olympia in 1886 and in all of these different organizations he has filled various offices. He likewise holds membership with the Knights of Columbus and with the Veteran Republican Club. Since his removal to the northwest he has constantly refused to be a candidate for public office although many times he has been prominently mentioned for important political and judicial positions without his consent and

against his protest. Three times he has been elected or appointed to judicial office and on one occasion qualified and held office for about three months, after which he resigned. On the two other occasions he refused to qualify. He has preferred that his public service in the northwest should be done as a private citizen and it is well known that he stands for all that is worth while in public connections, desiring ever the welfare, progress and improvement of the city and state in which he makes his home. He is the author of the Washington Code of 1881, which indicates another phase of the activity that has made his a most busy life and one which has brought him in honor to the evening of his days. He has now passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten but is mentally alert and in touch with the questions and issues of the day, affecting municipal, state and national welfare. The little bronze button which he proudly wears is an indication of his service in the Civil war and is the badge of his genuine loyalty to his country.

CHARLES WILLIAM CORLISS.

Charles William Corliss was a well known and prominent attorney of Seattle and one who in his practice gave evidence of the fact that his idea of a lawyer was not one who accepts a suit and its attending fees because he has the opportunity to do so, but one who attempts to promote the cause of justice and insure the protection of the rights and liberties, the life and property of the individual members of society. In his practice he never deviated from the high standards which he set up and his ability brought him prominently to the front. A native of Minnesota, he was born in Saratoga, September 12, 1865, a son of Ebenezer Eaton and Elizabeth (Tucker) Corliss. The family was founded in America by George Corliss, who was born in Devonshire, England, about 1617 and came to this country in 1630, settling in Massachusetts. From him the line of descent is traced down through John, Jonathan, Asa and Timothy Emerson to Ebenezer Eaton Corliss. The last named served for four years and ten months with a Minnesota regiment in the Civil war and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. He was a member of the commission appointed to build the state capitol for Minnesota and is now custodian of that building.

Charles W. Corliss was a public school pupil at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and afterward attended Carleton College. He later studied law at the Hastings Law School and was admitted to practice in California and in Minnesota in 1887. Two years later he was admitted to practice at the bar of Washington. In the meantime he had followed both farming and engineering before entering upon the practice of law, but after assuming professional duties his advancement in that connection was continuous and he gained a place among the prominent members of the Seattle bar. Aside from his practice he was interested in real-estate holdings in western Washington and his investments brought him a good return.

Mr. Corliss was married twice. On the 22d of September, 1887, at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, he wedded Miss Alice Stanton, daughter of John and Mary Stanton. To them were born three children, namely: Helen Leona; Murel May, who died in 1912; and Ione Elizabeth. The wife and mother passed away in 1898 and the following year, in Seattle, Mr. Corliss was again married, his second union being with Miss Eva Maude Campbell, daughter of Rev. James and Mary (Aitken) Campbell. Her father was a pioneer minister of the Congregational church in this state and territory. By his second wife Mr. Corliss had the following children: Kenneth Eben, Charles William, Jr., Rowena Campbell and Beverley Benjamin.

Mr. Corliss was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs, and he likewise held membership with the Masons, the Municipal League, the Arctic Club, the Young Men's Republican Club and the Real Estate Association. He served as a member of the National Guard of Minnesota and received honors for marksmanship. Politically he was always a stanch republican, nor did he falter in his allegiance to the party or to any cause in which he believed. Many instances of his public spirit can be cited and



CHARLES W. CORLISS

proof of his devotion to the general good is easily obtainable. In 1905, when agitation first began leading to the holding of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, he published a letter in the *Post-Intelligencer* calling attention to the great waste of large sums of money by the erection of temporary buildings for expositions and suggesting that we make an exception in this case by the erection of buildings that would be permanent structures for some future public use. This suggestion was taken up and generally discussed; it resulted in the exposition being held on the University of Washington campus, the outcome of which was to give to the university the benefit of about one million five hundred thousand dollars in improvements.

Perhaps the most conspicuous piece of work Mr. Corliss performed was his service as foreman of the King county grand jury of 1911, which was in session nine months and did more toward changing the character and tone of the city of Seattle than any other organization to date. It permanently terminated such things as "restricted district," "open public gambling" and the police policy known as "protected policy." This grand jury returned twenty-seven indictments, under which nineteen convictions were secured. An interesting fact to be noted is that a year previous to this, a grand jury returned sixty-two indictments, out of which there were no convictions. A grand jury previous to that returned one hundred and five indictments and got no convictions. Mr. Corliss when urged to give some proof of the fact that Seattle was a cleaner, more wholesome city to live in, pointed to the following as conclusive evidence: (1st) that the justice courts records of King county for the year succeeding this grand jury's work showed only about one-half the number of criminal actions, of all classes, that they had showed for the year previous; (2d) that the records of the superior courts of King county show one court's time not wholly consumed with the trial of felonies for the year succeeding this grand jury's work, while the year previous showed nearly all the time of two superior courts taken for such trials. He also pointed to the fact that Seattle was the first city on the Pacific coast to throw aside the western "mind-your-own-business" idea, and attempt to free itself from the vices that infest a city of its size, giving it more nearly the moral standing of the older best-regulated cities of the east, and it was the first city in the world to dare to hold a great exposition without allowing liquor to be sold on the grounds. For faith in his home city, and optimism as to its ultimate accomplishments, Mr. Corliss, who was a resident for a quarter of a century, had no superior. His demise, which occurred June 21, 1914, was deeply and widely regretted.

ROBERT FRANKLIN SHUEY.

Robert Franklin Shuey, a prominent and successful young banker who has been connected with financial interests in Seattle during the past twelve years, is now president and manager of Franklin Shuey & Company, Inc., investment bankers. His birth occurred in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 19th day of July, 1881, his parents being Thomas J. and Mary A. (Grider) Shuey. The father, who is deceased, was a preacher of the Christian church and became very well known in the middle west and northwest. The paternal grandparents of our subject were born in Virginia and North Carolina respectively, while his maternal grandparents were natives of Indiana.

Robert Franklin Shuey attended high school at Valparaiso, Indiana, and subsequently continued his studies in Valparaiso University. During his school days he employed his leisure hours in work as a clerk in grocery and other stores. In August, 1902, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Seattle and secured employment in the private bank of H. O. Shuey & Company. When the institution was incorporated in 1906 he was elected cashier. In 1910, in association with his uncle, H. O. Shuey, he organized the Citizens National Bank of Seattle, H. O. Shuey serving as president and R. F. Shuey as cashier of the institution until they sold out to the Mercantile Bank in November, 1912. Mr. Shuey of this review is now independently engaged in business as an investment banker, being president and manager of Franklin Shuey & Company, Inc. His rise in

the financial world has been sure and rapid and has come as the natural result of his splendid executive ability and sound judgment regarding affairs of banking. He is a director of the Equitable Building Loan Association and well deserves representation among the leading bankers and business men of Seattle.

On the 22d of February, 1908, in Seattle, Mr. Shuey was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Dee Martin, a daughter of S. M. and Mary B. Martin. Her father is one of the best known evangelists and lecturers in the United States, and her mother is a social worker of national reputation, being now connected with the local organization of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Shuey is well known in musical circles and has won renown as a contralto singer. By her marriage she has become the mother of two sons, namely: Robert Martin, who is four years of age; and Franklin Shuey, Jr., one year old.

In politics Mr. Shuey is a republican. His military record covers service in Company L, Second Infantry, National Guard of Washington. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the University Place Christian church of Seattle, and he also belongs to the College Club of Seattle. He is a young man of high principles, his life being actuated by worthy purposes and characterized by honorable conduct in every relation.

HUGH McCONAGHY.

Hugh McConaghy, successfully engaged in business in Seattle as a wholesale and retail dealer in coal and wood, has continuously conducted an enterprise of this character during the past decade. His birth occurred in County Antrim, Ireland, on the 27th of July, 1872, his parents being Robert and Elizabeth McConaghy, who passed away in that country when seventy and eighty-one years of age respectively. He began his education in the schools of his native land and continued his studies after coming to the United States. The year 1888 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, Washington, and in 1905 he embarked in the coal business, beginning with but one team. Success attended the undertaking, however, and he is now at the head of an extensive enterprise as a wholesale and retail dealer in coal and wood, his place of business being at No. 844 Corwin place. He utilizes many teams and auto trucks and in the careful conduct of his interests has met with a most gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity.

In early manhood Mr. McConaghy was united in marriage to Miss Alice Dunden, who passed away on the 22d of February, 1906, leaving two sons, namely: Harold J., born in February, 1900; and Edwin J., whose birth occurred July 16, 1904. In September, 1908, Mr. McConaghy was again married, his second union being with Miss Edith Moore, a native of Richmond, Virginia. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church.

Politically Mr. McConaghy is non-partisan, voting for men and measures rather than for party, and fraternally he is identified with the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. The period of his residence in Seattle now covers more than a quarter of a century and he enjoys an enviable reputation as one of its substantial and representative business men and esteemed citizens.

FRED L. AVERILL.

Fred L. Averill, secretary and manager of the Pacific Door & Manufacturing Company, has been identified with the business since 1909, and in 1911 he was chosen for the dual office that he now fills. He was born in Santa Clara, California, August 26, 1877, a son of Volney and Alice Averill. In the year 1870 the father went to California, settling in Santa Clara county, where he engaged in fruit farming and there he has since made his home.

Reared on the Pacific coast, Fred L. Averill has always been identified with the west

and the spirit of enterprise which has been the salient feature in the growth and progress of this section of the country has been manifest in his business career. After attending the public schools he continued his education in a business college and later worked upon his father's ranch until 1902, when at the age of twenty-five years he came to Seattle and secured the position of clerk in the lumber department of Moran Brothers' shipyard. He spent two years in that connection, after which he became manager of the department and filled the position until 1909, when he resigned and bought an interest in the Pacific Door & Manufacturing Company. He has since been identified with the business and was chosen vice president, so continuing until 1911, when he was elected secretary and manager. He has since directed the activities of the company, controlling manufacturing methods and directing the policy of a business that is growing steadily and already has a large output.

On the 25th of July, 1903, in San Francisco, Mr. Averill was united in marriage to Miss Clara Shartzter. Fraternally Mr. Averill is identified with the Masons, belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and he is likewise a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Rotary Club and Seattle Chapter, No. 95, Order of the Eastern Star. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. In all those things which are most worth while Mr. Averill is deeply interested and his membership associations indicate the trend of his thought and activities along lines seeking for the betterment of the individual and of the community.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY.

The business done by the Seattle house of Sears, Roebuck & Company, of Chicago, of which Henry Bowers is general manager, makes this one of the most extensive and important commercial enterprises on the Pacific coast. The branch was established in 1910, with twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space in the Armour building, and seven people were employed. Something of the marvelous growth of the business may be imagined from the fact that today there are twelve hundred names upon the pay roll. The rapid growth of the trade led to a removal in the fall of 1910 to 570 First avenue, South, where they secured sixty-five thousand square feet of floor space. The continued development of the trade led to the erection of a six-story and basement building at Utah and Landers streets in 1913, giving them two hundred thousand square feet of floor space. Still the business grew so rapidly that their accommodations were inadequate and they have rented the Henry, the Moran, Fales, Bennett, Seattle Ice Company's, Provident and Western Electric buildings, and they have recently completed, in 1915, a new nine-story and basement building adjoining their building at Utah and Landers, giving them an additional space of eight hundred thousand square feet. Their buildings now cover an entire square block and are modern in every respect, being similar in plan and arrangement to their Chicago plant. Their pay roll is divided in three divisions: first division, fifty-five hundred dollars monthly; second division, forty-five hundred dollars monthly; and third division, twelve thousand dollars weekly. The western branch of the business also carries stock and has warehouses in Spokane, Washington, Portland, Oregon, and Stockton, California. The Seattle branch has done a business as follows: 1910, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars; 1911, six hundred and sixty thousand dollars; 1912, one million dollars; 1913, six million dollars; 1914, seven million five hundred thousand dollars; and the estimate for 1915 is eight million five hundred thousand dollars. Their postage from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1915, for letters was fourteen thousand one hundred and nine dollars and thirty cents, for parcel post one hundred and four thousand dollars and postage for catalogues issued in February, March and April, thirty-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents. The same progressive policy is followed in Seattle under the direction of Mr. Bowers as is maintained at the Chicago plant, whereby the house of Sears, Roebuck & Company has become the foremost mailing house of the world. It has instituted many new methods, plans and projects, displaying the spirit of the pioneer in this, and its course has largely set the standard pursued by similar undertakings. Upon

Henry Bowers devolves the responsibility of managing the extensive, growing business of the northwest and he is proving adequate in every particular, as the development of the trade of this section of the country indicates.

ALEXANDER B. GALLOWAY.

Alexander B. Galloway, the vice president of the American Paper Company of Seattle, was born in southeastern Missouri, May 29, 1872, a son of George W. Galloway. At the usual age he began his education as a public-school pupil and passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school when a youth of sixteen. He afterward went to Riverside, Montana, and made his initial step in business by becoming cashier on the stock farm of the Marcus Dailey Company, in which capacity he continued until 1891. He then went to Portland, Oregon, where he became connected with the Blake & McFall Company, jobbers in paper, whom he represented as a salesman until 1913. That year witnessed his arrival in Seattle and here he invested his capital in the business in which he has since engaged. He is now vice president of the American Paper Company, jobbers in all kinds of paper and everything made from paper. He employs forty-five workmen and his trade covers Alaska, Washington and Oregon. He has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and puts forth earnest effort to please his customers.

On the 20th of June, 1900, in Seattle, Mr. Galloway was united in marriage to Miss Edith Rahm, by whom he has two children, Lee and Bruce, who are eleven and nine years of age respectively and are public-school students. Mr. Galloway votes with the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire office. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he also has membership with the Arctic Club and the Commercial Club. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and he stands loyally in support of all plans and projects which he deems of general value and benefit to the community. His own course has been marked by a steady progression that has led him out of humble business surroundings to a place prominent in the commercial circles of his adopted city.

HENRY BOWERS.

Henry Bowers, of Seattle, stands today as one of the foremost representatives of trade interests upon the Pacific coast, farsighted and alert and ready to meet any emergency. He was born in Branch county, Michigan, January 29, 1870, a son of John S. and Kate (Decker) Bowers. He had no special advantages beyond such as many boys enjoy, nor have his opportunities been unusual, but he has always been ready to advance where the way seemed open. He attended the public schools to the age of seventeen years and afterward engaged in teaching for two years. His vacation periods were not devoted to recreation but were given to attendance at a business college. He went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he attended the Cleary Business College for two years, after which he made his way to Chicago and secured a position as stenographer with the Keystone Chemical Company. The diligence and determination with which he applied himself to his duties won him promotion until he became office manager. In 1894 he resigned his connection with the Keystone Chemical Company and entered the employ of the Raymond Lead Company as a stenographer. There again advancement came to him in recognition of his resourcefulness and reliability and for twelve years he was at the head of the accounting department. He then went to Sears, Roebuck & Company as department manager, remaining with the Chicago house until 1910, when he was made general manager of business on the entire Pacific coast, covering California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and the western third of Montana. He opened the Seattle house and in five years the trade has increased many-fold until the



HENRY BOWERS

plant now covers an entire city block, and the business is in the lead of commercial enterprises in the west.

Mr. Bowers was married in Branch county, Michigan, to Miss Edith Jones, the ceremony taking place on the 12th of October, 1892. They have one son, Ralph, who is twenty-two years of age and is now identified with the city health department. He pursued a high school course and is also a graduate of the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis. In his political views Mr. Bowers is independent, studying the questions and issues of the day from the standpoint of a practical business man and voting according to the dictates of his judgment. That he is interested in moral development and improvement is indicated in his membership in the Methodist church and the Young Men's Christian Association. That he is not unmindful of the opportunity for material progress for the city is evidenced in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce and the Pacific Highways Association. That the social element of life has not been neglected by him is manifest in his membership in the Auto Club, the Rainier Club and the Seattle Golf Club. While his business claims the major portion of his attention, he turns readily from one interest to another and commercial, social, moral or public interests, as the case may be, engross his entire attention for the moment. It is this concentration of purpose which has been one of the strong elements of his success. Moreover, he early recognized that industry and faithfulness are indispensable concomitants of advancement and his employment of those qualities has brought him to his present enviable position.

JULES F. ARCHER.

Jules F. Archer, president of the Archer Blower & Pipe Company, manufacturers and contractors of slow speed blowers and exhausters, complete dust collecting systems, induced draft plants and burners and smoke stacks and conveyors, has his office and factory at Edmonds street and Eighth avenue, South, and concentrating his energies upon his business is making it a profitable industrial enterprise. He was born in Chicago, July 2, 1884, and attended the public schools at Green Bay, Wisconsin, after which he became a student in the high school at Madison, Wisconsin, and later attended the State University in that city until 1902. In the latter year, when a youth of eighteen, he made his way to Seattle and became connected with the United States Blower Pipe & Hydraulic Works, owned by his brothers, working at first for a dollar and a half per day. In 1908 he purchased an interest in the business and changed the name and reincorporated the business under the style of the Archer Blower & Pipe Company. He acted as constructing manager for a year, then became sales manager and in 1911 was elected secretary and treasurer, while in 1913 he became the president and general manager. This business was first established in 1900 by A. C., J. G. and F. G. Archer under the firm name of the United States Blower Pipe & Hydraulic Works, manufacturers of sheet metal and iron works. At the beginning they employed but six men and the growth of the undertaking is indicated in the fact that they now furnish employment to from thirty to fifty and are doing a good business. They make a specialty of manufacturing blowers and their business extends all over the Pacific coast and Alaska. Liberal educational training well qualified Mr. Archer for that mental alertness and concentration which must precede success and his carefully directed efforts are winning him constant advancement along the road of prosperity.

CLYDE O. MORROW.

Clyde O. Morrow is president of the Elliott Bay Yacht & Engineering Company, which was organized in 1909 and of which, with the exception of two years, from 1908 to 1910, he has continuously been the chief directing head and executive officer. He was born in Allen county, Kansas, April 24, 1876, a son of T. C. and Alice Morrow. He attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, after which he devoted two years to farming. At

the age of eighteen he became a telegraph operator. He spent two years in apprenticeship at the Linstrom shipyard, after which he came to Seattle and was employed by the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company until the fall of 1910. He next went to Everett, Washington, where he engaged with the Everett Shipbuilding Company for one year. Later he returned to Aberdeen, Washington, and spent one year with the Linstrom Shipbuilding Company. He afterward secured the position of foreman with the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company. In 1906 he was sent to Ketchikan, Alaska, to do some work for the Union Steamship Company but after three months there he resigned and organized the Knight & Morrow Company, general contractors, continuing in business in Alaska until 1909, when he again came to Seattle and organized the Elliott Bay Yacht & Engineering Company, of which he has since been the president. This company builds and repairs boats.

On the 8th of December, 1900, in Seattle, Mr. Morrow was united in marriage to Miss Nellie E. Hughey, by whom he has three children, namely: Mayella, who is thirteen years of age and a public-school student; Clyde Bartell, a youth of eight who is also attending public school; and James Gray, who is five years old.

Fraternally Mr. Morrow is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has never been a club man nor active in politics, as he has always found his pleasure at his own fireside and in the companionship of his friends, while his time has largely been devoted to his business interests and by reason of his close application and indefatigable industry he has worked his way steadily upward in this connection.

H. C. BRADFORD.

Identified intimately for a long time with the transportation interests between Seattle and Alaska, H. C. Bradford was vice president and secretary of the Northland Steamship Company, which operates the steamship Northland in southeastern Alaska. He has had a most interesting career in connection with the Alaska gold stampede. The year that the Portland steamed into Seattle harbor with her golden cargo he and a number of other Massachusetts young men sent a fishing schooner from Boston around South America and through the Straits of Magellan to enter the Alaska trade, and early in 1898 the whole company boarded her at San Francisco, thus starting out upon an Argonautic expedition. The name of the vessel was the Abbie F. Morris and she was afterward wrecked on the beach of Behring sea at St. Michael.

For five years Mr. Bradford served as cashier of the Pacific Coast & Alaska Steamship Company at Ketchikan, Alaska, and spent in all about nine years in the north before coming to Seattle to take up his permanent abode. He has since lived in this city, directing his transportation interests from this point, and he occupies a prominent position in connection with the business in which he is now engaged.

Sailing and fishing are his chief diversions and in clubdom Mr. Bradford is well known, being a member of the Arctic Club, the Transportation Club, the Seattle Commandery and the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies and the Merchants Exchange. Attractive social qualities render him popular in these organizations and he is known as a man of many friends in the city in which he now resides.

WILLIAM HESS FINCK.

Ere Seattle had advanced beyond the point of being a small town and had taken on the proportions of a city William Hess Finck became identified with its commercial interests as a jeweler on what was then Commercial street, now First avenue South, near Main street. From that date until 1911, covering a period of almost thirty years, he was an active factor in the business circles of the city and when close application and energy had brought to him a considerable measure of success he retired and is now enjoying a

well earned rest with leisure for participation in those activities which are a matter of recreation and interest to him. A native of Canada, he was born August 8, 1859, in Strathroy, county of Middlesex, Ontario. His parents were William August and Mary (Hess) Finck. The father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832 and at the age of seventeen years emigrated to the United States, whence in the early '50s he removed to Canada. He followed farming in early manhood but afterward turned his attention to the furniture business, in which he continued until his death in 1913. He wedded Mary Hess, a native of Canada, and they became the parents of eleven children.

William Hess Finck, the third in order of birth, pursued a public school education in Canada and also completed a commercial course in Heald's Business College. In 1875, when but fifteen years of age, he was taken to Detroit by his father and was put on a train and went alone to California although that was the first time that he had ever been on a train. He joined two uncles who were living in California, one of whom had a jewelry store. Our subject learned the jewelry business under him and in 1880 accepted a position at Oroville, in Butte county, California, where he remained until 1882, the year of his removal to Seattle. After remaining at his original location for a time he occupied a new location on Commercial, near Mill street, now Yesler Way, and was there conducting business at the time of the fire of 1889, when, with the great majority of Seattle's merchants, he suffered heavy losses. His courageous and determined spirit, however, now stood him in good stead and he reopened business at No. 816 Second avenue, where he remained until his retirement in 1911, conducting one of the fine jewelry stores of the city and enjoying a liberal patronage from among the best people of this part of the state. In the meantime he had extended his efforts in other directions, building in 1907 the Buena Vista apartments, which he still owns. He is likewise president of the Finck Investment Company, owners of business property in San Francisco, from which a substantial annual income is derived.

In Seattle, on the 15th of January, 1885, Mr. Finck was married to Miss Margaret Woolery, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret Woolery. The Woolery family crossed the plains in 1853 by ox team and settled in the Puyallup valley, removing to Seattle about 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Finck has been born a son, Herbert William, who is a member of the state militia and who spent three years in the University of Washington.

During the period of his early residence in Seattle Mr. Finck became identified with the Seattle Rifles, which was the first military organization of the city. This was in 1884. The command was afterward merged into Company B of the Territorial Militia and he was promoted to corporal and was a member of the first rifle team. He is a republican sympathizer and an advocate of the high protective tariff but he has never been an office seeker, preferring that his public service should be done as a private citizen in active support of those measures and projects which he has deemed essential to the welfare and upbuilding of the community. In 1884 he joined the Knights of Pythias and has held every office in the lodge, becoming chancellor in 1889. In 1898 he was initiated in Masonry as a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M. In the same year he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Lawson Consistory, No. 1, and he is a charter member of Nile Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Seattle Automobile Club and the Seattle Commercial Club.

In the early days he was famous as a fisherman and was considered an authority on trout and salmon fishing and was sought for information on those subjects by newcomers to the city. There are many stories that are told of his skill as a fisherman. His success in business is the result of his own enterprise and acumen, as when he arrived in Seattle he had but a few dollars' capital, but he was young and energetic and was determined to succeed and he is now financially independent. The year after his removal to this city he was taken ill with typhoid fever and while convalescing took a trip to Hawaii which restored his health. In 1914 he built an attractive bungalow and there he has since lived. He is very fond of the outdoors and not only enjoys fishing but also finds much pleasure in motoring.

For a third of a century he has been an interested witness of the city's development and progress and has watched its growth, which at certain periods has been marvelous, from a small town to a great commercial center with its ramifying trade interests reaching out to all parts of the world. At all times he has stood for progress and improvement, his

interest therein being manifest in many tangible ways, and through the passing years he has also maintained an unassailable reputation as a reliable as well as an enterprising business man—one who has contributed to the commercial development of the city.

H. W. KENT.

H. W. Kent is a well known representative of industrial activity in Seattle by reason of the fact that he is the secretary and treasurer of the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company. He was born in Lockport, New York, December 9, 1881, and is a son of Walter F. Kent. While spending his youthful days under the parental roof he began his education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school when seventeen years of age. He then started in the business world, accepting the position of bookkeeper in the cost department with the Holly Pump Works at Lockport, New York. After two years, however, he left and came to the northwest. Making Seattle his destination, he entered the employ of Moran Brothers Company, shipbuilders, in the capacity of junior clerk and was gradually advanced through intermediate positions to that of bookkeeper. On the 1st of April, 1906, the plant was sold to the newly organized corporation under the name of The Moran Company. With the new company Mr. Kent was appointed chief clerk, in which capacity he served until May, 1911, when he became treasurer. In January, 1912, The Moran Company sold out to the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, and of the latter corporation Mr. Kent became the secretary and treasurer. During the fifteen years in which he has been associated with this industry much important work has been successfully accomplished, among the more important contracts being the construction of the United States battleship Nebraska, the United States submarine tender Bushnell and numerous submarines, freight and passenger vessels of large tonnage.

On the 10th of October, 1911, in Seattle, Mr. Kent was united in marriage to Miss Annabel A. Beckland, by whom he has one child, Marion Annabel. Mr. Kent belongs to the Masonic fraternity and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He is also a member of the Arctic Club and the Rotary Club, while his political indorsement is given to the republican party. In his business his management is characterized by enthusiastic progressiveness tempered by a safe conservatism. He has the faculty of wisely adjusting all difficulties and obstacles that he may encounter and of using his opportunities to the best possible advantage, and thus his course has ever been a forward one.

NAPOLEON CAMPBELL.

Napoleon Campbell was born in St. Johns, Chrysostome, near Montreal, Quebec, March 29, 1858. His parents were Vital Campbell and Olive Corbiere, both natives of Canada, where the father engaged in farming. Napoleon Campbell attended the common schools in the vicinity of Montreal until the family removed to Norwood, New York. At the age of nineteen years he went to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he engaged in the lumber business first as foreman in a mill. He was connected with a lath mill for some time and later was for many years engaged in contracting in Minneapolis. In 1897 he came to Seattle and, liking the city, made arrangements to locate here permanently and the following year was joined by his family. He built a shingle mill in Ballard which has been remodeled and added to a number of times and which now has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand shingles a day. In December, 1912, the company of which he is the head purchased the Cascade mill, a neighboring plant, which they have since operated. The two mills cover between two and three acres of ground and represent an investment of seventy-five thousand dollars. About fifty men are employed and the Campbell Mill Company, which purchased the two mills, ranks among the important industries of the locality. Mr. Campbell is also president of the Skagit River Logging Company at Hamilton, which has a capacity of fifty thousand feet a day.



H. W. KENT



Mr. Campbell was married at Minneapolis, November 9, 1885, to Miss Euphemia Hamel, a native of Minnesota, and they have become the parents of five children. Edward M., who was born in Minneapolis, February 7, 1887, has since the 5th of September, 1906, been manager of the Motor Shingle Mill at Ballard and is also interested financially in the Campbell Mill Company. Euphemia is an excellent musician, having spent a considerable period of time in Paris, France, studying the piano and pipe organ, the latter under the famous Felix Alexandre Guilman. Louis C. N. is the next in order of birth. Bernadette was born in Minneapolis July 6, 1894. Adrienne is a native of Seattle and her birth occurred September 13, 1901.

LOUIS C. N. CAMPBELL.

Louis C. N. Campbell, of Seattle, secretary and sales manager of the Campbell Mill Company, has been an important factor in the management of the business of that concern as he is well acquainted with the lumber industry in its various phases and is a man of unusual soundness of judgment. He was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 28th of July, 1891, a son of Napoleon Campbell.

He attended the common schools of Ballard and after completing the course offered there entered the Quebec Seminary at Quebec, province of Quebec, where he pursued a classical course, although he left the institution before his graduation on account of ill health. He became associated with his father in business when twenty years of age and has since been connected with the Campbell Mill Company, of which he is now secretary and sales manager. He has complete charge of the clerical department and has proved very capable in his direction of that line of work. He is young in years but has already demonstrated his right to rank among those men whose activities are factors in the upbuilding of their city.

Mr. Campbell was united in marriage in 1914 to Miss Margaret Grace Carey, a native of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and they have a son, Louis C. N., Jr., whose birth occurred on the 6th of July, 1915. Mr. Campbell gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has found little time to devote to public affairs, his business interests requiring his undivided attention. He has a wide acquaintanceship in Seattle and his genuine worth is attested by the fact that those who have been most closely associated with him hold him in the highest esteem.

GEORGE JAMES.

George James is one of the best known and most active figures in manufacturing circles in Seattle, conducting business under the name of the Variety Iron Works. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been identified with the iron industry and since starting in business on his own account he has made steady advancement in that field of labor. Moreover, he is regarded as authority upon business conditions and problems which have to do with labor questions of the country. In a word, he is a far-sighted, sagacious man, looking at questions from every possible standpoint and finding ready and correct solution for them. He was born in New York city, September 17, 1858, a son of Alfred and Martha James. He attended a private school and then at the age of thirteen years became a merchant, buying and selling butter, cheese and eggs. When fifteen years of age he sold out that business and turned his attention to the salvage business, which later developed into a brokerage business, his efforts in that connection continuing for three years. He next turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, spending a year as an employe in a foundry, after which he became manager, acting in that capacity until he went to Europe to settle his father's estate. After five months he went to Chicago, where he worked in a stove foundry for two months and then bought out the Bee Hive foundry of that city, which he operated until 1889.

In that year Mr. James came to Seattle and for three months was employed as molder by the Washington Iron Works. Later he established the Variety Iron Works at Ross Station, where the government canal now is, and which town is now a part of Seattle. In 1891 he removed his plant to the corner of Railroad avenue and Charles street, opposite the Moran plant, those two plants being the only ones then at that location. He remained there for about twelve years, but in 1903 he built the present plant at No. 1241 Utah avenue. The business was incorporated April 19, 1899, with James H. Perkins as president, W. H. Green, treasurer, Thomas G. Green, secretary, and George James as manager. In 1907 Mr. James was elected president and bought out the interests of the others in the company, since which time he has conducted the business alone. At the beginning they manufactured plumbers' goods, but later developed the business to include the manufacture of sawmill, mining and agricultural machinery. At the outset they had but one employe and today Mr. James has forty men in his employ, while his business connections extend all over the coast country and into Alaska. His plant is splendidly equipped with modern machinery and the excellence of the output insures a ready sale. The plumbers' goods manufactory which he established was practically Seattle's first manufacturing business in the iron line.

Mr. James has been twice married. He was first married in Chicago, in October, 1877, to Miss Mary Mulcahy, by whom he had five children, of whom three are living. Mrs. James died in 1900, while en route to Seattle, and on the 4th of January, 1911, in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. James wedded Magnolia K. Huesgan, a representative of a pioneer family and the widow of Captain Huesgan, who was stationed in Montana for many years.

In his political views Mr. James is a republican and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the United Workmen. He also belongs to the Rotary Club and to the Arctic Club and he formerly had membership with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which indicates his interest in questions that most closely affect the welfare and upbuilding of this city. That he holds high rank in business circles is indicated in the fact that he has been elected to the presidency of the Manufacturers Association, of the Employers Association and of the United Metal Trades Association of the Pacific Coast, all three of which he aided in organizing, and he has also been vice president of the Builders Exchange. His opinions carry weight among men engaged in similar lines of business to that which claims his attention. He is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of business and business conditions and studies all questions from the standpoint of a broad-minded man who does not measure things by the inch rule of self but bases his opinions upon general conditions that affect the welfare of the many.

W. G. NORRIS.

Along with many others who came to Seattle in the year that the growing young city was devastated by fire—1889—W. G. Norris has made a pronounced business success. His earlier activities in the field of business were put forth in the sale of safes and in 1899 he incorporated the Norris Safe & Lock Company, which is now one of the best known institutions of its kind in the northwest.

Incidentally he had some spare time to devote to politics and became active in that field, recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. In 1909 he was elected a member of the state legislature from the forty-first district, embracing the twelfth and fourteenth wards of the city of Seattle and sixty-five precincts in King county outside of the city, extending as far eastward as Wellington, at the mouth of the Great Northern's Cascade tunnel. While in Olympia Mr. Norris secured the passage of the West Seattle viaduct bill, in which his West Seattle constituents were particularly interested, this step being necessary before the city would consider the building of the million dollar bridge to bring the fourteenth ward into closer communication with the business heart of the city.

In 1899 Mr. Norris was married to Miss Ina E. Bonesteel, a daughter of Norris Bonesteel, of Waverly, Iowa. Mr. Norris has for many years been a member of the Yacht Club and in 1915 served as commodore. He owns two yachts and his first yacht was the

first express cruiser on the coast and for two years was the fastest, its speed being twenty knots. He is also identified with the Elks, is a prominent figure in the Arctic, Rainier, Seattle Athletic and Commercial Clubs and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has a handsome home at Alki Point, where Seattle's first settlers landed.

E. C. LANTER, M. D.

Dr. E. C. Lanter, who since September, 1908, has engaged in the practice of medicine in Seattle, was born in Arkansas, June 16, 1878. His father, Charles F. Lanter, was a native of Tennessee and died in 1901, at the age of forty-seven years. The mother, Mrs. Mattie Lanter, also a native of Tennessee, is now living at McAlester, Oklahoma, at the age of fifty-nine. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Lanter, Franklin M. Lanter, served as a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army as a member of a Tennessee regiment.

Dr. Lanter pursued his education in the schools of Nashville, Tennessee, completing his course by graduation from Vanderbilt University on the 4th of April, 1900. Immediately afterward he came to Washington and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Creston, Lincoln county, where he remained for six years. He also did hospital practice in San Francisco for twenty months and in September, 1908, arrived in Seattle, since which time he has been identified with the medical profession of this city. He has built up a good practice, possessing the broad knowledge and other qualifications that make for success in his chosen field. The demands made upon the physician are exacting. If the lawyer is brusque and crabbed, we feel that it is because there are weighty things upon his mind; and if the minister holds himself aloof, we regard it as a result of his contemplation of questions beyond the ken of the ordinary individual; but the physician must be a man of unfailing courtesy, of kindly spirit and ready sympathy and at the same time must possess broad scientific knowledge. Dr. Lanter is well qualified in these different particulars and is thus gaining advancement in his profession.

On the 29th of June, 1903, at Davenport, Washington, Dr. Lanter married Miss Ella Vivian Frazier. He is a Mason, belonging to Creston Lodge, No. 1023, F. & A. M., and he also has membership with Hillman Lodge, No. 206, I. O. O. F. Along professional lines he has membership in the King County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and thus he keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession. In the years of his residence in Seattle he has gained a wide acquaintance and is very popular in his community.

JAMES A. WEHN.

In the field of art in the northwest James A. Wehn, sculptor, is well known. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 5, 1882, a son of James C. and Clara (Sharp) Wehn, natives of New York and Indiana, respectively. They are now residing in Seattle and Mr. Wehn is the proprietor of the Salmon Bay Foundry.

Brought to Seattle in his boyhood James A. Wehn entered the public schools, wherein he pursued his education until he became a high school pupil. His initial step in the business world was made as an employe in the pattern shops of the Washington Iron Works, with which he was connected in 1898 and 1899. He began studying art while attending school and went into the pattern shops to gain a practical knowledge of molding in sand. He also worked for the Metropolitan Printing Company for one year and during that time did work as an illustrator for magazines. Since then he has devoted his time to art as a sculptor. He made his first start in drawing and painting under the guidance of Mrs. Rowena (Nichols) Leinss and this training was followed by four years' study in the life class of Will Carson, who conducted one of the largest art schools in Seattle. While thus engaged Mr. Wehn met a number of prominent artists and sculptors who assisted him very much in his work. He formed the acquaintance of several eminent sculptors during

the Portland Exposition and made still further progress. He afterward became acquainted with Sculptor Barrett, an Englishman, who was in Seattle when the proposition was made to erect a monument to Chief Seattle at Fifth and Cedar streets and Denny Way. On the advice of Mr. Barrett, Mr. Wehn entered the competition and although many sketches were submitted his was the one accepted. It was his first real recognition in the field of art and the building of the statue was commented upon in art circles all over the country. Mr. Wehn has also executed a series of historical medallions, which hang in Professor Edmund Meaney's room in the State University building. These are Chief Kitsap, Captain Vancouver, Alexander Baranoff, Marcus Whitman, Isaac Stevens, Lewis and Clarke, Seward, Chief Leschi, General Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Captain Gray. The medallions have attracted much favorable attention, particularly those of Captain Gray and Abraham Lincoln, from collectors in all parts of the country. Recently he spent some time in study in California and since his return to Seattle he has been chosen as the sculptor for the Henry L. Yesler bronze memorial tablet, which is to be placed in the Yesler Library at Twenty-third and Yesler Way by the Leschi Club. This tablet will be the first to be modeled in his new studio, recently erected at No. 2214 Twelfth avenue West. Mr. Wehn has done considerable work as an illustrator for Collier's, Harper's and many other publications. He now has a recognized standing in the profession as one of the ablest artists of the northwest, while his ability places him on a par with many of the foremost sculptors and illustrators of the country.

On the 24th of July, 1915, Mr. Wehn was united in marriage to Miss Florence E. Haubris, who was born in South Dakota in 1889 but was brought to Washington shortly before the territory became a state. She was a student of the Broadway high school with the class of 1909 and also devoted considerable time to the study of music. Mr. Wehn's political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he is not an active worker in its ranks, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his chosen life work, in which he finds the joy of creation as well as of success.

CHARLES J. SEXTON.

Charles J. Sexton, secretary and treasurer of the Eversole Optical Company, a brother of Frank J. Sexton, is also a native son of the city of Seattle, in which city he has passed the greater part of his life. After having attended the public schools, he entered the high school of Seattle and after graduation therefrom he received a commercial education in the Wilson Modern Business College of Seattle, graduating in the spring of 1906. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper with F. McClellan, contractor. One year later he entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad and remained with them until he was finally induced to become a partner with his brother Frank J. in the Eversole Optical Company in July, 1912.

He so readily became adapted to the optical profession that he is now held in the highest esteem by his fellow optometrists. He entered the Illinois College of Optometry, from which college he received his diploma.

On the 8th of September, 1910, Mr. Sexton was joined in matrimony to Miss Lorretta Mullins, of Seattle, and they are now the proud parents of two children, Charles, Jr., and Margaret. Mr. Sexton's many friends predict a bright future for him in the optical profession because of his untiring efforts to please and his continually adding new ideas to his business.

W. H. SILLIMAN.

W. H. Silliman, assistant manager at Seattle for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1865, and is a son of Robert Silliman, who was superintendent of mines for the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Company. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Charlotte Britton, was, like her



CHARLES J. SEXTON



husband, a native of England and came to America in her childhood days. Her death occurred several years ago. By her marriage she became the mother of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters.

At the usual age W. H. Silliman became a pupil in the public schools of Pennsylvania and continued his residence in that state until 1888, when, at the age of twenty-two years, he started for the northwest and established his home in Seattle. He first secured employment in a tailoring establishment, but believing that there was a wider field of opportunity along other lines he withdrew from that connection and turned his attention to the insurance business, becoming a solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in the year 1900. He made good in that connection and after demonstrating his ability by gaining a large business for the company each year, he was appointed assistant manager at Seattle in 1913. His business has been on a constant increase from the beginning and he has been a most active factor in establishing the Mutual Life as one of the most successful companies operating in the northwest.

Mr. Silliman was married in Rockport, Indiana, September 27, 1905, to Miss Lucy Negley Rudd, a daughter of William I. and Ada T. Rudd, of Rockport, in which city Mr. Rudd was for a number of years engaged in the banking business. To Mr. and Mrs. Silliman has been born one son, William Henry, now in school.

Mr. Silliman has now been a resident of Seattle twenty-seven years and says he would not live in any other place, having deep attachment for the city by reason of its equable climate, its business opportunities and the sterling character of its people. He is a member of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Earlington Golf and Country Club and finds pleasant social relations in those organizations. He is also a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church and he guides his life according to its teachings. He is a well known business man who never allows outside interests to interfere with the faithful performance of his duties as a representative of the Mutual Life. He is thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and his worth is widely acknowledged by the company which he represents and his colleagues and contemporaries in business circles of Seattle.

CHARLES T. TAKAHASHI.

Japanese enterprise has developed important commercial interests and connections in the northwest and a considerable percentage of trade with the orient or in the line of handling oriental goods is carried on by the sons of Japan. Prominent among this number is Charles T. Takahashi, president and treasurer of the Oriental Trading Company, now one of the large and important commercial undertakings of Seattle. This is, however, but one field of his activity, for he has become a leading railway contractor of the Pacific coast country, his business in that connection being one of extensive proportions.

Mr. Takahashi was born in Gifuken, Japan, November 1, 1874, and he became a pupil in the public schools of Tokyo, where he continued his education through the high school, being graduated at the age of nineteen years. He then made his way to the United States with Tacoma, Washington, as his destination, and there entered the Puget Sound University, in which he continued his studies for two years. At the end of that time he became assistant to the Japanese consul at Tacoma, occupying that position for six months, after which he removed to Seattle and in 1897 organized the Oriental Trading Company. This business has grown to be one of large proportions, handling an extensive and attractive line of goods of Japanese manufacture, for which there is found a ready market in the northwest. In the organization of the business Mr. Takahashi was associated with O. Yamaoka and M. Tsukuro. The business was incorporated in 1909 with Mr. Takahashi as president and treasurer. They not only import but also export general merchandise and now employ in Seattle from thirty-five to fifty people. They also have branch houses at Spokane, Washington; at Portland, Oregon; at Whitefish, Livingston, Havre and Missoula, Montana; and at Vancouver, British Columbia. They have built up a commercial enterprise of large proportions and importance and Mr. Takahashi's business ability is further indicated in the fact that he is engaged in railroad contracting, in which con-

nection he employs two thousand men. He was also president of the Oriental-American Bank from 1907 until 1913, and his business ability is typical of the progressiveness of that nation which in the last half century has become a recognized power in commercial circles.

Mr. Takahashi was married in Seattle to Miss Kakachiyo Omura in January, 1902, and they now have one child, Theodore Tokyo. Mr. Takahashi was president of the Japanese Association from 1908 until 1913 and again elected in 1916, so that he is the present incumbent. He has been a life member of the Press Club and Commercial Club of Seattle since their organization, in which connection he has cooperated heartily in furthering conditions that promote the trade relations and advance the commercial prosperity of the city. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since 1901, serving on foreign commerce committees and other committees at different times. He is also a life member Chamber of Commerce of America and a life member Washington State Art Association. Mr. Takahashi is a thirty-second degree Mason.

DAVID W. COSTELLO.

David W. Costello, secretary and one of the directors of the Washington Saw Company of Seattle, is far separated in the place of his residence from the place of his birth, for he is a native of Massachusetts. He was born at Fitchburg, March 21, 1883, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Costello. At the usual age he entered the public schools and passed through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school with the class of 1898. He next entered the employ of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Hardware Company and for six months served in the capacity of bookkeeper. He then engaged with the Johnson-Kettel Company at Worcester, Massachusetts, representing that firm as office manager for two years, after which he returned to his native city and became connected with the Simonds Manufacturing Company in the auditing department. After acceptably filling that position for three years he was employed by the Cutter-Fletcher Company of Boston, Massachusetts, as systematizer of their business, and when a year had passed he severed his connections in New England in order to try his fortune in the northwest and made his way to Seattle, where he became secretary and one of the directors of the Washington Saw Company. In this connection, therefore, he is actively associated with industrial interests of the city and his enterprise, close application and sound judgment are featuring as factors in the growing prosperity of the company.

Mr. Costello holds membership with the Knights of Columbus, which indicates his religious faith to be that of the Catholic church. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Industry and perseverance are among the salient characteristics of Mr. Costello and it is through the utilization of these qualities that he is making for himself a creditable place in business circles in the northwest.

ABRAHAM L. WALTERS.

Long in the public service as superintendent of streets, Abraham L. Walters proved a most capable official, as is indicated in the fact that he was recalled to the office for several terms. He studied closely the grave problems connected with the repair and improvement of the streets and made it his constant purpose to give to the city a system of highways worthy the progressive spirit of the northwest. Mr. Walters became a resident of Seattle in August, 1888, removing to this city from Colorado.

He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the 3d of October, 1861, and in early manhood removed westward to Colorado, where he engaged in mining until he determined to try his fortune in the Puget Sound country. In Seattle he became acquainted with Mr. Parks, a contractor, with whom he remained for about two years. For a time he was quite active in real estate operations and in 1895 he entered municipal service as foreman of the streets, sewer and park department, occupying that position for a number of years, or until the

death of Frank Little in 1901, when he was appointed to fill out Mr. Little's unexpired term as superintendent of streets. Later he was again appointed to the same position and still again, continuing in that office until 1908. After his retirement he turned his attention to the contracting business in connection with Hans Pederson, putting in cement walks throughout the Meridian district and in other sections. A liberal patronage was accorded the firm and Mr. Walters continued active in that connection until Mayor Miller again called upon him to fill the office of superintendent of streets, in which capacity he continued until two years prior to his death. It was while he was acting in that capacity that the department was separated from the park board and established as an independent department. Mr. Walters wrought many changes for the betterment of the streets and the city. Many men were employed under his direction and he bent every energy to the faithful performance of his official duties. He carefully systematized the work, avoided useless expenditure and at the same time never practiced that retrenchment which is detrimental to needed public progress.

On the 6th of February, 1896, in Seattle, Mr. Walters was united in marriage to Miss Clara A. Smith. Her father, Benjamin F. Smith, who was engaged in business as a contractor and builder in Minnesota, came to Seattle in October, 1888, and has here remained continuously since, having served as an inspector in the street department for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Walters have been born two children, namely: Frank, whose birth occurred October 22, 1900; and Helen, whose natal day was October 31, 1903.

In his political views Mr. Walters was always a republican. He belonged to the Independent Order of Foresters and he held membership in the Edgewater Congregational church. He had great faith in the city, its possibilities, opportunities and the ultimate promotion of its prosperity and growth, and he labored earnestly for its welfare, cooperating in many plans productive of excellent results. He died February 8, 1915, at the age of fifty-three years. He had firmly established himself in the regard of many acquaintances and he had the respect of all who were in his employ, while those who came within the close circle of his friendship entertained for him deep affection.

JOSEPH KILDALL.

Joseph Kildall, president and manager of the Panama Pacific Commercial Company, was born in Norway, in March, 1865. His father, Michael Kildall, was a merchant and a large operator in the fish business in Horstad, Norway, for a number of years. He came to America in 1888, crossing the Atlantic five years after the arrival of his son Joseph in the new world.

It was in 1883 that Joseph Kildall, then a youth of eighteen years, bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world, attracted by the favorable accounts which he heard concerning the business chances to be found in America. He made his way to the Pacific coast, settling first in Tacoma, Washington, where he entered the employ of Hansan & Company, conducting a milling business at that place. Still later Mr. Kildall made his way to San Francisco, but remained in California for only a year. He afterward went to Port Gamble, Washington, and entered the employ of the Puget Sound Mill Company, with which he continued for three years, acting as a salesman in their store. He afterward embarked in general merchandising on his own account at Lynden, Washington, and there continued in business until 1892. He then turned his attention to steamboat interests, operating steamboats between Bellingham, Seattle and Tacoma, and still later he became connected with the fish industry on Puget Sound, making his headquarters at Bellingham. In 1897 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he established the Kildall Fish Company, one of the largest wholesale fish houses of the United States, remaining in that city until 1911, supervising the interests of the company. In the meantime he organized the Pacific Coast & Norway Packing Company, with headquarters at Petersburg, Alaska. This company conducted a general merchandise, canning and saw-milling business, owned the town site and built up the town of Petersburg. Mr. Kildall also organized the Kildall-Bright Company of Chicago, Illinois, which did a very large

importing business and engaged in the sale of foreign and domestic fish. In 1911, however, he decided to return to the Pacific coast and settled in Seattle. After investigating the Sound country, the geographic location, the climate and other conditions led to his choice. He became identified with several companies in the general fish business, packing, marketing and superintending several fish industries on the coast, operating throughout America and foreign countries in the shipment and marketing of fish. This business has been organized under the name of the Panama Pacific Commercial Company, a corporation which is capitalized for a large amount and which is now conducting an extensive business throughout the Pacific coast country, being one of the foremost concerns of the kind in the west.

In Bellingham, Washington, Mr. Kildall was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jenkins, a daughter of Judge John R. Jenkins, of that city, and one of its early settlers. He served as justice of the peace at Bellingham for a number of years and for a long period was in the hotel business, but passed away about 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Kildall have become the parents of two children, Blanch and Harold, aged respectively twenty-three and twenty-two years, the latter now assisting his father in the office work.

In politics Mr. Kildall has always been a staunch republican, working for the growth and success of the party, but at municipal elections where no political issue is involved he casts an independent ballot, considering only the capability of the candidate for office to which he aspires. He is a member of the Transportation Club of Seattle and he and his family attend the Trinity Episcopal church. Mr. Kildall has been a citizen of the new world for over thirty years and has been numbered among the representative business men of Seattle for five years. He has built up an immense business in his line, his well defined plans having been carried forward to successful completion. Energy and enterprise have enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties created by conditions and competition and he is today at the head of one of the foremost concerns of the kind on the Pacific coast. He has had broad experience and his powers have developed with the passing years, making him capable of controlling most important enterprises.

HERBERT ERNEST SNOOK.

For a quarter of a century Herbert Ernest Snook has been a resident of Seattle, during which period he has engaged actively in law practice. For fifteen years he has followed his profession independent of partnership relations and his ability has gained him high rank among the representatives of the Seattle bar. He was born at Marion, Linn county, Iowa, April 1, 1868. His father, Benjamin Franklin Snook, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1836, was educated for the ministry, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1905, was pastor of the Universalist church at Webster City, Iowa. He was also prominent in fraternal circles and was chaplain of the Masonic lodge of Webster City, while in the order he attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Mary Moore, was of Scotch-Irish parentage and was born in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1838.

Herbert E. Snook is a graduate of a high school of Bloomfield, Iowa, where he completed his course with the class of 1886. He was afterward graduated from the Southern Iowa Normal School of that place in 1888 and he became a law student in the office of McHenry, McHenry & McHenry of Des Moines, Iowa, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in 1890. In the meantime he had taught school in the Mount Pleasant district of Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1887, in the schools of Pacific City, Mills county, Iowa, in 1888, and was principal of the Park Avenue School of Des Moines in 1889, during all of which time he was pursuing his legal studies.

On the 18th of April, 1890, soon after the great Seattle fire, Mr. Snook arrived in this city with the intention of making it his permanent abode and his residence here has been continuous through the past quarter of a century. He formed a partnership with Daniel O. Finch for the practice of law on the 1st of June, 1890, and opened law offices on the third floor of the Butler block, then just completed. Mr. Finch was an elderly man



HERBERT E. SNOOK



whose office as United States district attorney for the state of Iowa under President Cleveland's first administration had just expired. On the 1st of January, 1891, they removed to offices in the Burke building, then just completed. About six months after the formation of this partnership they were joined by Joseph M. Glasgow, afterward municipal judge of the city of Seattle, in a partnership under the firm name of Finch, Snook & Glasgow. That relation was dissolved in 1892 when a son of Daniel O. Finch was taken in as a third member of the firm under the style Finch, Snook & Finch. In 1893 that partnership was terminated by the return of Edward Finch to Des Moines, Iowa, while Daniel O. Finch retired from practice. Mr. Snook remained the sole survivor of the firm and ever since has continuously maintained his offices in the Burke building. Daniel O. Finch died in Los Angeles, California, in 1909. During the past fifteen years Mr. Snook has practiced law alone save that in some important cases he has been associate counsel with other lawyers or they with him. He has been connected with much important litigation and in the case of *Moses vs. the United States* he was called in as special counsel to assist the late Lyman E. Knapp, ex-governor of Alaska, in what was known as the Overtime cases.

Mr. Snook has been twice married. On the 26th of December, 1888, at Des Moines, Iowa, he wedded Miss Mary Blanch Mosier, by whom he had two daughters, Olive and Catherine. This marriage was legally dissolved in 1894 and on the 17th of August, 1899, Mr. Snook wedded Donna Emeline Irons at Seattle, Washington. To them have been born three children, namely: Dorothy Eleanor, Ruth Radnor and Herbert Ernest, Jr.

From the time when Mr. Snook was able to form an independent political opinion he was a conservative democrat until the progressive party was organized. His sympathies with it were at once aroused, for he believed that its principles coincided with his own more than those of any other party. He was a delegate to the progressive state convention at Aberdeen in 1912 and was chosen a delegate to the national convention held in Chicago. Mr. Snook is a Master Mason and a member of Rainier Council, No. 189, of Seattle, and is past regent of the Royal Arcanum, belonging to Madrona Council, No. 189, of Seattle. He is president of the New Queen Anne Improvement Club, which office he has held during the past two years, and he stands for advancement and improvement along all those lines which lead to the material and intellectual development of his community and which uphold projects that are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He belongs to the Washington State Bar Association, in which his membership dates from 1905, and he is also a member of the American Bar Association, having been elected to that honor in 1906.

HOWARD DEXTER HORTON.

Among Seattle's native sons who are making good in business is Howard Dexter Horton, who is the secretary and treasurer of the Horton Investment Company. He was born October 16, 1880, a son of Julius Horton, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. At the usual age he became a public school pupil, pursuing his course through successive grades until he had entered the high school. In 1897, however, he went to San Diego, California, where he continued his course in the Rush high school, from which he was graduated in 1899. Later he returned to Seattle and for three years was a student in the University of Washington, thus becoming well fitted by broad intellectual training for the activities and responsibilities of business life. He made his entrance into the business world as one of the stockholders of the Washington Portland Company, which he represented as assistant chemical engineer until 1908, when he sold his interest in the business and resigned his position. He believed that he would find a more fruitful field in real estate operations and organized the Horton Investment Company, of which he has since been the secretary and treasurer. He owns a half interest in forty-four mining claims on Bear Creek in Alaska and he also has large placer and copper interests near Baker City, Oregon. His investments have been carefully and judiciously made and many of his interests are now dividend paying properties.

On the 25th of July, 1905, in Mount Vernon, Washington, Mr. Horton was united in

marriage to Miss Gladie E. Maxfield, by whom he has a son, Howard Dexter, Jr., who is four years of age. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a Catholic in religious faith. Mr. Horton is a young man, but has already become well established as an active factor in the business circles of Seattle. He is a believer in the city and its future and is an enthusiastic advocate and supporter of measures pertaining to the general good, while at the same time he carefully and wisely directs his individual affairs along lines leading to success.

CHARLES A. THORNDIKE.

Charles A. Thorndike, cashier of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company of Seattle, and a stockholder in the Citizens Bank of Georgetown, was born in Haywards, California, August 15, 1868, a son of E. A. Thorndike, who in the winter of 1868 removed with his family to Seattle, where he became city marshal and the first chief of police. Our subject's grandfather was one of the first regents of the Territorial University and a charter member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Seattle.

Charles A. Thorndike, then an infant, spent his youthful days in this city, attending the public schools and the Territorial University, now the University of Washington, until his seventeenth year. He afterward sold papers and did bill posting, becoming the first bill poster of Seattle. After a few years spent in that connection he secured the contract for seating the following theaters: Yesler's Hall, Frye's Opera House, the Alhambra, Turner Hall and the Seattle Theatre. He continued in that business until 1900, when he sold his contract. During that period, or in 1887 and 1888, he clerked through the daytime in the Golden Rule Bazaar, after which he spent a year as a salesman with the Hirshberg Clothing House. He next engaged with Jones & Hubbell, feed and grain merchants, as bookkeeper, and afterward became a member of the Seattle Cereal Company, which succeeded Jones & Hubbell. Of the new concern Mr. Thorndike became treasurer and assistant manager, so continuing until 1903, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Graham Folding Box Company. Severing his connection with that firm in 1904, he engaged with the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company as cashier, which position he now fills. He is likewise a stockholder in the Citizens Bank of Georgetown and is the cashier of the Occidental Realty Company.

On the 6th of February, 1895, in Blair, Nebraska, Mr. Thorndike was united in marriage to Miss Hortense Victoria Davis, by whom he has a son, Charles J., who is nineteen years of age and a high school student. Mr. Thorndike exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and his religious belief is that of the Christian Science church. He is well known in Seattle, where practically his entire life has been passed and where each successive step in his business career has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

JOHN G. KOENIG.

John G. Koenig became a resident of Seattle in 1890, removing to this city from St. Paul. He was born in Wittenburg, Germany, in 1840, and when fourteen years of age came to the new world with a sister. He first settled in Cincinnati and there attended school, while later he became a resident of Peoria, Illinois. In his boyhood he learned the baker's trade but did not follow that pursuit. He also acquainted himself with the shoe and leather trade, to which he devoted a number of years. During the period of his residence in Illinois he responded to the country's call for troops to aid in crushing out the rebellion, enlisting from Chicago as a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. He joined that command as a private and was advanced to the rank of quartermaster. He served for three years and three months, being on active duty in Arkansas and other sections of the south-

west, during which he participated in a number of hotly contested engagements, his entire military record being most creditable.

After leaving Peoria Mr. Koenig made his way to St. Paul, where he engaged in the wholesale confectionery trade and manufacturing. He build up a large business in that connection and for many years remained a resident of St. Paul. In 1890 he removed from St. Paul to Seattle, where he established the J. G. Koenig Candy Company, conducting a candy manufactory and wholesale business on First avenue, where he remained until fire destroyed his plant. He afterward removed to Western avenue and devoted his undivided attention to the conduct of the business, which became one of the successful manufacturing enterprises of the city. He built up an extensive patronage, his ramifying trade connections covering a broad territory, while the house ever maintained an unassailable reputation for the reliability as well as the enterprise of its methods. The business is now being carried on under the name of the Koenig Candy Company by his widow and his sons.

It was in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1867, that Mr. Koenig was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Houck, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living: Ida May, the wife of F. L. Evans; Walter G., John G. and Elmer C., connected with the Koenig Candy Company; Amelia B., the wife of H. C. Hillman; and Lydia C. The children were largely reared and educated in St. Paul, and the sons have become worthy successors of their father in business, controlling an extensive trade which under their direction is constantly developing.

The death of Mr. Koenig occurred July 4, 1910, after a residence of twenty years in Seattle. He was active in support of all that was good and beneficial for the community. In politics he was a republican and, while he never sought nor desired public preferment, he cooperated in many plans and projects that resulted beneficially for Seattle. He possessed a most charitable disposition that found tangible evidence in his generous assistance to many benevolent projects. He was active in the church, was a lover of home and at all times stood loyally for those interests and principles which are of greatest worth to the community and to the individual. Leaving the parental roof and making his initial independent step in the world when a youth of fourteen, he walked in the paths of honor and uprightness, his life characterised by enterprise, diligence and commendable purpose.

GEORGE W. STRYKER, D. D. S.

Dr. George W. Stryker, a partner of Dr. J. M. Meyer in the ownership and conduct of the Hospital of Oral Surgery and Dental Hygiene, situated in the north wing of the seventh floor of the Northern Bank & Trust Company building at Seattle, was born in Corvallis, Oregon, September 15, 1868, a son of Dr. David and Celia Maria (Stone) Stryker, of that city. The family originated in Holland and its earliest representatives in America were among the first settlers of New York. In Central Park today there stands a stone which commemorates this first Stryker and in another of the city's parks stands the old home of Jacobus Stryker.

In 1872 the parents of Dr. Stryker became residents of Dayton, Washington, where they remained until 1875, when they returned to Oregon where the wife and mother passed away in 1884. The father afterward removed to Portland, where he spent his remaining days and was there laid to rest.

Dr. Stryker attended the public schools and also the Willamette University, after which he entered the Tacoma College of Dental Surgery, later renamed the North Pacific College, at which time it was removed to Portland. Dr. Stryker was graduated from the Tacoma institution in 1898. He first practiced in Snohomish for two years and during his residence there was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hatton, a daughter of Josiah and Ruth Ann (Varney) Hatton, who were pioneers of Minnesota, whence they removed to Washington. To Dr. and Mrs. Stryker have been born two children, Joseph Warren and Gretchen.

After two years spent in Snohomish Dr. Stryker removed to Everett, Washington, where he remained until 1915. He afterward formed a partnership with Dr. J. M. Meyer

in the Hospital of Oral Surgery and Dental Hygiene. This institution is limited to treatment of diseases, injuries and malformations of the mouth, jaws and associated parts, prophylaxis from a standpoint of dental preservation and the treatment of pyorrhoea alveolaris. There is a growing demand for this special field of practice and Drs. Meyer and Stryker are now concentrating their efforts along this line, the institution being a most valuable one to the citizens of Seattle and the northwest. Its patronage has steadily increased and the representatives of the medical and dental professions of the northwest strongly indorse the institution and its effective work. Dr. Stryker has served in various offices in connection with the profession, including that of secretary and of president of the state board of dental examiners and president of the State Dental Society. He was also chairman for the state of Washington for the Fourth International Dental Congress, which was held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1905. He also belongs to the state, county and national dental societies and he is among those whose initiative spirit makes them leaders in the field of scientific investigation and progress.

Dr. Stryker was for seven years a member of the National Guard of Oregon. He joined the organization as a private and rose to the lieutenantancy of Company C of the First Regiment, which afterward became Company F of the Second Regiment at the time of the Spanish-American war. It was this command that acted as a body guard to General Merritt when he took possession of the city of Manila. While in Everett Dr. Stryker was active in civic affairs, supporting at all times those projects and movements which he deemed of public worth and benefit. He has taken the York Rite degrees in Masonry, is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Cascade and Everett Golf and Country Clubs of Everett and is appreciative of the social amenities of life. He attends the Congregational church and his aid and influence are factors in furthering material, intellectual, civic and moral progress.

ARTHUR MORGAN MACWHINNIE, M. D.

The tendency of the age is toward specialization. This is manifest in industrial, commercial and professional life. The individual does not attempt to cover the broadest possible field but rather concentrates his energies upon a single line of activity that he may master it with the greatest thoroughness and thus produce the highest results. Acting in accordance with this tendency, Dr. Arthur Morgan MacWhinnie has become one of the most distinguished representatives of the medical profession in the northwest in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and his contributions to the literature of the profession are voluminous and most valuable.

Dr. MacWhinnie was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 24, 1874, a son of Adam and Mary A. MacWhinnie, both natives of Glasgow, Scotland. The father is now living in Adamsdale, Massachusetts, at the age of sixty-six years, while the mother passed away December 3, 1914, at the age of sixty years. Dr. MacWhinnie has been liberally trained for professional activity. He was graduated from the Baltimore Medical College, now the University of Maryland Medical College, in April, 1897, at which time his professional degree was conferred upon him. He has since taken post-graduate courses in the Will's Eye Hospital; the New York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital; St. Bartholomew's Hospital of New York; the Cinquant-Vingt Hospital of Paris; and the Presbyterian Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland. However, his professional training was not received immediately after his public school course was completed, for in the meantime he had entered into business with his father, manufacturing cotton yarn and cloth when a youth of fifteen years, devoting a period of three years to that occupation, but it did not make a strong appeal to him and he determined upon a professional course with the result that he qualified for the practice of medicine. After gaining the broad basic knowledge necessary, he turned his attention to special lines and has become recognized as one of the most able and skilled physicians in the northwest in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Moreover, the result of his broad study, research and investigation has been given to the world in various valuable contributions



DR. ARTHUR M. MacWHINNIE

to literature. His authorship includes the following with date of publication: Atypical Filamentary Keratitis, January, 1909; Digital Enucleation of the Fauical Tonsils, May, 1909; Present Status of the Spirocheta Pallida, June, 1909; Spoon Enucleation of the Tonsil, November, 1909; A New Artificial Leach, December, 1909; The Much Abused Nose, January, 1910; Cataract Absorption—With Case Report, May, 1910; Visual Fields in Accessory Sinus Diseases, August, 1910; Vincent's Angina, August, 1910; Tonsil Grasping Forceps, November, 1910; Exophoria in Convergence, April, 1911; Iritis Palstica Adhaerens, September, 1911; Pupillary Obstruction, May, 1912; Pedunculated Sarcoma and Myxoma of Larynx, October, 1912; The Teeth and Their Relation to the Eye, October, 1913; Two of the Present Day Fads, April, 1914; A Safe and Rapid Procedure for Sub-Mucous Resection of the Deflected Nasal Septum, with Presentation of a New Septal Forceps, 1911, and The Treatment of Infections of the Accessory Sinuses, January, 1916.

In Attleboro, Massachusetts, on the 6th of December, 1899, Dr. MacWhinnie was married to Miss Caroline Louise Briggs, a daughter of Seth and Martha (Shepard) Briggs. In the maternal line Mrs. MacWhinnie is a descendant of Lord Gilbert Kennedy, the Earl of Cassilis, and representatives of the family on the paternal side came to America on the boat which followed the Mayflower. Five ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. MacWhinnie graduated from Brown University in 1899 with the degree of A. B. and is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity, Rainier Chapter, D. A. R., and the Women's University Club. She is the mother of two children, Arthur Briggs and Rosalind.

Dr. MacWhinnie belongs to the University Golf Club and in the midst of onerous professional duties turns to it for recreation. Along strictly professional lines he has membership connections with the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Pacific Coast Oto-Laryngological Society. The profession speaks of him and his work in terms of high praise and appreciation and Seattle is fortunate in having in its midst one so well qualified to perform the very delicate and important professional duties which now claim the attention of Dr. MacWhinnie.

FRANK S. LANG.

Frank S. Lang is president and general manager of the F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of stoves and ranges. His business has now assumed extensive proportions, becoming one of the large productive industries of Seattle. He was born in Austria and is a son of Martin Lang. He attended public school near his boyhood home until he reached the age of twelve years, after which he crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he learned the tinsmith's trade. Later on he traveled over the country working at his trade and finally settled down in Helena, Montana, where he conducted a tinshop and hardware store. He conducted a growing business there for seventeen years, and in 1900 sold out and went to Nome, Alaska, where he opened a tinshop and hardware store. He also began the manufacture of stoves at that place and carried on business there until 1906, when he sold out and came to Seattle.

Here Mr. Lang organized the Hydraulic Pipe Manufacturing Company, of which he became president, conducting that business until 1907, when he sold out and established the F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company, of which he is now president and general manager. He manufactures a complete line of cook, ship, family and hotel ranges, ranging in price from one to four hundred dollars. He made the first change in stove construction in forty years—and his principle of burning all fuel from the top has revolutionized the stove business of the world. The Lang range is patented, and is conceded to be the greatest fuel saving range made. The famous Armco rust-resisting polished iron is used exclusively in the manufacture of the Lang ranges. This is considered the best iron on the market today. He employs from sixty to seventy men and his trade relations extend to all parts of the United States, while in Alaska he does a large amount of business. He has a large foundry

in connection with his stove factory, where he manufactures all the different parts for his stoves, and the growth of his business has led him to just recently erect a large two-story addition, thus doubling the capacity of his plant.

On the 23d of July, 1911, in Tacoma, Mr. Lang was united in marriage to Miss Selma M. Gruettner, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In his political views Mr. Lang is an earnest republican, while his religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He belongs to the Arctic Club, Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Yacht Club, Lumbermen's Club, Employers' Association and Credit Men's Association. The nature of his interests is thus indicated. He possesses social qualities which render him popular in these different organizations, and at the same time he gives hearty support to plans and measures instituted by the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations for the benefit and up-building of the city in which he makes his home.

KAKUICHI KATAYAMA.

Kakuichi Katayama is occupying the important official position of general business and legal adviser for the Japanese at Seattle and is official interpreter and also the president of the Japanese-American Trading Company. He was born in the town of Kamo, in the Okayama province of Japan, on the 13th of December, 1875, a son of Taneji and Isono Katayama. He embraced the opportunities for an education offered in the public and high schools of the city of Okayama, being graduated in 1897, and later he attended the Imperial University at Tokyo, where he devoted two years to the study of German law. On the expiration of that period he came to Seattle and became a teacher of English to Japanese children, devoting his attention to professional work of that character until 1900, when he organized the Sunrise Trading Company, of which he was president and manager. He conducted the business until 1901 and then sold out, removing to Bellingham, Washington, where he became connected with the Bellingham Bay Oyster Company. In 1902 he returned to Japan as representative of that company, buying oysters and shipping them to the United States. His attention was thus directed until April, 1903, when he returned to Bellingham, where he engaged in teaching school and also became president of the Japanese Association. In 1905 he returned to Seattle and is now the legal and business adviser for the Japanese and also official interpreter. He is likewise president of the Japanese-American Trading Company and is most prominent among people of his nationality, while his business ability and worth are also recognized by those of American birth.

On the 18th of March, 1903, in Okayama, Japan, Mr. Katayama was united in marriage to Miss Otowa Okabayashi, and they have become the parents of four children: Elmer, Lillian, Alice and Kenneth.

Mr. Katayama is a member of the Baptist church and he is identified with several organizations formed by people of his own nationality, being now trustee of the Japanese Association, a member of the Japanese Commercial Club and president of the Okayama Provincial Society. He is, however, cosmopolitan in his interests and in his education. Liberal training in the schools and colleges of his native land and wide experience that has come to him through travel and through business connections have made him a broad-minded gentleman, while his native culture places him at ease in all gatherings.

JAMES H. KANE.

Ranking high in the legal profession is James H. Kane, a Seattle attorney of the firm of Farrell, Kane & Stratton. Mr. Kane was born in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, in 1870. His parents were Patrick and Mary Kane, both natives of Ireland, who came to America during the stormy years of the Irish rebellion. Becoming Wisconsin pioneers, they took up the difficult task of making farm lands out of heavily timbered wildernesses and succeeded so well that at the father's death in 1899 he was one of the most prosperous farmers

in the progressive agricultural community. The mother died in 1910, but for years to come both will be remembered for courage, honesty and generosity.

Having completed his high school course in the public schools of New Richmond, Wisconsin, James H. Kane entered the University of Minnesota in 1899. He took his L.B. degree from this institution in 1902 and March 14, 1903, he came to Seattle, where he was admitted to the bar three days after his arrival. He became identified with his present law firm in 1907. Mr. Kane has been employed in many important legal cases, he has capably represented several prominent corporations and has successfully acted as counsel for the bishop of this diocese. In the courtroom his manner is dignified, indicating both reserve strength and professional zeal. His careful attention to all details and his consideration for the interests of all clients have brought him a profitable practice.

For ten years he was a director of the American Savings Bank and during his thirteen years here he has acquired extensive property interests in Seattle, King county and elsewhere. He is an active member of the Knights of Columbus and has served this organization both as district deputy and as grand knight of the Seattle Council. He is also a member of the Arctic Club.

In June, 1911, Mr. Kane married Miss Agnes Hagan, of New Richmond, Wisconsin. They have one child, Mary Caroline Kane, born December 1, 1913.

PETER WOECK.

Peter Woock, a well known contractor of Seattle, was born in Germany, October 23, 1863, and was the second in a family of four children whose parents were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Woock. The father engaged in the lumber, milling and grain business in Germany until 1870, when he came with his family to the United States, settling at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He was active in business there for a long period, but is now living retired.

Peter Woock obtained his education in the schools of Germany, remaining in that country until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he came with his parents to the new world. He entered business life in connection with the milling trade in the employ of his father. He served a regular apprenticeship, but afterward turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he followed in early life in Wisconsin. In 1888 he came to Seattle, arriving here before the winter of the great fire. Here he followed carpentering for a time in the employ of others and then took up contract work on his own account. He had taken up a homestead in Snohomish county, Washington, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, and this he developed and improved at the same time that he was conducting his business as a contractor and builder in Seattle. The work allotted to him has been of an important character and he has gained a place among the leading contractors of the city. In 1908 he formed a partnership with P. M. Behrens and the firm of Woock & Behrens is now well known throughout Seattle and is regarded as most reliable in every way. Their work receives the strong indorsement of the public and the business is constantly increasing.

Mr. Woock has been married twice, first in Wisconsin. In 1896 he wedded Miss May Russell, a daughter of Henry L. Russell, a farmer of Wisconsin. By his first marriage he had one son, H. J., a machinist of Seattle, now twenty-nine years of age.

Mr. Woock holds membership with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Herman. He has been a citizen of Seattle for twenty-seven years and has seen it grow from a small village to the great metropolis of the northwest with all of its modern equipments, improvements and advantages. He located here on account of the wide field offered for his business, because of the good climate and of his faith in the future of the city. He now has a most attractive modern home on beautiful Vashon island. This he erected on a plat of ground of thirty-four acres. He owns his own electric light plant, operated by water power, and he has every possible convenience there, surpassing in many ways the advantages offered by the city. He has his land partly under cultivation. There is much fruit upon the place and a fine garden. It takes him but a short time to reach his business in Seattle and yet he has all of the advantages and joys of living remote from the congested centers of population.

During the long period of his residence in the northwest he has merited and enjoyed the confidence and goodwill of the people and today he has an extensive circle of acquaintances, many of whom entertain for him the warmest friendship and regard.

GERARD PEARSON.

Gerard Pearson, proprietor and manager of the Pacific Coast Grinding & Machine Works, is controlling one of the business enterprises that make up the sum total of business activity upon which rests the growth, greatness and prosperity of the city. He is yet a young man, but has already attained a creditable position in business circles. His birth occurred in Duluth, Minnesota, in 1893, his father being Alexander Pearson of that city, who was a prominent contractor and builder, conducting his interests under the name of the Pearson Construction Company.

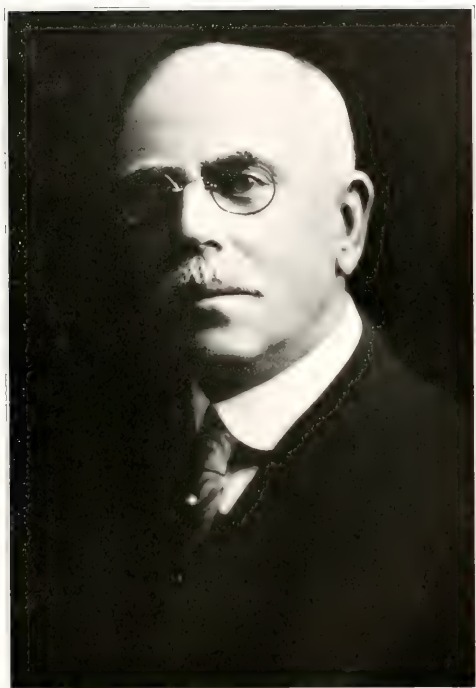
Gerard Pearson was the eldest of four children and his education was largely acquired in the schools of Seattle. He started in his present line of business at No. 612 East Pike street, in June, 1912, and has remained at that location since. He does the highest class work in his line, a result to which several factors have contributed. His machine shop is one of the most complete on the coast, thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances to facilitate the work. Mr. Pearson is a young man and within a short period has made an excellent record in his chosen field of business, being well known not only in this city and district, but in the surrounding country, in Alaska and even east of the mountains and all over the state of Washington. The machinery which he turns out is of the latest and best designs and the output includes everything from an ash press to the finest grinding and milling machinery made. He specializes in cylinder and crank shaft grinding, uses only the highest grade material obtainable and as he employs only expert mechanics the work turned out is of the highest possible grade. His establishment is equipped to do all kinds of repair work on automobiles and he takes work on contracting equipment.

In 1914 Mr. Pearson was married in Seattle to Miss Clara M. Paulson. They greatly enjoy Seattle as a place of residence, having many warm friends here, while their ambitions and interests lie along those lines which have been strong factors in the development and growth of the city.

JOHN S. GRAHAM.

Prominent among the leading merchants of Seattle is John S. Graham, whose splendidly appointed establishment, including a line of millinery, suits, coats, waists and fine apparel for women, is one of the finest stores on the Pacific coast. In fact, it is scarcely surpassed in the entire country. Perhaps in New York and Chicago are establishments of greater size, but none show more discriminating taste in the selection and display of goods, rendering it one of the most beautiful stores of its kind in America. Well formulated plans, executed with promptness and decision and characterized by unswerving commercial integrity, have constituted the basis of his growing success. A native of Fifeshire, Scotland, Mr. Graham is descended from one of the old families of that country, his father being Andrew Graham, who was a tanner and controlled one of the largest enterprises of that character in Scotland.

After acquiring a high school education John S. Graham served a four years' apprenticeship to the dry goods business and since starting out on his own account has never been in any line save that of women's furnishings. He arrived in Seattle in 1889, immediately after the great fire, when there were practically no stores in the town. For one dollar per front foot he rented space for a tent next to the present location of the Cheasty store, on Second and Spring streets. Later he found a man occupying what he considered a much better location, there selling chickens, rabbits, etc., in a large tent. Mr. Graham then bought the man out and occupied the tent, just opposite the present Hotel



JOHN S. GRAHAM

Butler. When the Butler Hotel building was erected he rented a store in it from Daniel Jones and Guy Phinney, there remaining for five years, at the end of which time he removed to the Boston block, there continuing until about four years ago, when he established his business at his present location at Second and Spring streets, just across the street from where he started upon his business career in Seattle in a tent. In some seasons his employes number one hundred and fifty and he has one of the finest and most up-to-date stores in Seattle, carrying a large and attractive line of millinery, suits, coats, waists and evening apparel for women. Everything is tastefully arranged and the appointments of the store are most attractive. He carries the latest goods which the markets of the world afford and the most fastidious and critical taste can here find satisfaction. His establishment is popular with the public and the growth of the business is indicated in a comparison of his little tent store with the present extensive and well appointed establishment. When he started out upon his business career in Seattle, opening his store, all goods were marked in plain figures and a one price system was inaugurated—a rule from which he has never deviated to the slightest extent as the years have gone on. When a sale of goods in this establishment is advertised the public knows that the announcement means exactly what it says and Mr. Graham has thus gained and held the confidence of the people by his strict business principles and his unflinching adherence to the highest standards of honesty and honorable dealing.

In Sacramento, California, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Josephine Spencer, a native of Boston, and they have one son, Robert, who is now associated with his father in business, having made his first trip to the east as a buyer for the house in the fall of 1914. The family occupy a handsome residence at No. 404 Harvard avenue, North, and in addition Mr. Graham owns much other valuable real estate in the city. He votes independently in politics, supporting the best man irrespective of party, seeking ever by his ballot to promote good, clean government. He is identified with the Arctic, Seattle Athletic and other leading clubs of the city and of several is a life member. His friends, and they are many, find him a pleasant, congenial companion and the public accords him honor and respect for what he has accomplished and the methods which he has followed, his course at all times measuring up to the highest commercial standards.

PERCY H. RIDGWAY.

Percy H. Ridgway, a contracting engineer and machinery broker of Seattle, who has based his success upon accurate and expert knowledge of his profession, was born May 1, 1875, in Stoke-on-Trent, England. His father, W. F. Ridgway, an accountant of Seattle, came to New York in 1867, where he remained several years, afterwards returning to England. In 1880 he decided to make America his permanent home and moved his family to Chicago, and in 1889 he arrived in Seattle, where he is still engaged in bookkeeping. His mother bore the maiden name of J. M. Yulen and was the niece of Mrs. J. P. Pierson, wife of Lieutenant J. P. Pierson, U. S. N., an old settler of Seattle. Mrs. Pierson removed to California from New York in 1865 and to Seattle in 1870 and lived here until her death in 1896. The father is of English lineage, while the mother represents one of the old Knickerbocker Dutch families of New York.

Percy H. Ridgway was the third in order of birth in a family of six children. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and Seattle and attended the University of Washington, where he pursued a course in engineering and mathematics. He started out in the business world in connection with the Union Electric Company of Seattle, of which company he became superintendent. He then entered the contracting engineering business in 1900 and has continued active along that line to the present time, specializing along the line of power machinery. His business throughout the northwest is now extensive, a very liberal clientele being accorded him, and his training and practical experience have fitted him for important work in this connection.

Mr. Ridgway was married in Spokane, in 1910, to Miss Cora A. Pace, a daughter of D. C. Pace, of Austin, Texas, and they now have three children: Percy Pace, four years

of age; Marie Alice, two years of age; and William D., the youngest of the family and the pet of the household. In political views Mr. Ridgway is a democrat. In this connection he has followed in the footsteps of his father and has seen no reason to change his political belief. He belongs to the Commercial Club of the city and is an interested factor in promoting the objects of the organization. For twenty-seven years he has resided in Seattle, where for sixteen years he has conducted business independently and during this period he has seen the city grow from a small village to its present proportions, witnessing a marvelous change. He has traveled quite extensively, but finds no place more to his liking as a residential city and a business center than the one in which he makes his home.

ARTHUR A. WRIGHT.

Arthur A. Wright, the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Cremation Society of Washington, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in September, 1858. In the early '60s he removed with his parents to Trinity county, California, and in 1867 became a resident of Humboldt county, that state. Arthur A. Wright attended the public schools of California until he reached the age of sixteen, when he became an insurance solicitor and afterward was employed along various other lines until 1888, when he removed to Seattle and began dealing in real estate. He has since been largely connected with enterprises having to do with the development of the natural resources of the northwest. In 1894 he engaged in the promotion of mines in Alaska, spending half of his time in that district, although making his headquarters in Seattle. He has a comprehensive and intimate knowledge of Alaska, its conditions and possibilities, and he remained active in the business until 1903.

The following year he organized the Cremation Society of Washington, and built the plant at Sixth avenue, West, and Ray street, now on the Queen Anne boulevard, the date of the first incineration being September 2, 1905. That year there were but three cremations. This sanitary method of caring for the dead, however, has grown in favor very rapidly, and today they average eighty per month.

In March, 1913, the company established an undertaking business in connection with the operation of their crematory, taking care of burials as well as cremations, their business now representing an investment of eighty thousand dollars.

In October, 1876, at Eureka, California, Mr. Wright was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary A. Killough, by whom he has two children, namely, William A. and Charles G. In his political views Mr. Wright is a republican, stanchly supporting the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks and is held in high regard by his brethren of those organizations as well as by others whom he meets in the various relations of life. In business he has steadily worked his way upward, by honesty and fair dealing, to a desirable position on the plane of affluence.

ROBERT W. BAXTER.

When the Alaska Steamship Company and the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Company obtained the services of Robert W. Baxter as vice president and general manager they were fortunate in securing one of the most competent and widely known transportation men in the United States, and be it said furthermore to his credit that he is another of the high railway officials who started upon his business career as a messenger boy.

Mr. Baxter came to Seattle, the coast headquarters of the Morgan-Guggenheim Companies, from Chicago, where he had been general superintendent for the Illinois Central Railway Company. He is no stranger to Seattle and the northwest, however, as for many years previously he had been connected with the Harriman railway interests in Portland. He has always been a great believer in Seattle and the northwest and is planning to establish a beautiful home in this city.

Mr. Baxter entered the service of the Union Pacific Railway Company as messenger boy way back in 1878. He advanced step by step in an orderly progression that took him through the positions of telegraph operator, chief dispatcher, trainmaster and division superintendent in quick succession. He afterward went to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and later became general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Portland and afterward general western agent for the receivers during the panic. For a time he was also superintendent of the Nebraska division. His next position was with the Lehigh Valley Railroad as superintendent of transportation and he severed that connection to accept advancement with the Illinois Central. He came to Seattle to enter upon his present connection as vice president and general manager of the Alaska Steamship Company and of the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad Company, and among other important enterprises with which he is now associated is the Northwestern Steamship Company, of which he is the president. He has brought to bear a keenness of judgment in solving intricate and involved transportation problems added to an experience which has come to him in the passing years with his various business connections. In his work he has never forgotten that the transportation lines are indeed a "public utility" and has therefore made it his purpose to render all such genuine servants of the public and thereby has promoted the success of the large corporations which he has represented. He looks at the problems of the age in no narrow nor contracted way, his sagacity penetrating beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future.

DONALD A. MCKENZIE.

The word pioneer has long been an honored term in connection with the vocabulary of American history. It means courage, foresight, endurance, personal bravery and notable prescience. From point to point the pioneers have advanced on the American continent until its furthestmost western borders have been reached and there has been builded a wonderful empire on the Pacific coast. Prominent in this connection is Donald A. McKenzie. He was born on a farm in the Genesee valley of New York, near Caledonia, on the 25th of January, 1858. His parents, Kenneth and Elizabeth (Maxwell) McKenzie, were also natives of the Genesee valley and both are deceased. Both families came from Scotland in 1800.

After attending the Genesee Normal School, Donald A. McKenzie continued his education in the Brockport (New York) Normal School, but failing health obliged him to put aside his textbooks and he returned to the home farm, remaining a resident of the Empire state until he reached the age of twenty years, when he removed to Ellsworth county, Kansas, where he purchased farm land. He then engaged in business in the town of Wilson, for farm life did not prove particularly attractive to him. In 1880 he went to New Mexico and was employed on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad west of Albuquerque, but after a brief time he returned to Kansas, where he remained until 1886. The stories of the northwest, with its wonderful natural resources and opportunities, especially in the region of Puget Sound, led him to the determination to try his fortune in this section of the country and he made a trip to Seattle. Feeling that reports had not been exaggerated, he took up his abode in this city and here engaged in the real estate business. He took his stand in support of all public measures and improvements relating to the general good, and after a few years' residence here he was elected a member of the city council, in which he served for one term. He was also during the years 1890 and 1891 in charge of the customs house under the Harrison administration, and on various other occasions he has been called upon for public service where his ability has enabled him to render valuable aid for public benefit.

Mr. McKenzie was appointed a member of the board of tide land appraisers in connection with Tom Prosch and Dr. Sparling, and they platted and appraised the tide lands of Seattle and also a part of the tide lands of Tacoma harbor. Subsequently Mr. McKenzie joined ex-Governor Eugene Semple, Andrew Hemrich, D. E. Durie and J. F. Hale in the organization of the Washington Waterway Company, which secured a contract with the

state and filled in the tide flats south of the city. This without question was one of the most important projects in the history of the city, as it not only reclaimed for public use a vast territory but provided splendid waterways and made it possible for the city of Seattle to have the most economical harbor in the world. Colonel Thomas W. Simons and Virgil T. Bogue were employed to make the plat of the tide flats, providing the waterways and railroad accommodation. This work provided ground and facilities for great manufacturing enterprises and laid the foundation for Seattle to become the greatest city in the west.

Mr. McKenzie is a born pioneer in spirit and has never been happier than when on the frontier. In 1890 he disposed of most of his Seattle interests and located on the Koyukuk river north of the Arctic circle in Alaska, where he engaged in placer mining for a time. He was afterward appointed first United States commissioner of that district, remaining there until 1903, when he went to South Alaska, associating himself with ex-Governor J. H. McGraw and Andrew Burleigh, with whom he commenced a campaign for a railroad from the Gulf of Alaska (Prince Edward Sound) to the Yukon river, in the interest of which he was in Washington, D. C., in 1903-4. It was a long fight. The bill was favorably considered and, aided by Roosevelt, it passed the house. The senate was favorable to the measure, but there were special interests fighting it which finally resulted in the defeat of the bill. The defeat was disastrous not only to the projectors but to Alaskan interests. Mr. McKenzie had done much cruising and found out that it was practicable to get from the river to the sea coast on the water grade and the route selected is now the route of the Northwestern Railroad. Through the exertions of Mr. McKenzie and his associates it was discovered that Cordova bay is the most practicable harbor on the Alaskan coast, which fact was brought to the attention of the United States government. Mr. McKenzie and his friends fought nine years to get title to nine thousand acres of land at the head of that bay and finally succeeded, accomplishing what no one else did—getting the government to sell to an individual. The land will undoubtedly be the site for the biggest city on the Alaskan coast. The harbor has fine anchorage and is impregnable from a military standpoint. It is believed that the concession was made on account of the work done in that district by Mr. McKenzie and his associates. He has been active in all matters affecting the interests of Alaska and was instrumental in securing Alaskan representation in congress and has assisted Mr. Wickersham in many ways since he has been in Washington. He worked with the Alaska bureau of the Chamber of Commerce in securing the passage of the railroad bill and his efforts in that connection, as in other ways, have been most far-reaching and beneficial.

On the 27th of January, 1900, in Washington, D. C., Mr. McKenzie was married to Miss Elizabeth Orndorff, a daughter of Lonsford G. and Josephine Orndorff, now deceased. They were representatives of an old Virginia family of southern planters.

Mr. McKenzie is a member of the Arctic Club. He makes his home in Seattle, but still has large interests in Alaska and is doing everything in his power to promote the welfare and development of our furthest northwest possession. He has an intimate personal knowledge of the country, its conditions and its possibilities and his opinions are therefore sound and reliable.

EMERSON H. CARRICO.

Emerson H. Carrico, attorney at law, 919-21 Leary building, arrived in Seattle on the 27th day of September, 1905, and after passing the state bar examination immediately began the practice of law, in which he has ever since been engaged. He was born at Dockery, Wilkes county, North Carolina, and is descended from French ancestry. There were three Carrico brothers who came over from France during the Revolutionary war and fought on the American side, afterwards settling in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. His father, Aaron K. Carrico, was a native of Virginia, and spent the greater portion of his life in educational work. His mother was Rosa E. Cornett, also a native of Virginia, and a descendant of the Canute family.

Mr. Carrico attended the schools of Virginia and the University of Kentucky. Subsequently he taught for two years in Fairview College, at Traphill, North Carolina.

At the age of sixteen he was employed as manager of the Fourth Avenue Hotel, then a very popular summer resort at Wythville, Virginia, where he continued in said employment for three years. He afterwards began the study of law under Judge R. F. Armfield, at Statesville, North Carolina, continuing his studies under the tutorship of the famous judge for several years. Later he pursued a review course in the University at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Carrico's father died when he was an infant, and on account of the cruel treatment accorded him by his stepfather, he was compelled to leave home at the early age of eleven years, and from that time forward educated himself and has made his own way in the world without any assistance, except for two years of schooling at Elk Creek Academy, Virginia, furnished him by Professor Joseph F. Delp, the principal, for which he in after years reimbursed him.

Mr. Carrico, since coming to Seattle, has built up quite a large and extensive law practice, and is recognized as a lawyer of integrity and ability. Mr. Carrico is a prominent member of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., in Seattle.

On the first day of June, 1904, Mr. Carrico was united in marriage to Miss Massie Rucker, who comes of a very old and prominent family of Lynchburg, Virginia. Sir Cyrus Rucker, her great-grandfather, on his way over to America, from England, was shipwrecked off the coast of Virginia and floated into Norfolk on the wreckage. Her grandfather, Mr. Edwin S. Rucker, received from King George one of the first grants, written on parchment, for two thousand acres of land in Amherst county, Virginia, which is still in her immediate family.

PAUL JAYNE HACKETT.

Paul Jayne Hackett has been prominently identified with the recent marvelous development of wireless telephony and is now chief engineer of the Universal High Power Telephone Company. He was born December 26, 1890, in Hatton, Adams county, Washington, a son of John Daniel and Ida Belle (Sutton) Hackett, both natives of Michigan. The maternal grandfather, Dr. L. L. Sutton, was one of the most prominent farmers of Adams county, Washington, and his uncle, William J. Sutton, of Cheney, Spokane county, Washington, served as senator. Two other uncles, E. G. Sutton and B. L. Sutton, are living in Seattle, the former a commission merchant and the latter a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett were pioneer settlers of Hatton, Washington, where the former served as telegraph operator for the Northern Pacific Railway for many years. He was also the first postmaster of Hatton and held the office for a decade. His wife was very prominent in church and Sunday school work in Hatton and later in Walla Walla, and also did a great deal of important missionary work. She was never happier than when helping the poor and needy and no case of want appealed to her in vain.

Paul Jayne Hackett received his education in the schools of Walla Walla and in his youth began the study of electricity and especially of its application to wireless telegraphy. He established the first wireless station in Walla Walla and organized a club for the study of wireless telegraphy in the Young Men's Christian Association and in the Walla Walla high school. He later accepted a position as wireless operator in Spokane, but after remaining there for three months returned to Walla Walla to become electrical engineer for the Pacific Power & Light Company. He remained with them for only a few months, however, and then came to Seattle and became connected with the work of developing the possibilities of wireless telephony. While so doing he saw the necessity of a loud speaking transmitter and his recognition of this need ultimately led to the organization of the Universal High Power Telephone Company, of which he is the chief engineer. Considerable attention has been given in scientific circles to the invention of the loud speaking transmitter and there is much interest in the development of wireless telephony, along which line Mr. Hackett has done much valuable pioneer work.

He is a democrat in his political views, but has never had time to take an active part in affairs of government. He has devoted his entire energy to his electrical and engineering work and has accomplished a great deal. He has constantly studied and investigated and is in the vanguard of those who are working along his line. Personally he is popular and all who know him recognize his integrity.

WILLIAM MILO MEACHAM.

William Milo Meacham is among those contractors who have done much in the building of Seattle. He came to Seattle in 1905 soon after forming a partnership with H. G. Babcock under the firm name of Meacham & Babcock.

Mr. Meacham was born in Abilene, Kansas, December 16, 1871, his parents being Harmon Everett and Virginia (Vansant) Meacham. He comes of mixed ancestry, Scotch, English, Irish and Welsh. His ancestry in every branch was established in America prior to the Revolutionary war and a number of his forebears took part in that struggle. His father, on being refused enlistment in the Civil war, on account of his youth, went with the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteers, as regimental postmaster, in order to get to the front. William M. Meacham served in the Spanish-American war, enlisting as a member of Company G, First Illinois Volunteers, and saw active service at Santiago, Cuba. He is a member of the Society of the Army Santiago de Cuba.

Becoming a resident of Chicago, Illinois, in early boyhood, Mr. Meacham was educated in the public schools of that city and later pursued special courses in the University of Chicago. Before becoming of age, he went into business as a contractor in Chicago, a business he has since successfully continued. In politics Mr. Meacham is a democrat. Fraternally he is a Mason, and he belongs to a number of clubs, including the Seattle Commercial Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Rifle Club.

Mr. Meacham was married at Vancouver, British Columbia, November 28, 1908, to Miss Kate Moore, a native of Brantford, Ontario, and the daughter of Arthur Thomas and Kate (Tilson) Moore, they of Irish birth. Mrs. Meacham came to Washington in 1891 and became a teacher in the Seattle public schools and thus continued until her marriage. A son, William Arthur, born in Seattle, September 26, 1910, completes the family group.

ARTHUR PERRY TINKHAM.

Arthur Perry Tinkham is known in industrial circles of Seattle as the founder of the University Sheet Metal Works and he is also financially interested in the Universal High Power Telephone Company. His birth occurred in Summerville, Michigan, February 19, 1864, and he is a son of Perry and Harriet Tinkham, the former an agriculturist by profession.

Our subject received his education in the common schools and was reared under the parental roof. On starting out on his independent career he first engaged in carpentering and contracting and later turned his attention to sheet metal work. He established the University Sheet Metal Works of Seattle, which is now numbered among the important industrial concerns of the city. He has manifested executive ability of a high order and his business sagacity and his enterprise have enabled him to gain financial independence. In addition to his connection with the University Sheet Metal Works he has invested in the Universal High Power Telephone Company.

In October, 1883, at Niles, Michigan, occurred the marriage of Mr. Tinkham and Miss Anna Jones, a daughter of Matt Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Tinkham have three children: Mrs. Hattie Hill, Mrs. Hazel McPhee, and Clyde, who was formerly a member of the signal corps of the United States army and saw service in the Philippines. He now belongs to the National Guard of Washington.



WILLIAM M. MEACHAM

Mr. Tinkham is independent in politics, voting for the man rather than the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is not only highly respected for his sound judgment and business sagacity, but he is also esteemed because of his unswerving integrity and probity, and there are many who are his warm personal friends. He is greatly interested in the development of Seattle and no movement for the advancement of the community lacks his support and cooperation.

ROGER MARCHETTI.

Roger Marchetti, an able and successful young attorney of Seattle, where he has now practiced for four years, enjoys the distinction of being the only Italian lawyer in the state of Washington. His birth occurred at Spezia, Italy, on the 14th of March, 1887, his parents being Carlo and Emma Marchetti. The father acted as commissioner general to Europe of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle and was also the promoter of Venice, California, a popular beach resort. He is an intimate friend of Pietro Mascagni, the famous composer of *Cavalleria Rusticana* and other noted operas, and now holds the position of president and general manager of the National Grand Opera Company of Los Angeles, California. The paternal grandfather of our subject was an artist of renown, being the leading painter of Florence in his time.

Roger Marchetti has received excellent educational advantages. He attended Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago and subsequently entered Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri, while his professional training was obtained in the College of Law of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, where he completed the prescribed course in 1909. The following year he located for practice in Seattle, opening offices at 1219, 1220 and 1221 Alaska building, while his present quarters are at 215, 217, 219 and 221 Lyon building. He is the only Italian lawyer in the state and an extensive clientage is accorded him. A young man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice and of comprehensive general information, Mr. Marchetti possesses an analytical mind that enables him to recognize the relative value of every point in his case and at the same time he presents his cause in a clear and forcible manner that leaves no doubt as to the logic of his position or of the law applicable thereto.

Politically Mr. Marchetti is a staunch republican, believing firmly in the principles of that party. He is a popular member of the Seattle Athletic Club and a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church. A promising future lies before him in the field of his profession, for he has already attained an enviable position for one of his years.

ROBERT MERCHANT.

Among those who have found in the real estate business in Seattle a profitable field for operation was Robert Merchant, who is now deceased but who for a number of years was an active factor in real estate circles. He was a western man by birth, training and preference, always living in the Pacific coast country. His birth occurred at Yamhill, Oregon, in 1860, and in 1881, the year in which he attained his majority, he removed from Ellensburg, Oregon, to Seattle. From that time until his death he was actively connected with business interests here and became a prominent factor in the life of the community. In 1882 he began the manufacture of candy, under the firm name of Merchant & Company, and later reorganized his business under the style of the Seattle Steam Candy Company, continuing the business until 1889, when his plant was destroyed in the great conflagration which swept over the city in that year, causing a heavy loss. He had the largest factory outside of San Francisco on the coast. He started again, but there ensued the widespread financial panic and he gave up the business. He then turned his attention to the brokerage business, in which he continued for seven years, and on the expiration of that period engaged in the real estate business, operating along that line until his death. He never lost

faith in Seattle nor doubted what would be the ultimate outcome of the work for the city's upbuilding and improvement. Whatever he did, he did with thoroughness and naturally he came to know all about property valuations and had comprehensive knowledge of the real estate upon the market. In time he won a large clientage and his business reached gratifying and profitable proportions.

In Portland, Oregon, in 1881, Mr. Merchant was united in marriage to Miss Minnie M. Stewart, who was born in that state and accompanied her parents on their removal to North Yakima, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Merchant were born four children, as follows: Claude Clay; Grace B., who is the wife of a Mr. Walters and resides in Melbourne, Australia; Lula, who was born at Third and Yesler streets and has passed away; and C. C., also deceased, who was born when the parents lived at Second and Cherry streets, on the present site of the Hoge building.

Mr. Merchant was one of the first members of the Chamber of Commerce and at all times he stood for progress and upbuilding in his city, cooperating in all the movements of the Chamber for advancing the business connections of Seattle. He belonged to the McKenzie clan, a Scotch society, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Christian church—associations which indicated much of the nature of his interests outside of business. He guided his life by high and honorable principles and the warm regard of all who knew him was freely accorded him.

HENRY LOHSE.

Henry Lohse has long been a prominent factor in building circles of Seattle as vice president of the Sound Construction Engineering Company, in which connection he has won a gratifying measure of prosperity and an enviable reputation. His birth occurred at Olympia, Washington, on the 20th of January, 1872, his parents being Henry and Meta Lohse. Following his graduation from the Seattle high school, in 1887, he worked at the bricklayer's trade for ten years and on the expiration of that period embarked in business as a contractor and builder. He is now serving as vice president of the Sound Construction Engineering Company of Seattle and is thus active in the management of a successful and steadily growing concern. His real estate holdings in this city are also extensive and entitle him to recognition among its substantial and representative business men.

On the 25th of December, 1900, in Seattle, Mr. Lohse was united in marriage to Miss Kathren Hanna, a daughter of Nick Hanna, who was for years a member of the Seattle police force and when he retired from the service was presented by the citizens with a gold watch set with diamonds. Our subject and his wife have two children, Dorothy and Gertrude.

In his political views Mr. Lohse is a republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. He is identified fraternally with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also belongs to the Arctic Club, the Commercial Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. In this city the circle of his friends is extensive, for his life has ever been upright and honorable in all relations and his business success has been commendably and worthily won.

THE SEATTLE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The Seattle Commercial Club is a live, go-ahead, influential organization that is appreciated for its accomplishments. Every city has its Commercial Club, and Seattle, the largest city in the northwest, has the largest organization of the kind in the same territory. A man or a body of men is judged by accomplishments and on this basis the Seattle Commercial Club is in a class by itself. The club is just a little more than ten years old. The last has been its banner year. In that time the membership has doubled; constructive effort has been and is the order of the day and matters of incalculable value to city, county, state and Alaska have been accomplished.

The Seattle Commercial Club produces results by the combined influence of its more than twelve hundred united and energetic members rather than by large contributions from a handful of capitalists. The struggling man in any line of business is not overshadowed in this club. His voice is as strong as that of the captain of industry; his membership and work on committees is as highly valued. The man of wealth and the "little fellow" both get a square deal; the first gets no more, the latter no less.

To enumerate but a small part of what this club has accomplished would require the space of many pages of this publication. Suffice to say the club has the faculty of being right on all large questions. A perusal of its record will prove this assertion. Few, if any, organizations of business and professional men and workers in all lines approach the Seattle Commercial Club in influence at Washington, D. C. The club, its activity, its sound, reasonable but positive views and suggestions are known to every cabinet member, senator and congressman and to the president himself. Its petitions to members of congress invariably receive respectful attention and splendid cooperation. Within a single year the club has had as its guests seven members of the president's cabinet, who have expressed their appreciation of its work to our representatives at Washington, D. C. Seattle has every reason to be proud of its progressive Commercial Club. It is made up of a fine body of men, every one of whom is a loyal booster for his city, state and country.

MALCOLM EADIE SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Malcolm Eadie Smith, a most successful surgeon, who is accorded a prominent position by the consensus of public opinion and also by his professional colleagues and contemporaries, was born in Monona, Iowa, August 6, 1871, a son of James Malcolm and Ophelia (Eadie) Smith. He is descended from Samuel Chapin, the founder of Springfield, Massachusetts. The paternal line is traced from England, while the maternal ancestors came from Scotland, the maternal grandmother of Dr. Smith being a Malcolm. Her son, James Malcolm Smith, was a Presbyterian minister, who was graduated from Toronto University and then became identified with the college, devoting all his time to the upbuilding of the church. He was a writer of considerable prominence, making frequent contributions to magazines along scientific and religious lines. He died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 9, 1900, at the age of seventy-two years. His father's people were of a prominent Connecticut family, established there in the period of the earliest colonization. Later representatives removed to Massachusetts and members of the family served in the Revolutionary war. In early manhood Rev. James Malcolm Smith wedded Ophelia Eadie, daughter of Robert Eadie, an old settler of Bradford, Canada, the family having taken up their abode at that place when Mrs. Smith was a little maiden of three summers. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was taken by her parents to the new world. She, too, passed away at Grand Rapids, Michigan, her death there occurring in 1906, when she was sixty-seven years of age. She was the mother of five children, of whom four are living.

The only son, Dr. Smith, was the fifth in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of Monona, Iowa, and in the high school of Waterville, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1889. As his father was connected with the ministry, the family lived at various places, so that his education was obtained in a number of schools. After leaving the high school Dr. Smith took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the medical department of Columbia University of New York, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning his M. D. degree in 1905. He was graduated from the French Hospital in 1907 and began practice as chief surgeon for the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad Company in Alaska, where he remained until 1908, spending a year at the town of Katalla. Because of the illness of his father at Grand Rapids he returned in the summer of 1908 and remained there until the fall of 1909, and while there was associated with Dr. Richard R. Smith. In the fall of 1910 he returned to Alaska and during the remainder of that and the following year was chief surgeon for the railway at Cordova. Later he returned and took post-graduate work, studying from January until June, 1912,

at various laboratories. In July of that year he began practice in Seattle, where he confines his attention exclusively to surgery. He has become an expert in that field, his skill being based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the component parts of the human body and a thorough understanding of the onslaughts made upon it by disease. He belongs to the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

On the 14th of February, 1907, at Danbury, Connecticut, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Susie Weichert, a native of Connecticut, born at Danbury, and a daughter of Frederick and Josepha Weichert.

Dr. Smith is a Spanish-American war veteran. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities with Spain he joined the army, serving as a member of Company G, Third New Jersey Volunteers. He now belongs to the College Club, to the Seattle Athletic Club of Seattle and he is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church. He belongs to an old New England family and possesses the spirit of patriotism and loyalty which ever characterized his ancestors in their relation to their country. In his professional connections his service is characterized by a conscientious regard for the duties and obligations that devolve upon him, and his skill has continually increased with his study and investigation so that his ability is now widely recognized in the city in which he makes his home.

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES.

John E. Humphries, who at the time of his demise was judge of the superior court of the state of Washington for King county, had been in the active practice of law for more than forty years, having been admitted to the bar in Rockville, Indiana, in 1872. He then engaged in general practice and also filled the office of deputy prosecuting attorney for Parke county, Indiana, until 1878. He was born at Calhoun, Illinois, March 17, 1852, and he belonged to the Humphries family of Virginia. His father, Francis McFarland Humphries, was a native of Augusta county, Virginia, and after attending college at Crawfordsville, Indiana, studied law and engaged in practice in Olney, Illinois, becoming recognized as one of the prominent representatives of the bar at that place. He was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church and conformed his life to its teachings. He passed away two years after the birth of his son, John E. Humphries, leaving his wife and little son without money or property.

John E. Humphries, however, seemed to have inherited his father's inclination toward the practice of law and from early boyhood shaped his course toward the realization of his ambition in that direction. By working on the farm, clerking in stores and performing service of a similar character he obtained the means which enabled him to pursue his studies in the common schools of Olney, Illinois, and of Rockville, Indiana, until he was able to teach school. He afterward followed the profession for some time in Indiana and devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, while later he was for a short period a law student in the Indiana State University. He was then admitted to practice at the bar of that state and, as previously mentioned, was continuously a representative of law practice from that time until his death. In 1878 he resigned his position as deputy prosecuting attorney of Parke county, Indiana, and removed to Crawfordsville, that state, where he was in partnership with Hon. M. D. White, Judge A. D. Thomas, G. W. Paul and W. W. Thornton, now a law writer of Indianapolis. Judge Humphries participated in the trial of nearly every important case in Montgomery county. While in Indiana he was attorney on several noted cases, including the state versus John W. Coffey, James Dennis and Joseph W. Stout. After eleven years' residence in Montgomery county he located in Seattle, where he resided until his demise. He removed to the west with Colonel Will H. Thompson and they formed a law partnership with Judge Humphries' former partner, George W. Paul, of Indianapolis. He afterward practiced in partnership with Colonel Thompson and E. P. Edsen under the firm name of Thompson, Edsen & Humphries, and still later he was in partnership with William E. Humphrey and Harrison Bostwick under the name of Humphries, Bostwick & Humphrey. When that connection was discontinued

he engaged in practice with George B. Cole under the firm style of Humphries & Cole. William E. Humphrey having been elected to congress, at which time he withdrew from the firm. While in Crawfordsville, Indiana, he had been a partner of Judge W. W. Thornton, who is judge of department No. 1 of the superior court in Indianapolis, while Mr. Humphries was judge of department No. 4 of the King county superior court in Seattle, and William E. Humphrey, also formerly associated with him in practice, is a United States congressman from this state.

Judge Humphries engaged in the active practice of law until elected to the superior court. He was an indefatigable student and worker and early commenced gathering a law library, to which he added as opportunity offered until he had one of the largest private law libraries in the state. He always kept abreast with the profession in its onward march and, in fact, had risen to a position of leadership. He was the author of many important laws which are now to be found upon the statutes of the state. A celebrated case in which he acted for the defense was that of Grover versus Zook. The latter was mayor of Ballard, Washington, and was sued for breach of promise. He pleaded as an affirmative defense that the woman was suffering from tuberculosis. A verdict of ten thousand dollars was recovered by the plaintiff in the superior court, but Judge Humphries appealed to the supreme court, where the decision was reversed and the case dismissed on the ground that it would be contrary to public policy for consumptives to marry.

In 1908 Mr. Humphries was a candidate for judge of the supreme court and it was believed for many days that he had been nominated, but on the final count he did not get the office. In 1910 he was one of the leading candidates for United States senator. He was regarded as one of the best trial lawyers in the Pacific northwest and in addition he was an entertaining, instructive and oftentimes eloquent public speaker and took an active interest in all public affairs. It was universally conceded that he made the same splendid success as judge of the superior court that he made in the private practice of his profession and his friends feel that much higher honors awaited him had he lived.

It was on the 11th of March, 1888, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, that Judge Humphries was united in marriage to Miss Estelle M. Freshman, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles N. Freshman, of Canada, a Methodist clergyman. Judge Humphries was well known in fraternal circles, being a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the lodge and canton of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the lodge and Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, of the Elks, the Moose, the Druids, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he was always a republican, prominent in his party, and his opinions carried weight in its councils. He passed away May 20, 1915. A week before he had risen from a sick bed to appear in court and he thus remained active to the last, save for a few days prior to his demise. At the time of the funeral services all of the departments of the superior court with one exception where it was impossible to do so were closed and the courthouse flag was hung at half mast. The public and profession entertained for him the warmest regard and his colleagues at the bar recognized him as a man of superior ability, who carved his name high on the keystone of the legal arch. The Seattle bar held memorial services in his honor and passed resolutions of respect. Thus was closed the life record of one who had long figured prominently in the northwest and who left the impress of his individuality and ability for good for all time upon the history of the Seattle bar.

DUNCAN GEORGE INVERARITY.

Duncan George Inverarity, who now has charge of the publicity work of the Seattle Carnival Association, was formerly actively engaged in the practice of law and was for several years manager of the Grand Theater. He was born January 19, 1868, in Dunedin, New Zealand, a son of William David and Rosalind H. H. Inverarity. The father was a captain of the Ninety-second Gordon Highlanders and served during the Crimean war. The mother was a daughter of Colonel Henry Wallace-Dunlop, who served as English consul general to Greece about 1855.

Duncan G. Inverarity received liberal educational advantages as he attended Keble College, Oxford, and Kings College, London, while several years after his emigration to this country he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1891. In 1885 he was employed as a civil engineer on the Northern Pacific Railway and aided in surveying the route for that road over the Cascades. Having decided that the legal profession offered better opportunities, he entered the University of Michigan, where he pursued his law studies. In 1892 he entered the office of Stratton, Lewis & Gilman. For eight years he was actively engaged in the practice of law and in 1907 he turned his attention to the theatrical business, becoming manager of the Grand Theater of Seattle in that year. He remained in that connection until 1912 and proved very capable as a manager, securing excellent attractions for his theater and also making it profitable from a financial standpoint. In 1912 he took charge of the publicity work of the Seattle Carnival Association and has demonstrated his fitness for the position which he holds.

Mr. Inverarity was married on the 28th of October, 1903, in Seattle, to Miss Anna A. Peterson, a daughter of William Peterson. Her grandfather was colonel of the King's Guard in Denmark and her father also served in the Danish army. The family has resided in America since 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity have been born two children, Wallace Duncan and Robert Bruce.

Mr. Inverarity is a republican and fraternally is associated with the Masonic order. He is well known in club circles, holding membership in the Seattle Yacht Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Ad Club, the Tillikums of Eltaes, the Press Club and the Canadian Club. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has succeeded in accomplishing successfully all that he has undertaken and his proven integrity has gained him the respect of his fellow citizens, while personally he is popular.

SCOTT PERCY WOODIN, M. D.

Dr. Scott Percy Woodin, engaged in the practice of medicine at Seattle and also acting as assistant physician at the County Hospital, was born in Jamestown, New York, February 7, 1862, a son of Samuel P. and Sarah Elizabeth (Clark) Woodin. His youthful days were devoted to the acquirement of an education in the public and high schools and following his graduation he secured a situation in a newspaper office, being connected with the reportorial department for a year. He afterward attended the University of Michigan and was graduated in medicine with the class of 1886. He then returned to his native city, where he opened an office and continued an active follower of the profession for three years. At the end of that period he came to the Pacific coast, settling first at San Jose, California, where he practiced until 1898. He then came to Seattle, where he continued in active professional work until 1900, when he went to Nome, Alaska, and devoted a year to mining. He then again came to Seattle and established his home and office in Georgetown, then a suburb of the city but now included within the corporation limits. He became the first health officer of Georgetown after its incorporation as a city and several times was reelected to that position. He is now filling the office of assistant physician at the County Hospital.

On the 24th of November, 1904, in Georgetown, Washington, Dr. Woodin was united in marriage to Imogene Ashley Huntsman, by whom he has one child, Diadama, who is a public school student. Mrs. Woodin is a representative of an old American family and is a direct descendant of the Hon. Thomas Ashley, who was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, June 15, 1738. He became one of the early settlers of Vermont and took part in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys" and participated in the battle of Ticonderoga. He was also chosen a member of the legislature several times. Mrs. Woodin's father was Thomas Hartness Ashley, of Savannah, Missouri. Dr. Woodin is also descended from an old American family as his mother was a member of the Webster family, which settled in what is now the state of Connecticut in 1636 and of which Noah Webster, the lexicographer, was a representative. The Doctor's daughter, Diadama, represents eleven generations of Americans.



DR. SCOTT P. WOODIN

Dr. Woodin gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. Dr. Woodin is a Mason, being a member of Century Lodge, No. 208, F. & A. M., of Seattle, and he also belongs to the Arctic Club and to the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, while his professional connections are with the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is able and conscientious in his practice, loyal to the interests of his profession and is constantly promoting his knowledge by wide reading and investigation, for anything that tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life is of interest to him.

CHARLES HENRY COBB.

Charles Henry Cobb, a Seattle capitalist, was born on his father's ranch at Lincoln, Penobscot county, Maine, July 31, 1852, a son of Leonard and Mary Elizabeth (Donnell) Cobb. The latter was a daughter of Thomas Donnell, who was of Scotch-English descent and removed from Ellsworth, Maine, to Lee, that state, about 1825, becoming one of the first settlers of the latter place. Leonard Cobb also removed to Lee from the Lincoln ranch when his son Charles was a small boy. At that time the state of Maine gave a donation claim of one hundred acres to all settlers in that locality and all the additional land they desired to purchase for twelve cents per acre.

Charles Henry Cobb was educated in the usual manner of farm lads with the addition of three terms at the Lee Normal Academy. When only fifteen years of age he assisted his father in the logging business, driving a six-ox team in hauling spruce and pine logs from the vast Maine forests to the Passadumkeag river. At first his father was associated with a partner under the firm name of Cobb & Thurston, but later Charles Henry Cobb succeeded the latter, the firm style becoming Leonard Cobb & Son. Later another firm was organized as Cobb, Brown & Fitzgerald and of this firm Charles Henry Cobb became the business head. The firm operated extensively on the head waters of the Penobscot, Machias and Schoodie rivers. They secured many important contracts, one being for the largest tannery in the world, that of F. Shaw Brothers in Washington county, Maine. Over one hundred men were employed, which was a large working force for those days, so that Charles Henry Cobb, although then only twenty-two years of age, had heavy responsibilities to shoulder. He not only had the practical superintendence of all the work but secured the contracts and managed the business with the greatest success. He was not well pleased with Maine as a lumber center, however, and when a severe cut was made in contract prices he decided, as so many successful men have done, to come to the west. He went by rail to San Francisco in April, 1876, and from there to Seattle on the old steamer, Dakota. Sixteen young men left the east with Mr. Cobb, half of them coming to Seattle and the others remaining in California. With the former was his brother, George A. Cobb, who died in Washington in 1890.

Mr. Cobb started his operations in Washington by means of a logging camp four miles from Olympia owned by the pioneer, Amos Brown. This they worked together. In two months, in connection with Bohan Field, he went on a business trip for Mr. Brown to look after some land of his at Suquamish. They liked the property so well that they purchased it, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, and in connection therewith ox teams and logging appliances. This business move was made under the firm name of Cobb & Field. They worked hard for three years, but the prices were so low for farm products and timber that at the end of that time they sold out and dissolved partnership, thus ending what was a most trying period in Mr. Cobb's life. He afterward went to Lowell, Washington, as logging camp foreman for E. D. Smith, one of the founders of the city of Everett and at that time the largest producer of lumber in Washington territory. Mr. Cobb had a working force of forty men under his direction, which was a large number for that day. After eight years' connection with Mr. Smith he embarked in business on his own account under contract with the Port Blakeley Mill Company and thus continued in business for two years, at the end of which time he came to Seattle to act as log purchasing and land agent for the company. He remained in that position until 1897, when he resigned and incorporated the Port Susan

Logging Company, since which time he has been regarded as one of the leading timber owners and operators of the northwest. He next incorporated the Suquamish Logging Company and was also one of the principal stockholders in the Kerry Mill Company. He likewise incorporated the Ebey Logging Company and the International Timber Company of Seattle, the latter having lands in British Columbia and also operating there. He was the incorporator of the Marysville & Arlington Railroad Company, extending from Marysville, Washington, through Arlington and many miles beyond the latter point. He became one of the incorporators of the Cobb-Haley Investment Company, devoted to real estate and building operations in Seattle. All of these are close corporations and Mr. Cobb is president of all with the exception of the Kerry Mill Company, of which he is the vice president. None of these concerns has ever put any stock upon the market. Aside from the many varied and important interests which have already been mentioned, Mr. Cobb was the promoter and the original stockholder of the Metropolitan Building Company, owning the lease of the University of Washington, a tract of ten acres in the heart of Seattle. This company has constructed some of the finest buildings in Seattle, among them the White, Henry and Cobb buildings, the latter occupied solely by physicians, surgeons and dentists and called "The Doctors' Building." Mr. Cobb is a stockholder and director in the Washington Securities Company, the Washington Trust Company, the Metropolitan Bank, all of Seattle, and is interested largely in many other financial institutions and many industrial concerns.

Mr. Cobb was married January 19, 1892, to Miss Carrie Belle Turner, a daughter of A. G. Turner, of Nevada City, California. He is a Mason, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Rainier Club, the Golf and Country Club and the Metropolitan Club. Recognition and utilization of opportunity has brought him to rank with the capitalists of Seattle.

PHILIP J. BRADY.

Philip J. Brady is prominently known in connection with an industry which has constituted one of the chief sources of wealth in the northwest, for he is engaged in the canning of salmon and its by-products. Business, however, is to him but one phase of existence and mental alertness has kept him in touch with the vital and significant problems and interests of the age. He has also become known as a clever writer and possesses marked literary ability.

Mr. Brady was born in New York city, December 2, 1868, a son of James and Ann (Tuohy) Brady, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father, who survives, was for many years connected with the Oregon Central Railroad, now a part of the Southern Pacific system. The son attended the grammar and high schools of Oregon, the family having removed to the northwest in his early boyhood. He early became imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country and in his business career he has been actuated by laudable ambition that has enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties of a most discouraging character. At the outset of his career he became connected with the fish canning industry of the northwest and is now engaged in the salmon trade along packing, shipping and commission lines. He likewise handles by-products of the industry, both fertilizer and fish oil, and his business is now one of the important commercial enterprises of this section. He has a large export trade and, in fact, has been an extensive shipper to foreign lands for a long period. Among other large contracts which he has filled was that of supplying flour and canned salmon to the Japanese in the war with Russia. In his entire business career he has readily discriminated between the essential and the non-essential and his industry and even paced energy have carried him forward to important commercial relations. He has a splendidly equipped plant and his patronage has reached such volume that he is today regarded as one of the leaders in his line in this section of the country.

Those who know Mr. Brady, however, recognize that he has no love of money for its own sake. He is a socialist, not in the sense of party lines but in the broadest and best meaning of the term. He was born in the Roman Catholic faith but has no church affilia-

tions at the present time. He is a believer in democratic principles but votes for the best man irrespective of party. For four years he was a member of the Oregon National Guard and along lines having to do with the social and municipal interests of the city he is well known, holding membership in the Arctic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Railroad Transportation Club.

His home life had its inception in his marriage in Portland, Oregon, in 1892, to Miss Margaret Carroll, a daughter of John Carroll, of Kentucky, a lineal descendant of the Carrolls of Carrollton. At an early period in the development of Oregon John Carroll became a resident of the northwest. Mrs. Brady is prominent in club work in Seattle, holding membership with a number of the leading woman's clubs. The only child of this marriage is Philip J. Brady, Jr. Such in brief is the life history of Philip J. Brady, successful business man, but also one of broad humanitarianism. No better expression of his advanced and commendable ideas upon some of the vital questions of the day can be given than by quoting from one of his articles published under the caption of Business and Money. It indicates not only his views upon the questions but also shows his trenchant style as a writer. He said:

"Annually in America when the crops are garnered, we enter a period of rest similar to that observed in all nature. In prosperous times even a slight pinch is felt by those who have not saved their hazelnuts for the winter. This pinch is distressing in what is known as 'hard times' which seems to visit us about every seven to ten years. All natural and scientific reasons may be opposed to a depression and when such conditions prevail, then the depression can be avoided. At the present time all natural and scientific conditions are for prosperity. Then we should seek out and remove the unnatural conditions. Money can aptly be compared to the circulation of the blood; when money is hoarded by individuals or by banks, then a strangulation to business sets in, injuring itself (the blood) and injuring business (the body). It is obvious then that the hoarding of money should be so abhorrent to all that the practice would cease. Legislation will reach it in time, though it will probably come quicker through an awakened press and a general better understanding, better citizenship. The average individual thinks the money appearing to his credit at his bank actually belongs to him. Nothing could be further from the truth. The proof is in the simple but truthful statement that the sum total of these credits far exceeds the actual money; its use belongs to him to use, to keep in circulation, not to hoard, for had his brother beaten him to it he could not get it.

"The material wealth is probably several hundred times as great as the sum total of money, but it can serve all if all observe the patriotic law of keeping it in use or in circulation. Money should be a servant of business, rather than business a servant of money. When both are true to their proper functions then we will have peace and happiness. The production of gold and of money in the last fourteen years exceeds the production during the previous history of man back as far as we can trace. The speed of the dollar has also increased due to some improvements in banking, especially in the buying and selling of bankers exchange, and this same speed has the same effect as an increased supply. This increased supply is the principal factor in causing an advance in the cost of living; or you can state it the other way around, i. e., that money has cheapened.

"At a more recent period (the present time), one notices declines in many lines, due principally to a strangulation in the money veins of the world's circulation. The moral side is more important than all the rest. The sorrow, grief and heartbreaks caused by the use, misuse and especially nonuse of money is crying to the Edison of the financial world to turn the searchlight of science on this subject. Money, the quick and the dead metal, children lisp the word and greybeards are confounded; its tinkle is heard in the sacred cathedrals and its ministers step quite lively to its magic music. As you are, in a sense, a carrier, your adoration is like worshipping a freight car and overlooking the freight; a revolution, silent but irresistible is taking place and you will be made a servant of the people and shall occupy a place less honorable, less useful than your brother metals. Men will not endure the rigors of the Arctic nor the heat of the tropics in your search, for you are not worth while; you cost more than you are worth to find you anyhow, and when found we build palaces of marble for you called banks, and we use you back and forth between ourselves, paying a tribute for your use that results in dividends to your custodians, so great as to be unfair, as shown by your custodians' own statements of thirty to one hundred per cent profit on their

own net capital annually. Still more recent legislation, providing banks of rediscount is a distinct step in the right direction and means that the banks can themselves borrow at wholesale rates and lend at retail rates, using the collateral as a basis for reborrowing. This is a big advantage to the banks and more than offsets their slightly increased taxation. It is still apparent, however, that banks whose loans are twenty to thirty times their capital stocks are still earning gross annual profits, one hundred to two hundred per cent. It is perhaps proper that their loan should show this ratio but after earning a reasonable dividend they should take the people into partnership with them, for in keeping with our modern civilization we recognize the fact that it is the only business that every other business must do business with. One must also recognize the fact that the banks as a unit hold both the money and the security that is put up with them; have their cake and eat it too, as it were. It naturally follows that this unique business should go still more into partnership with the people or the government. One bank will pay back to its time depositors two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually; another doing about the same kind and volume of business pays back nothing, or at best a negligible sum. It is possible that depositors will form their associations, as bankers have formed theirs, to work with the bankers in all that is good and to evolve a steady system that will prevent, to a large extent, the seven to ten years cycle of foolish fright and business uncertainty. All cities throughout America should retire bonds automatically; say every two or three year periods when the cities have received or collected, in the form of assessments or taxes, certain amounts, they should automatically retire bonds in amounts running from fifty per cent to one hundred per cent of the cash actually on hand for that purpose and not wait five to twenty years for the bonds to mature."

FRANK LAPPIN HORSFALL, M. D.

Dr. Frank Lappin Horsfall, an alumnus of McGill University and a successful practitioner in Seattle since 1903, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, October 8, 1872. His father, Richard Henry Horsfall, died in New York in 1876 at the age of thirty-two years and was long survived by his widow, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Lappin and who passed away in Seattle in 1907 at the age of seventy years.

Dr. Horsfall acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Montreal, Canada, and subsequently entered McGill University, from which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree, and then entered upon preparation for the medical profession in that school, which conferred upon him the M. D., C. M. degree in 1903. His educational course was not continuous, however, for in his early life, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, he worked in one of the largest wholesale paper houses in Montreal. Like other self-made men, he took this means for obtaining funds with which to provide an education, and following his graduation from McGill, on the completion of his professional course in 1903, he came to Seattle and during that and the succeeding year was house surgeon in the Seattle General Hospital. He took post-graduate work in surgery in 1908 and in 1913 and has specialized to a considerable extent in surgical practice, in which he displays marked skill and efficiency. In addition to his private practice he is examiner for the Columbian National Life of Boston, the Reliance Life of Pittsburgh, the International Life of St. Louis and the Western Union Life Insurance Company of Spokane, and he is a stockholder in the Minor Hospital.

On the 28th of December, 1904, in Spokane, Dr. Horsfall was married to Miss Jessie L. Ludden, a daughter of W. H. Ludden, an attorney who was formerly representative from Spokane county to the state legislature. Mrs. Horsfall is a native of California and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Frank, born December 9, 1906; Jane Elizabeth, March 2, 1908; William Ludden, May 13, 1910; and Dorothy, February 2, 1914, all natives of Seattle.

The family home at No. 403 Eighteenth street North is in the most beautiful residential section of Seattle, and is the property of Dr. Horsfall, who also owns a number of other residence properties in Seattle and also has realty holdings in Whatcom, Pierce and Adams counties. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is

indicated by his membership in the First Presbyterian church. He takes an active and helpful interest in various branches of church work and in 1907 was chairman of the International Christian Endeavor Convention. In club circles he is well known as a member of the Arctic and Seattle Athletic Clubs. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership with Seattle Lodge, No. 104, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; University Chapter, No. 32, R. A. M.; Seattle Council, No. 2, R. & S. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and Seattle Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He has likewise crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine and during the convention of the Shrine in this city in 1915 he was chief medical director of the First Aid Department. He holds the rank of first lieutenant, U. S. A., Medical Reserve Corps. Along strictly professional lines his membership is with the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His financial and professional success is enviable. A liberal patronage has brought him good returns and it is well known that he is most conscientious and able in the discharge of his professional duties.

LOUIS HEMRICH.

Louis Hemrich is president of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, which has taken over several breweries of Seattle and the northwest and controls the largest enterprise of this character west of St. Louis. To build up and develop an undertaking of such extensive proportions indicates at once the possession of superior business qualifications and of keenest insight and enterprise. Mr. Hemrich is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Alma, Buffalo county, May 20, 1872, his parents being John and Catherine (Koeppel) Hemrich, the former a native of Baden, Germany, and the latter of Bavaria. Coming to the new world, they settled in Wisconsin and after a number of years came to the Evergreen state, establishing their home at Seattle. Their son Louis was then a lad of about fourteen years. He had attended the public schools of his native state and later he continued his education in the public schools of Seattle, thus preparing for college. When a youth of eighteen he matriculated in the University of Washington and completed therein a commercial course.

After leaving school Mr. Hemrich accepted a position of bookkeeper for the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, with which he remained in that connection for three years and was then elected secretary and treasurer, doing splendid work in behalf of the company during the ensuing two years. He then resigned and joined his brothers in organizing the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company, which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state. They built a fine plant, producing beer of the highest quality, purity and flavor, and they were not long in securing a liberal patronage. For some years business was successfully conducted by the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company but the opportunities for consolidation with the wider scope of business resultant therein led Louis Hemrich to become one of the factors in the organization of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, which has resulted from the consolidation of several breweries of the city. Of the new organization he became the president and is now successfully directing its affairs, bending his energies to administrative direction and constructive effort.

In addition to his successful operations in that field of business Mr. Hemrich has also become well known because of his activity in real estate. In 1901 he erected a fine brick business block at the corner of First avenue and Charles street in Ballard, a suburb of Seattle, and he also built a number of the substantial business blocks of Seattle and a considerable number of dwellings. He is the owner of valuable timber lands in the state and he has property elsewhere, all of which is returning to him a gratifying income. He became the owner of a tract of land on Beacon Hill, which was platted for residential purposes and has become one of the fine residential districts of the city.

On the 20th of May, 1897, in Seattle, Mr. Hemrich was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Hanna, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary Hanna, who were numbered among the early settlers of Seattle, where Mrs. Hemrich has always resided. Fraternally Mr. Hemrich is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Politically he casts an independent ballot nor does he take an active interest in party affairs. His home is one of the most beautiful in the city and was erected by him in 1901, at the southwest corner of Belmont avenue and Republican street. Public opinion names him as a man of exceptional business ability for organization and executive direction, and the enterprise of which he is now at the head is proof of this fact.

FRANK A. SMALL.

Frank A. Small, secretary of the Commercial Waterway, was born in Lisbon, Maine, September 1, 1872, a son of George W. and Abbie Small. The father was also a native of Lisbon, born in 1832, and in that locality he engaged in farming for many years but in 1893 left the Pine Tree state and came to Seattle, where he lived retired until his death.

At the usual age Frank A. Small became a pupil in the public schools and passed through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school with the class of 1884. After leaving the public schools he attended the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Maine, and following his graduation therefrom in 1885 he spent a year as a student in Bates College. He afterward returned to Lisbon, where he was employed as cashier in a grocery store for a year and on the expiration of that period he removed to Portland, Maine, where he entered the Portland Business College, from which he was graduated seven months later. He next worked for a cooperative association in a general mercantile establishment, in which he acted as cashier until 1893, when he came to Seattle and embarked in the grocery business with his brother, so continuing until 1895, when he sold out and became office manager with the Newell Mill Company, which he thus represented for sixteen years. At the end of that period he resigned to become secretary of the Commercial Waterway for the city of Seattle, which position he has since filled.

Mr. Small gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. He is one of those who is making good upon the Pacific coast and the spirit of enterprise and energy finds exemplification in his daily life.

MICHAEL WILLIAM PADDEN.

More than a half century has come and gone since Michael William Padden arrived in Washington, then a little lad in his third year. He has since witnessed the greater part of the growth and development of this state and rejoices in what has been accomplished. He was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1856, his parents being Dominick and Katherine Padden, who were natives of Ireland, whence they sailed for the new world, establishing their home in the Keystone state. They removed westward in 1859, establishing their residence at Bellingham in Whatcom county. Some eight years afterward, in July, 1867, Dominick Padden was killed by an accident in the coal mines of Whatcom county. The widow survived to 1916, when at the age of eighty-nine years she passed away in Seattle, where she had removed following her husband's death.

Michael William Padden attended school in Whatcom county and in Seattle. When he had mastered the preliminary branches of learning he became a student in the University of Washington, which he attended in 1877 and 1878. When a young man he worked in the coal mines at New Castle, Washington, for fourteen years and he spent the year 1881-2 in the grocery business in Seattle. Later he acted as bookkeeper and salesman for the firm of Waddell & Miles for a year. At the end of that time he accepted a government position at Tulalip, Washington, where he remained for three years and in 1886 he returned to Seattle, where he became office deputy under William Cochrane, sheriff of King county, in which position he continued for two years. At the end of that time he became connected with the Oregon Improvement Company as cashier for two years and since that time he has lived practically retired save for the supervision which he gives to private interests and investments.

In January, 1880, Mr. Padden was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McDonald, who was born at Portland, Oregon, March 5, 1859, and came to Seattle in 1864, pursuing her education in the schools of this city. Her father conducted one of the pioneer shoe stores of the city on Yesler Way (then called Mill street) near First avenue. To Mr. and Mrs. Padden have been born five children: Louis A., who was born in New Castle, Washington, October 27, 1880; S. J., whose birth occurred in Tulalip, this state on the 10th of January, 1885; Mary Ellen, who was born in Seattle, June 1, 1888; Leonilla, who was likewise born in this city, her natal day being April 23, 1892; and Katherine, who was born in Seattle, February 7, 1898.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and in political belief Mr. Padden is a democrat. Both he and his wife have been residents of this state for more than a half century and are thoroughly familiar with every phase of its history and its development. When he settled in Whatcom county the Indians were largely in the majority and the white settlers scarcely ventured out along for fear of an attack. Mr. Padden relates in most interesting manner the experiences which he had when a young man, in which many of the old settlers played a part and says he wonders if Sam Crawford is still proud of the baseball victory he won over an unsophisticated bunch of ball players from New Castle, for on that occasion he engaged several expert players who were to play with the Seattle team, one of them being Mr. Snow, a train dispatcher for the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad, later of White Sox fame, but now retired. Mr. Padden's reminiscences of the early days present many an interesting picture of pioneer times and conditions which then existed but the years have wrought many changes, placing Seattle among the foremost of the great coast cities with a splendid outlook for future development.

THOMAS D. O'NEIL.

Thomas D. O'Neil, secretary of the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company of Seattle, was born in Weaverville, California, on the 9th of October, 1867, a son of Timothy O'Neil, who had made his way to the Golden state in 1852 by way of the isthmus of Panama. Arriving in San Francisco, he there remained for a year, after which he removed to Weaverville, where he engaged in mining until his death in the year 1881.

His son, Thomas D. O'Neil, attended the public schools of Weaverville to the age of fifteen years, after which he continued his education in St. Mary's College at San Francisco, being there graduated with the class of 1886. He next taught school there and at the same time studied law, being thus engaged until 1904, when he gave up teaching and the profession of law and became associated with F. A. Hoffman and E. B. Glatz in organizing the Pacific States Pipe Works, of which he became secretary. Upon the removal to Seattle the business was reincorporated under the name of the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. O'Neil is the secretary. He is active in the management of the business, bending his efforts to executive control and administrative direction, and his labors have been an effective force in its successful guidance.

In February, 1908, in Seattle, Mr. O'Neil was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Larson, by whom he has two children, Paul Englebert and Griffith Pearson, born respectively in 1909 and 1911. The elder is now a public school student.

ENGLE BERT GLATZ.

Engle Bert Glatz, president of the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company, has conducted business at Seattle since 1906. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, March 4, 1862, a son of Theodore Glatz, and in his youthful days devoted his attention to the acquirement of a public school education. After starting out in the business world he was connected with various lines until 1883, when he went west to San Bernardino, California, where he entered business as an employe of a manufacturer of riveted iron and steel pipe.

He was thus connected until 1889, when he removed to San Francisco and engaged with Francis Smith & Company, manufacturers of steel and iron pipes, occupying the position of superintendent of construction for fourteen years. He then resigned to engage in business on his own account and formed a partnership with F. A. Hoffman and T. D. O'Neil, organizing the Pacific States Pipe Works, of which he became the president. Business was conducted under that style until 1906, when the plant was removed to Seattle and the name was changed to the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company. Mr. Glatz is president and general manager of the company and is active in the management and control of the business, for which long experience has well qualified him. He has done important work of this character and the company of which he is now the head is receiving a liberal, well deserved and growing patronage.

In San Francisco Mr. Glatz was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Turner, by whom he has three children, namely: Grace Elizabeth, at home; and Florence Hazel and Alice Gertrude, both of whom attend the State Normal School at Bellingham, Washington.

Fraternally Mr. Glatz is an Elk but is not identified with other secret societies. He is preeminently a business man who has concentrated his efforts upon the duties in hand and, starting out in a humble capacity, he has steadily worked his way upward, his activities, persistency and indefatigable energy constituting the chief features in his success.

MASAJIRO FURUYA.

Business enterprise in Seattle finds a worthy exponent in the Japanese residents of the city. Among many Japanese business men in Seattle the figure of Masajiro Furuya stands unique and most prominent, like many successful typical American business men. He is completely a self-made man. He is a son of Heibei and T. Ariidzumi Furuya, and was born November 7, 1862, in a little and remote village in the province of Kai, Yamanashi Ken, Japan, where even today modern western civilization does not penetrate. Here he received his primary school education and at the age of twenty-two he served in the army for three years. He was sent to Tokio garrison where he had the first opportunity of seeing the business activities in the metropolis of Japan and touching more or less the current of western civilization.

It is said that while he was in the army, he was told about America, the rich, prosperous and most civilized country beyond the Pacific ocean. Then his youthful heart burned with the ambition of seeing America, a land of prosperity, civilization and great opportunity. In 1890 he came to Seattle, where he has since made his home, and started a tailor shop. In 1892 he established a general mercantile business at 303 Yesler Way. This was his new enterprise and at the beginning he had many difficulties and uphill work. But his prudence, foresight, and never-tiring efforts gradually enabled him to overcome all the difficulties he confronted at the outset, and firmly established his business on a strong and sound basis. Ever since his business has grown and prospered along with the growth of the city of Seattle. Mr. Furuya is a man of unusual business ability and keen insight and in fact he has never failed in any business enterprise which he has undertaken.

In August, 1900, he moved his business place to 216 Second avenue South, where he now occupies a three story building in the conduct of a wholesale and retail business of general oriental merchandise. In addition to this he now has six branch business houses and is head of two Japanese banks. In 1895 he established an oriental fine art goods store, which is now located at 1304 Second avenue. The same year he established a branch store in Portland, Oregon, and in August, 1900, he opened a branch at Tacoma, Washington. His business was further extended, when in May, 1904, he established a branch house in Vancouver, British Columbia. In 1898 he had opened a branch store in Yokohama and in 1903 another branch in Kobe, Japan. Through these branch houses he is conducting an extensive general importing and exporting business, handling American and Japanese merchandise and products. His trade relations in this connection are very extensive and have brought him a gratifying return.

Mr. Furuya was married in Tokio, Japan, on the 4th of July, 1903, to Miss Hatsu

Shibata, and they have two girls who are now attending the Seattle public schools. He is a member of the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce and also an honorary member of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He is one of the most active participants in the development of the trade relations between the Puget Sound country and his native land and he never hesitates to do his best for any thing which may lead to the strengthening of the friendly relation now existing between the two nations. He is not only a useful citizen and loyal to his adopted community but he is a very influential man among the Japanese in the Pacific northwest and does much to promote their economic and social welfare. He is a man of liberal education and broad experience and of progressive ideas, and has made a notable business record, so that he is now given a prominent position among the merchants of this city.

JOHN PERKO.

John Perko is a prominent factor in industrial circles of Seattle as the president and principal stockholder of the Seattle Cabinet Works, making a specialty of the manufacture of show cases, bank fixtures and store fixtures, with plant at No. 1928 Western avenue. His birth occurred in South Austria on the 17th of April, 1884, his parents being Antone and Marie Perko. He acquired his education in the schools of Austria and of Germany and in 1904, when a young man of twenty years, crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling in New York. While there he worked in a billiard factory. In April, 1906, he came to Seattle, Washington, and was here employed for eighteen months by the Brunswick-Balke Company. Subsequently he spent two and one-half years as foreman of the Seattle Bank & Store Fixture Company, of which he was also a stockholder. He was likewise a stockholder in the Shaw Show Case Company, acting as its foreman for about four years, on the expiration of which period he sold his interest and bought the Seattle Cabinet Works, which had been in operation for four years. Mr. Perko has since remained the president and principal stockholder of the plant and is doing an extensive business as a manufacturer of all kinds of fixtures. The factory is especially equipped for high class hard wood and special design work, and in it were built beautiful fixtures for M. Prager & Company, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the Chapman Cafe, the Florsheim Shoe Company, the Wilson Modern Business College, and the De Luxe Drug Store, at Second avenue and University street, as well as extensive design work for Frederick & Nelson.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Perko chose Miss Bertha Schmidt, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 6th of February, 1888, came to New York in 1905 and to Seattle in 1908. To them have been born two children: Bertha, whose birth occurred April 14, 1909; and Dorothea, who was born in February, 1914. The family home is an attractive residence at No. 1306 North Forty-eighth street, which was designed and built by our subject.

Mr. Perko is a devout communicant of the Catholic church. Politically he is non-partisan, voting according to the dictates of his judgment and without regard to party ties. He has already made an enviable record in business circles and it is safe to prophesy that a bright and prosperous future lies before him.

FRED L. BAKER.

Fred L. Baker, president of the Enterprise Brass Foundry and thus connected with the industrial interests of Seattle, was born in Greenwood county, Kansas, in January, 1868, a son of James L. and Eliza (Hager) Baker. The father engaged in the lumber business and in 1894 came with his wife to Washington, passing away in this state in 1911. Mrs. Baker, however, survives. They were the parents of eleven children all of whom are still living and have reached mature years. Mr. Baker was for twenty-five years prominent in politics and served for two terms as a representative and for one term as a senator in Kansas.

While spending his youthful days in the home of his father, Fred L. Baker, attended the

public and high schools until graduated from the latter when nineteen years of age. He then went to Eureka, Kansas, where he conducted a general mercantile store until 1889. But the opportunities of the rapidly growing west attracted him and he sold out and removed to Seattle, where he made his initial step in business circles as purser with the Hastings Steamboat Company, which he thus represented for four years. He afterward served in the same capacity with the Pacific Navigation Company for three years and later was with the Alaska Steamship Company, for four years as purser and for a year as ticket agent in Seattle. On severing his connection with that corporation he entered business on his own account, buying an interest in the Enterprise Brass Foundry, and in 1904 he was elected president of the company, which position he still fills. The company does general foundry work, making a specialty of propeller wheels and general boat repair work. In their business they have enjoyed a liberal patronage which has steadily developed until they have the largest brass working foundry in the northwest and their methods conform to high standards of trade and commercial ethics.

On the 12th of September, 1895, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Virginia Eliza Trimble, a daughter of Judge Trimble, of Port Townsend, at which place the wedding was celebrated. To them has been born a daughter, Evelyn Adele, who is a graduate of the high school of Seattle, and the Annie Wright Seminary, at Tacoma, Washington.

In his political views Mr. Baker is a democrat, while his religious belief is that of the Episcopal church. There have been no spectacular phases in his life. His attention has always been concentrated upon the duty at hand, and in the faithful performance of each day's duty he has found courage, inspiration and strength for the labors of the ensuing day.

CHARLES W. KUCHER.

Charles W. Kucher, president of the Olympic Iron Company, established business in 1900, the foundry being located at Eighth avenue South, and Plummer street. This he incorporated, starting the business with four employes, and his ability and enterprise have found expression in the continued growth of the undertaking, which is today one of the important industrial concerns of the city, featuring as a foremost factor along manufacturing lines.

Mr. Kucher was born in Bradford, Pennsylvania, in September, 1868, a son of John and Anne Kucher. After attending the public and high schools to the age of twenty years he became connected in business with his father, who was the owner of a foundry and with whom he worked until he reached the age of twenty-three years. He then came to Washington settling in Everett, where he accepted a position with the Sumner Iron Works, continuing until 1900, when he organized and incorporated the Olympic Iron Foundry, of which he became manager, while in 1901 he was elected to the presidency. In 1906 the company erected a large plant at Argo Station, near Georgetown, where they have employed as many as one hundred and twenty-five workmen. The Olympic Iron Foundry manufactures a general line of water-pipe fittings and all kinds of work for underground sewer and lighting systems and has manufactured nearly all of the lamp posts for Seattle, numbering three thousand. They have also been manufacturers of the lamp posts for the cities of Ellensburg, Wenatchee, Everett and Pasco, Washington. They do general iron foundry work and their business extends all over the state and to Honolulu. Their product includes much machinery for mining companies in Alaska and they likewise manufactured the lighting posts for the city of Cordova, Alaska. In July, 1915, the officers of the company organized the Olympic Steel Foundry, of which Mr. Kucher is also the president. He is recognized as a man of resourceful business ability, watchful of opportunities pointing to success, and his well defined plans and purposes have found tangible expression in the upbuilding of a business of large proportions and importance.

In March, 1895, in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Kucher was united in marriage to Miss Elva Ekenstam, by whom he has four children, as follows: Ronald, who is twenty years of age and an apprentice in the Olympic Steel Foundry; John, who is eighteen years old and a high school student; and Elva and Charlotte, twins, who are seven years of age and attend

the public schools. Mr. Kucher is a member of the Arctic Club and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party but does not seek nor desire office, concentrating his energies upon the further development of a business that has already won place among the substantial industries of the northwest.

FRED W. NEWELL.

Fred W. Newell is president of the Newell Mill & Lumber Company of Seattle and has been identified with this business as a partner since attaining his majority. He started out in business life on his own account when a lad of thirteen years and through the intervening period has been continuously connected with the lumber trade, so that every phase of the business is familiar to him and his activities, close application and broad experience have brought to him growing success. He was born in Hull, Canada, July 26, 1868, a son of George and Lusette Newell. The father, a native of Winchester, Canada, was there educated and afterward went to Hull, where he was employed in a furniture manufacturing establishment. He afterward engaged in business on his own account along that line in Canada and in 1877 sold out preparatory to removing to Seattle, where he became connected with the firm of Hall & Paulson, furniture manufacturers, as a wood turner. He then embarked in the chair manufacturing business on his own account but during the Skagit gold mine excitement he went to that field where he engaged in mining for six months. He next returned to Seattle and was identified with the Stetson & Post Mill Company as a wood turner for some time but afterward engaged in the wood turning business for himself. Removing to South Seattle, he organized and established the business of the Newell Mill & Lumber Company, conducted at first, however, under the name of the Newell Mill Company, of which he remained the president until 1901, when with a substantial competence acquired through his business ability and enterprise he retired to private life, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He passed away July 6, 1913.

His son, Fred W. Newell, attended the public schools in his native town until he reached the age of nine years and then accompanied his parents to Seattle, after which he remained a public school pupil in this city until he started out in the business world at the age of thirteen years as an employe of the Stetson & Post Mill Company. After a year he entered his father's mill and thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the business. He did not depend upon parental authority for advancement but earned his way by industry and efficiency, working upward from the bottom and mastering every phase and branch of trade. At the age of twenty-one years his father admitted him to a partnership and made him secretary of the company, which position he filled until 1901, when upon his father's retirement he became president. In 1911 the business was reincorporated under the name of the Newell Mill & Lumber Company, with Fred W. Newell as the president. Employment is given to sixty workmen and a substantial business is conducted. Mr. Newell also organized and is the president of the Pacific Door Manufacturing Company, manufacturing a general line of inside finishings, employing thirty-five workmen. He is thus closely and prominently associated with the industrial interests of the city. He also owns one hundred and fifty acres of land at Newellhurst, Washington, which he utilizes for stock raising and fruit growing purposes and thereon he spends the summer months.

In Georgetown, Washington, Mr. Newell was united in marriage to Miss Rose Mac Cavanaugh, by whom he has three children, as follows: George C., who is twenty-one years of age and associated with his father in business; Hallen B., who is eighteen years old and supervises his father's ranch; and Fred W., Jr., who is a youth of fifteen and a public school student.

In his political views Mr. Newell is a republican, believing firmly in the principles of that party but never seeking office. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is vice president of the Elks Building Association. He also holds membership with the Woodmen of the World, the Eagles and the Red Men and is a life member of the Arctic Club. He is chairman of the Commercial Waterway Commission, District No. 1.

and is interested in all the projects and plans that are looking toward the development of a greater Seattle. He is practical in his judgment of opportunities and circumstances, keen in the insight which recognizes the possibilities of the future and is active and untiring in his efforts to bring about the best results for the individual and for the community.

F. J. MARTIN.

F. J. Martin is one of Seattle's valued citizens who stands for those things which are of greatest worth in civic affairs. He has taken the initial step in many movements which have resulted beneficially for the city and at all times he looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future. His particular field of work has been in fighting the criminal carelessness that results in great losses by fire. He has studied the situation thoroughly, for he has long been connected with fire insurance companies and knows whereof he speaks.

Mr. Martin was born at Bloomington, Indiana, July 25, 1865, a son of the Rev. J. M. and Lovina S. (Sanders) Martin. His father was a minister of the Baptist church and acted as pastor of various congregations in the state of Indiana, where his name is revered for the great good he has done in the upbuilding of the cause for which he labored. He, too, was a native son of Indiana and was there reared. Determining to devote his life to Christian service, his influence was ever a most potent force in upholding the highest standards of true manhood and womanhood. He passed away in the year 1865, leaving behind him a memory which is cherished and revered by all with whom he came in contact, and of him it might well be said, as it was of Paul of old, that he fought the good fight, kept the faith and there remained for him the crown of righteousness.

F. J. Martin acquired his early education in the public schools of Indiana and in early manhood made his way westward to Oregon. There, in order to be better equipped for a business career, he pursued a commercial course in McMinnville College at McMinnville, Oregon, after which he turned his attention to the hardware business in that city. He later organized the Oregon Fire Relief Association, of which he was manager for eight years and in which time the association grew with great rapidity. In 1901 he left Oregon and came to Seattle, where he organized the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, of which he has been president from the beginning and also general manager of the association. This has become one of the strong fire insurance companies of the northwest, having now a large clientage and proving a valuable element in fire protection to its subscribers. His business interests have also extended to other connections, for he is now the vice president of the Northern Bank & Trust Company of Seattle and is president of the Aero Fire Alarm Company of New York, president of the Park Sprinkler Company of Seattle and a director of the Seattle Trust Company. His interests are thus broad and varied and his sound judgment is an element in the growing success of these different undertakings.

In 1888 Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Frances Isabelle Johnson, her father being Dr. H. V. Johnson, a prominent physician of McMinnville, Oregon. To them have been born five children, as follows: Herbert H. and Leonard S., who are associated with their father in business; Esther Lee, who will graduate from Denison University in 1916; Francis L., who will complete the high school course in 1916; and Alvord, a student in the Moran school.

In his political views Mr. Martin has ever been an earnest republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring that his public service shall be done along other lines. In one of the well known magazines, under the caption of "Interesting Westerners," appeared the following article, which indicates something of Mr. Martin's splendid work in trying to educate the people up to a sense of responsibility for protection against fire. The article reads: "Every year America suffers an appalling fire loss, a loss that would build two Panama Canals every third year. In the crusade against this waste, F. J. Martin, of Seattle, is the leader as concerns the Pacific coast. He is indefatigable as a campaigner, not only among the thousands of policy

holders in the mutual fire insurance associations which he has organized but before the public. Insistently he demands that the criminal carelessness of the American people be reduced, affirming that two-thirds of our fire loss of two hundred and thirty-five million dollars last year might easily have been prevented with ordinary precautions and forethought.

"All fires are the same size in the beginning," declares Mr. Martin. "A bucket of water at the right time is worth perhaps a thousand gallons ten minutes later. It's not larger fire departments that we need, but better facilities for preventing fires and detecting them instantly after their outbreak.

"Think for a moment what we annually consign to our National Ash Heap. It would build a house on every fifty-foot lot on both sides of a street extending from San Francisco to Seattle, or from Chicago to New York. It may be represented by a trainload of wheat (at average prices) extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific—burned up—lost forever.

"The man who doesn't think replies: "Oh! It's covered by insurance!" But, as I said, he doesn't think. Insurance never replaces anything. It merely distributes the loss that the burden may be lighter on the individual. Our fire waste of almost five hundred dollars a minute is an economic loss to the entire nation. A preventable fire should be made a crime, as it is in so many European cities. We are indeed "rich and careless."

"Mr. Martin's arguments for the adequate fire protection of the contents of buildings tend to restore confidence in lumber as building material. 'If wood occupied the place it is entitled to, both in the interests of economy and safety, our lumber mills would be running day and night and our fire waste would be greatly reduced. The remedy lies in a campaign of education reaching all classes of prospective builders—architects, contractors, property owners.'

"Mutual fire insurance was virtually introduced into the Far West by Mr. Martin. He has the distinction of organizing two of the conspicuously successful fire insurance institutions founded on the Pacific coast, the Oregon Fire Relief Association and the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association. He is now president of the latter and also of the fire alarm company by whose apparatus the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings are protected."

That Mr. Martin is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Rainier Club, the Arctic and Country Clubs and the Country Club of Earlington. He holds membership in the First Baptist church of Seattle, in which he is filling the office of deacon and in the work of the church he takes a most active and helpful interest. He has been a member of the state Baptist convention board and a member of the executive committee of the northern Baptist convention. He is numbered among Seattle's "good citizens," having taken an aggressive stand for that which is helpful in civic affairs. He is attractive personally, with his broad forehead, his keen eye and his ready smile. Thoughtful and earnest when occasion demands, at all times strong and purposeful, he stands as a high type of American manhood and chivalry.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, has a capable representative in De Witt A. Clark of Seattle, who is state agent for Washington. This company is a purely mutual corporation owned and operated by its policy holders, to whom all its profits go. It has been in existence more than sixty-five years and has passed safely through the financial panics of 1857, 1873, 1893 and 1907. It has no agreement, contract or arrangement, in fact or by inference, with any person, firm, bank or trust company, or any other combination which in the slightest degree limits or liens its ability to control directly its own acts in all respects for the benefit and service of its members. It is a corporation with over sixty-three million, five hundred thousand dollars of assets—assets that contain nothing but United States, state and municipal bonds, first mortgages, liens on its own policies, and only such real estate as is needed for its office requirements. This quality of assets has enabled the company to invest over one hundred and ten million dollars during the last thirteen years without the loss of a cent of interest or principal.

The National does business within continental United States exclusively, both in its insurance and investment branches. It has anticipated in actual practice the best insurance laws of the country and does business throughout its field on a uniform basis. It has raised its dividends five times in the last eight years and increased its surplus every year during the past twenty-six years. In the year just closed the company earned five and eleven hundredths per cent on mean ledger assets. Its mortality experience was only sixty-five per cent of the expected, and its economy of management is proverbial. The company values its assets on the market basis at the close of each year and its accounting fulfills the utmost test of solvency and condition. Its policy is the last word in conservative yet progressive life insurance construction and offers a logical, consistent and conservative life insurance service, which is primary. It possesses an unexcelled asset and insurance composition. Its service to policy holders is scientific, prompt and complete, based absolutely upon a mutual and equitable practice. Its low mortality, high interest earnings and economy of management insure low net costs.

		Ratio of General Surplus to Insurance and Annuity Reserves
Year	Dividends Paid	Dec. 31
1911	\$ 878,870.78	5.17%
1912	1,038,802.66	5.20%
1913	1,035,168.69	5.57%
1914	1,223,242.49	6.12%
1915	1,324,246.86	7.21%

The total net surplus earnings in 1915 have been so apportioned to the payment of dividends in 1916 and to increase the general surplus as to provide for an adequate distribution of dividends to policy holders and an ample reservation for the future maintenance of the dividend scale and the ratio of surplus to reserves.

OTTO B. RUPP.

Otto B. Rupp, of Seattle, Washington, is the eldest son of Bernhard H. Rupp and Sarah Elizabeth Rupp, nee Hinman. He was born in Adrian, Michigan, October 6, 1877. He came to Walla Walla with his parents in 1892, and graduated from Whitman College in 1898. He was admitted to the bar in 1903, was elected prosecuting attorney of Walla Walla county in 1906 and moved to Seattle in 1909. He is a member of the Seattle Bar Association, King County Bar Association, Washington State Bar Association and American Bar Association.

In 1914 he received a degree of Master of Arts from Whitman College. He was married on the 17th day of August, 1910, to Miss Edith Cornelia Norris, of Tacoma, and they now have three children, Jane, John and Betty.

Mr. Rupp is a member of the republican party, and though loyal to the interests of the party is yet without aspiration to office.

HARRY T. BOSTIAN.

Harry T. Bostian, engineer in charge of the Commercial Waterway, has been active in promoting a project of almost limitless value to citizens of Seattle and this section of the country. Previous experience and training well qualified him for the position which he now fills, a position which establishes him as one of the foremost representatives of his profession in the northwest. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Milton, October 7, 1863, and a son of Peter Bostian. The father came to Washington in 1882 and settled on Orcas island, in San Juan county, where he engaged in farming for many years. While there residing he served as county commissioner and was a man of considerable local influence. He died in the year 1912.

Harry T. Bostian attended public schools in his native town until 1877, when the family removed to McKinney, Texas, where they remained, however, for only three months. They then went to Morris county, Kansas, where Harry T. Bostian continued his education, alternating his attendance at school with work upon his father's farm during vacation periods until 1882. In that year the family settled on Orcas island in Washington and, starting out in the business world, Harry T. Bostian was employed for three years in various sawmills around Puget Sound. While thus engaged he pursued a correspondence course in civil engineering, gaining comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the profession. He then came to Seattle and entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company as level rodman and later as transit man. He remained in that position until 1886, when he resigned and became transit man for the firm of Thompson & White, civil engineers, with whom he continued until 1892. He next became city engineer of Ballard, which position he filled for five years and on the expiration of that period he became city engineer of Georgetown, occupying the position for five years. He next entered upon the private practice of civil engineering, in which he continued until 1910, when he was appointed assistant engineer of the Commercial Waterway District No. 1, and three years later he was advanced to the position of engineer in charge. The commissioners of the district were Fred W. Newell, Dietrich Hamm and Frank Paul but Max G. Schmidt later took Mr. Paul's place. John B. Shorett of the firm of Shorett, McLaren & Shorett is attorney. It was some years before Seattle or any of its citizens came to realize what an important and valuable asset the city had in the Duwamish river, but at length attention was turned in that direction with the result that the Duwamish Waterway has been developed and thus has come to realization a dream that was entertained by residents of the valley for years, for the opening of the waterway makes this portion of Seattle the center for the greater part of the city's industries. Writing of the project, the Duwamish Valley News said: "Many were the anxious hours for the men back of this project, through the legal entanglements required before the assessment district became a unit for the construction of the huge waterway. The right-of-way has long since been condemned, and is paid for, and all the thousand and one complications and difficulties have been surmounted. Today these men are witnessing the fruition of their hopes and plans, in so far as preparation for a prosperous future is concerned. When the Panama Canal opens and gives the hoped for impetus to commerce and industry, the Duwamish Valley will be ready and waiting for its share of the business, and in the meanwhile going after its share with assurance founded on facts and values.

"The waterway district assessed for this improvement, comprises approximately eleven thousand acres. Of this amount about seven thousand acres are the rich level lowlands especially adapted to the location of large manufacturing plants. The waterway will traverse this level valley to the westward of the center, and for a distance of four and a quarter miles, while by the old river channel the distance between the same points was eleven and a quarter miles. All the trans-continental railroad lines entering Seattle parallel this watercourse to the eastward. Thus the valley will have both rail and water facilities to aid in the development of large manufactories.

"When completed, the waterway will form a tidal canal opening into the East and West Waterways. Its immense advantage over the Lake Washington project may be seen from the fact that there will be no locks, and but few bridges to obstruct navigation, while the fresh water and depth and ease of entering and leaving are here present too. The waterway will be sixteen feet deep at extreme low tide and thirty feet deep at mean high tide, sufficient for navigation by most of the coast-wise vessels now entering Elliott Bay. The width on the surface will be three hundred feet, and large and deep turning basins will be provided at convenient points. The docks will be almost as easily reached and will be fully as accessible as those on the city's waterfront, while the Duwamish will hold this immense advantage over the Lake Washington project, that it is miles nearer Elliott Bay, and it will be a matter of but a few minutes to reach the bay from any point on it.

"In securing the right-of-way for the waterway, it was necessary to condemn or secure a strip five hundred feet in width. A county bond issue of six hundred thousand dollars has been applied to the purchase, the total amount of which was approximately seven hundred thousand dollars. The balance of this is being met by assessment, and the sale of earth.

"The waterway commissioners authorized nine hundred thousand dollars in six per cent,

ten year bonds, which have been successfully floated. The entire issue was taken up by local institutions. The bonds net the district par and accrued interest. The fact that they were at once taken up by local institutions is proof in itself that the far-seeing business men behind those companies recognize the immense advantages to accrue to Seattle through this waterway.

"As soon as the bond issue was floated, bids were called for the construction of a twenty-four inch suction dredge and contracts awarded. Most of the parts for this dredge were manufactured in Seattle plants, and assembled at the plant of the Drummond Lighterage Company at the mouth of the West Waterway. The big dredge is the property of the waterway district and cost one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars, and, after the waterway itself is dredged, it may be used to excavate slips, and keep clear the required depth of water. It is estimated that the amount of earth necessary to be moved will approximate seven million cubic yards."

In October, 1889, in Seattle, Mr. Bostian was united in marriage to Miss Genevieve Mathewson. They have one son, Howard, who was born in 1892 and is a piano graduate of the University of South Dakota at Vermillion. Mr. Bostian belongs to the Commercial Club and his fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a stanch republican. There are no esoteric phases in his career, his advancement having come through close application to every task which he has undertaken. Working his way steadily upward along well defined lines of progress, he is now occupying a position of large responsibility.

LIVINGSTON J. BISSELL.

For a number of years Livingston J. Bissell has been identified with the lumber trade and is now the secretary and manager of the Newell Mill & Lumber Company of Seattle. He has operated at different points on the Pacific coast and there is no phase of the lumber business with which he is not familiar, while his executive ability well qualifies him for the conduct of successful individual interests along this line. He was born in Le Roy, New York, July 25, 1882, a son of D. J. and Hepzibeth (Dix) Bissell, the latter an own cousin of ex-Governor John A. Dix of New York. His paternal grandfather, General C. F. Bissell, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 9, 1818, and was brigadier general of all the New York state militia troops under Governor Hoffman. By profession he was a lawyer and for many years practiced in Buffalo and Le Roy, New York, and for an extended period filled the office of prosecuting attorney of Genesee county. He died on the 11th of December, 1899. His son, D. J. Bissell, was born in Le Roy, New York, September 21, 1845, and was educated at the University of Michigan. Later he practiced law with his father in Le Roy and at Buffalo, New York, and made substantial progress at the bar. He also served as president of the board of trustees of institutions for the blind of New York under Governor R. P. Flower from 1898 until 1902. In the latter year he removed to Spokane, Washington, where he has since made his home, living retired throughout the entire period of his connection with the Pacific northwest. He was a cousin of Wilson S. Bissell, who served as postmaster general during the presidency of Grover Cleveland.

Livingston J. Bissell attended public and high schools in Le Roy, New York, and afterward became a student in the State Normal School at Geneseo, New York, which he attended until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then entered business life as a traveling salesman for the Geneseo Pure Food Company of Le Roy, New York, but after a year he resigned and came to Washington, settling at Spokane. There he engaged with the Washington Mill Company and in that connection thoroughly learned the lumber business, winning promotion until he reached the position of manager, in which capacity he served for three years. He was afterward made superintendent of the sawmill at Ramsey, Idaho, where he continued for a year and he then went to North Yakima, Washington, where he engaged as manager of the Cascade Lumber Company. A year later he made his way to San Francisco and occupied the position of shipping clerk with a lumber company

for six months. On the expiration of that period he came to Seattle and was employed in connection with the lumber department of the Moran Brothers shipyards until 1907, when he resigned and purchased an interest in the Pacific Door & Manufacturing Company, of which he became the secretary and manager. After three years spent in that connection he sold out and bought a half interest in the Newell Mill & Lumber Company, of which he is the secretary and manager.

On the 24th of March, 1906, in Seattle, Mr. Bissell was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle G. Phillips. In politics he is a democrat. He belongs to the Hoo Hoos, an organization of lumbermen, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, belonging to both the York and Scottish Rites and the Mystic Shrine. His entire business career has been marked by steady progress and he may well be proud of the fact that he is a self-made man, for such a record indicates strength of character and business ability. He started at the bottom round of the ladder and has climbed to success. Today he is regarded as a forceful and resourceful man in commercial circles, ready to meet any emergency, his training and experience qualifying him for anything that may come. He has based his success upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity and indefatigable energy and his course may well serve as an example as well as a source of inspiration to others.

HENRY R. RUSTAD.

Henry R. Rustad conducting business at Seattle, as a plumbing and heating contractor at No. 315 Second avenue South, came to Washington in March, 1888, first settling at Spokane, but on the 4th day of July of the same year he arrived in Seattle, where he has since made his home. Here he entered upon his present line of business and has remained therein continuously, his original plumbing establishment being located on the present site of the Frye Hotel. He has conducted an extensive business in his line, becoming one of the prominent plumbing and heating contractors of the city. He thoroughly understands every phase of the trade from the practical workmanship to the management of the business and his efforts have been crowned with a gratifying measure of success.

WILLIAM D. TATTON.

William D. Tatton, member of the Seattle bar, was born in New London, New York, October 17, 1858, a son of Joseph Tatton, who was likewise a native of the Empire state, where he followed the occupation of farming for many years. In 1877, however, he removed westward to Michigan, where he continued to engage in farming. He was a son of Joseph Tatton, also a native of New York, and a grandson of Jacob Tatton, who served as one of the private soldiers from New York in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Tatton, father of William D. Tatton, lived to the ripe old age of ninety years, passing away in Michigan. His wife, who was in her maidenhood a Miss Morrell, was a native of New England, representing a family who ever maintained the highest standards of morality and who occupied a social position of distinction. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tatton were two sons and three daughters, all of whom yet survive.

William D. Tatton, the eldest, began his education in the public schools of New York and continued it in the public schools of Michigan, and after his more specifically literary studies were completed he entered upon the study of law, which he followed in Kalkaska and Grand Rapids. He acted as clerk in a law office, which gave him valuable practical experience, and on the 14th of September, 1880, he was admitted to the bar in Kalkaska, where he remained in the practice of law for some time, entering upon the active work of the profession when twenty-two years of age. He served for two terms as prosecuting attorney and also occupied the position of assistant prosecuting attorney for several years. Still higher official honors were accorded him, however, for in 1900 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. Removing to Detroit, he there engaged in the practice of

law for several years and he was attorney for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company for seventeen years.

During vacation periods Mr. Tatton made several trips to the Sound country and was so pleased with the climate, the people and the opportunities of the country that he decided to locate in the northwest, arriving in Seattle on the 1st of December, 1904, since which time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. He filled the office of United States commissioner from January 1, 1910, until January 1, 1914.

Mr. Tatton was married on the 1st of January, 1885, in Michigan to Miss Edith Phelps, a daughter of Samuel B. Phelps, a farmer who belonged to one of the oldest families of New England. To this marriage have been born six children: Joseph Phelps, twenty-eight years of age who is a graduate of the Washington University of the class of 1910 and is now a law partner of his father; Samuel, twenty-four years of age, a theatrical manager; William, a student in the law department of the State University; Mabel, twenty years of age, also attending the University; Mortimer, aged eighteen, a high school pupil of Seattle; and Morrell, sixteen years of age, also attending the public schools.

Mr. Tatton is a staunch republican in politics and in a quiet way has worked for the interests and success of the party but has never sought office. While a believer in the Christian religion, he has never affiliated with any church. He belongs, however, to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree. His residence in Seattle dates from 1904 and during the entire period he has cooperated in movements for the upbuilding and improvement of the city. At the same time he has closely applied himself to his practice and his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial.

FRANCIS EUGENE SCOTT.

Many years ago Maine was known as the Pine Tree state because of its vast forests, which became the center of the timber industry, but its forests have largely been cut down and people have turned to other sections of the country for the source of their timber supply. The business is now largely from the northwest and among the representatives of the trade in Seattle is Francis Eugene Scott, well known for his extensive operations in timber, his name being associated with some of the most important business transactions of this character. He is a native of the old Pine Tree state, his birth having occurred in Lincoln county, Maine, on the 13th of December, 1848, his parents being J. C. and M. (Stanwood) Scott, who were natives of Oldtown and Montserrat, Maine, respectively. It was in the old Stanwood home that James G. Blaine passed away and it was there that Mrs. Scott was born. She was a cousin of Mrs. James G. Blaine and was of English descent. The family was very prominent in England and a street in London and an island of that name have been named in honor of the family, while a town in Washington has also been called Stanwood. An uncle of Mrs. Scott, John Calvin, was the first white child buried in Bangor, Maine. J. C. Scott was of Scotch descent and became a prominent lumberman. Both he and his wife were descended from ancestors who served in the Revolutionary war.

Francis E. Scott pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of Maine and of Minnesota. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with the lumber trade. He first assisted his father in the lumber business and thus gained his initial experience. At the age of nineteen he embarked in business for himself in logging and timber and in 1889 removed from Minneapolis to Seattle. He engaged in the timber business on Lake Washington immediately after the fire, when there was a big demand for lumber, and indeed in the rebuilding of the city. He has since continued to deal in timber and has negotiated many important and extensive business transactions of that character. His name is associated with the foremost men in this line and there is no one better informed concerning the timber resources of the country and the value of properties in the northwest. He has timber holdings all over Washington and also in British Columbia.

Mr. Scott has a daughter, Minnie, the widow of Harry Jones, of New York, who died in Arizona in April, 1915, while sojourning there for the benefit of his health. Born in a

state that has been one of the heavy producers of timber and in the exigencies of business following the trend of trade westward, Mr. Scott is now most active among the men in his line in the northwest and the extent and scope of his business places him among the leaders.

J. F. DUTHIE.

J. F. Duthie is president and treasurer of the shipbuilding firm of J. F. Duthie & Company, which was established and incorporated on the 1st of October, 1912. This has become an important industrial enterprise of the city, now accorded a liberal patronage. Mr. Duthie was born in Liverpool, England, February 25, 1875, a son of John Duthie, who pursued his education through attendance at the public and high schools of Birkenhead, England, and also in attending the School of Arts, in which he was a student until 1892. He then came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Baltimore, where J. F. Duthie attended the high school for five months. Later he was in Bristol, Rhode Island, where he received private instruction in shipbuilding under Mr. Poekel, chief engineer, with the Herreshoff ship building concern, builders of fast sailing yachts. He spent two years in that way and each successive change which he has made in business connections since that time has marked a forward step. Removing to the northwest, Mr. Duthie became manager of the shipyard of the Willamette Iron Works at Horton and while thus engaged formulated the plans which have resulted in his beginning business on his own account. He came to Seattle on the 1st of October, 1912, and organized the company of which he is the president, with N. A. Christof as vice president, and H. G. Keisler as secretary. During the brief period of his connection with business interests in Seattle he has built up a business of large proportions and has constructed among other vessels, the steel ferry, Leschi, now operating between Leschi Park and Bellevue on Lake Washington, and which was built at the Seattle plant and later taken apart and reassembled on Lake Washington. The company also built the steel steam whalers Kodiak and Unimak, holding the record for the number of whales caught in one season. They built the steam halibut steamer Star, said to hold the world's record for a single trip halibut catch, and they built the stern-wheeler K. L. Ames, now operating on Copper river in Alaska. They have also been builders of many other smaller craft and barges and the hum of industry is continually heard at their plant, their business having grown so rapidly that it is said that they have handled five hundred thousand dollars in contracts in three years.

WILLIAM R. DICKSON.

William R. Dickson, president and manager of the Holsum Baking Company, has developed a large and gratifying bakery business since starting out in his present connection. In fact he has become the leader in his line in the northwest and his record is another proof of the somewhat trite but true saying that "there is always room at the top." The great majority of men, however, do not have the determination and perseverance to pursue a course until they outdistance others in the race, gaining that prominence and success which in business is the direct, legitimate and logical outcome of earnest, persistent effort intelligently directed.

Mr. Dickson is a native of Toronto, Canada, born January 3, 1868, and a son of James Henry Dickson. He attended the public schools until the age of eleven years and then started out to earn his living, working at a time when most boys are still concerned with the duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground. He made his initial step in business circles as an apprentice with Christian Brown's Biscuit Company in which connection he worked his way gradually upward through successive promotions until he became manager of the cutting department, serving in that capacity until 1889, when he went to Chicago, where he acted as manager for the Aldrich Baking Company for four years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in the pie baking business on his own account,

continuing for six years, at the end of which time he sold out and went to Dawson City, Alaska, where he worked in a bakery for five months. He then made his way to Victoria, British Columbia, where he had charge of the plant of the Excelsior Biscuit Company for six years. At the end of that time he came to Seattle and bought out the Queen City Bakery, the Scandmavian Bakery and the Model Bakery, conducting all three until 1906, when he disposed of his interests in all. He afterward conducted the Golden West Bakery for one year and at the end of that time purchased the bakery and incorporated the business that he now conducts under the name of the Holsum Baking Company. He owns the greater part of the stock and is general manager of the enterprise, which is the largest bakery business in the northwest. He sells to the wholesale trade, employs fifty-one men and has a plant thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work, including mixers, cutters and every other equipment found in a model, modern bakery. He has never sacrificed quality to quantity but has ever maintained the highest standard of excellence in his output and the business has grown steadily and substantially under his direction, the volume of trade being indicated in the fact that he now employs twelve auto trucks for delivery purposes.

In April, 1888, in Toronto, Canada, Mr. Dickson was married to Miss Helen Andrews and they have two children: Mrs. Fiara, of Los Angeles; and Dorothy, who is attending the public schools. In his political views Mr. Dickson is a republican, but while interested in the success of his party and well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he does not seek nor desire office, for the demands of his business are many, fully monopolizing his time. He has thorough understanding of the bakery business in every phase and detail, for his practical experience covers each department of the work and he carefully directs the labors of those whom he employs, displaying marked executive force, while in managing the business he gives evidence of possessing that ability that combines seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole. Starting out as a humble apprentice at the age of eleven years, he certainly deserves great credit for what he has achieved.

GEORGE A. PULVER.

George A. Pulver is the holder of valuable mining and other property interests in Alaska and considerable realty in Seattle. He is not a believer in the old adage that opportunity knocks but once but feels that each day holds its opportunity and that the wise man is constantly alert for chances that will work to his advantage along legitimate business lines. His own career is an illustration of this fact, for all days with him have not been equally bright. Business conditions resulting in large losses have been a part of his lot, but resolute courage and enterprise have enabled him to surmount all difficulties and obstacles and today he is again on the highroad to fortune. He was born July 1, 1857, at Grand Blanc, Michigan, a son of Abraham and Jane (Filtins) Pulver, both of whom were natives of New York. The father became an early settler of Michigan, arriving in that state in 1854, after which he successfully engaged in contracting and building for many years. He died in September, 1911, at the age of seventy-six. His widow went to Michigan in the early '50s with her parents and soon thereafter met Mr. Pulver, who sought her hand in marriage. They became the parents of seven children, of whom George A. Pulver is the eldest.

After attending the public schools at Greenville, Michigan, until he reached the age of eighteen years, George A. Pulver entered the contracting and building business with his father, with whom he was thus engaged for four years. He then removed to Marshall, Texas, where he continued in business along the same line, being successfully identified with building operations there for eight years or until he came to Seattle on the 20th of September, 1880. Here he continued as a contractor and builder for two years and then began operating in real estate and the mining brokerage business. In 1894 he met with financial reverses, losing everything, but his determination, courage, energy and experience stood him in good stead, constituting the assets which have won for him again a comfortable fortune. He once more became connected with mining and prospecting enterprises in northeastern

Alaska, interesting himself in several good properties, among them the Alaska Sea Coast Mining Company, of which he is a large stockholder and director. He also owns a large amount of stock in the Elks Building & Loan Association of Seattle and has extensive property interests in this city. He displays sound business judgment in placing his investments and since 1894 has built up anew his fortune, being now one of the men of affluence of the city.

On the 20th of September, 1884, Mr. Pulver was married at Marshall, Texas, to Miss Sarah B. Knight, a daughter of William Knight, a representative of one of the oldest families of Louisiana. He was a very prominent lawyer, ranking extremely high in the profession, and at the same time he owned and conducted the largest sugar manufacturing and refining interests in the state. In a cyclone his factory was completely destroyed, causing him the loss of the greater part of his fortune. He was a very prominent Mason and a man of marked influence in the community in which he lived. To Mr. and Mrs. Pulver were born seven children, as follows: Earl R., who is associated with his father in his mining interests; Ralph K.; George A., Jr.; Bessie; Milton; Sarah Bell; and Burton C. The family residence is at No. 1411 Taylor street, where Mr. Pulver owns a beautiful home.

In politics he is a democrat where national issues are involved, but he casts an independent ballot locally, supporting the men whom he regards as best qualified for office without considering party affiliation. He has filed all of the chairs in all of the different branches of Masonry and upon him has been conferred the honorary thirty-third degree, being one of the few in Washington to whom this distinction has come. His life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished even within the space of a few years. Never deviating from the path of honor but watching at all times for favorable business opportunities, he has made steady advancement. His record, too, proves that activity doesn't tire but gives resisting power. In spite of the fact that the storm clouds once gathered about him, his financial skies are now serene with a splendid outlook for the morrow.

CHARLES BYRON DE MILLE.

Charles Byron De Mille, engaged in the general insurance business at Seattle, represents a large number of the leading companies as district agent and has the general agency of others and today figures as one of the foremost factors in this field of business activity in the northwest. A Canadian by birth, he is descended from French ancestry. The family was originally founded in New York in colonial days, but they were Loyalists and during the Revolutionary war migrated to Canada. His father, Thomas C. De Mille, was born in Prince Edward county, Ontario, and there for many years successfully followed farming but is now living retired there at the age of seventy-seven years and in the enjoyment of excellent health. He wedded Mary Elizabeth Walbridge, also a native of Canada and of English lineage. They became the parents of three children: Charles Byron; T. Carlyle, a practicing dentist of Seattle; and Albert C., who is a representative of the dental profession at Belleville in Prince Edward county.

Charles B. De Mille was born in that county, June 2, 1874, and acquired his education in the public schools of Belleville and in Albert College of that city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm with the usual experiences of the lad who divides his time between the duties of the schoolroom and such tasks as are assigned him by parental authority. After leaving college he took up the profession of teaching in Canada, devoting three years to that work, after which he entered upon the study of law in Belleville. Three years were spent in preliminary reading, at the end of which time he removed to Marmora, Canada, where he conducted a branch law office for J. F. Wills. There he remained for three years, being the junior member of the firm of Wills & De Mille. He next removed to Seattle, arriving in April, 1901, and for a few months he was employed by a local insurance company. He next entered the employ of Calhoun, Denny & Ewing, with whom he remained for a year, at the end of which time he entered into partnership relations with William P. Harper, under the firm style of Harper & De Mille, conducting a general insurance business for five years. This was then

dissolved by mutual agreement, since which time Mr. De Mille has engaged in the general insurance business on his own account, representing a large number of the leading companies as district agent, while at the same time he has the general agency for the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Mechanics Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Hartford Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. In addition to handling fire insurance he also represents the leading underwriters of automobile insurance and in fact handles all lines of insurance except marine and life. He conducts one of the largest individual business enterprises of this character in Seattle and is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of insurance.

On the 21st of December, 1902, in Seattle, Mr. De Mille was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Johns, a native of Ontario, her parents having passed away. They now have two children, namely: Charles Richard, who was born in Seattle, September 2, 1907; and William John, whose natal day was June 5, 1911. The family home is an attractive residence at No. 1130 Fourteenth avenue, which Mr. De Mille owns.

Mr. De Mille holds membership in Mamaro Lodge, No. 222, F. & A. M., in Ontario, Canada, and his religious belief is evidenced in his membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church. He belongs to the Arctic Club of Seattle and the Tillikums and is appreciative of the social amenities of life, which find expression in warm friendships. He holds friendship inviolable and in fact is loyal in every relation of life and in his associations seeks those things which are for the uplift of the individual and the community.

S. L. CRAVENS.

S. L. Cravens, a capitalist of Seattle, is now identified with the development of the oil industry of Washington and is enthusiastic concerning its future. He was born in Indiana on the 18th of September, 1860, a son of David Cravens, who was born in Kentucky and passed away in June, 1900, when seventy-seven years of age. He was living retired at the time, enjoying a leisure to which his former labor had entitled him. Two of his sons, Asbury and John, took part in the Civil war. The former, who enlisted in response to the three month's call, contracted typhoid fever at Cumberland Gap and suffered from its effects throughout his life. The mother was also born in Kentucky and died in 1884, when fifty-six years old.

S. L. Cravens had only limited educational opportunities as a boy but he has remedied that deficiency through study and constant observation and now has a much wider knowledge than the majority of men. When sixteen years of age he went to Kansas and there engaged in farming and stock raising until 1887, when he removed to Colorado and there turned his attention to contracting and building. Two years later he came to the state of Washington and from May, 1890, until February, 1891, was a resident of Port Townsend. At the end of that time he went to Olympia and engaged in building there for three years, after which he removed to Portland, where he followed that line for two and a half years. He then located in Boise, Idaho, but six months later took up his residence in Anaconda, Montana. He followed contracting there for three years, after which he came to Seattle, where he continued in that business. He also founded a plumbing concern under the name of Cravens, Warden & May and in 1900 purchased the interest of Mr. May and in 1902 that of Mr. Warden, becoming sole owner of the business. In 1906, however, he sold that enterprise to L. M. Hirn. He retired from the building business and turned his attention to the oil fields of the state. He has invested many thousands of dollars in wells in Clallam county and his study of the oil bearing regions of the state has convinced him that Washington has one of the greatest oil fields in the entire United States. His long business experience and his sound judgment have enabled him to put his interests on a firm basis and his development work is not only benefiting him but is also contributing to the advancement of that part of the state. He owns valuable real estate, sawmills and timber lands and is recognized as one of the men of wealth of Seattle. His home is at No. 6014 Twelfth street Northeast.

On the 10th of January, 1885, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cravens and Miss Minnie

M. Stringham, of Kansas, and they have the following children: Ernest D., who was born in Wichita, Kansas, on the 7th of June, 1887; S. Vincent, who was born in Anaconda, Montana, on the 28th of June, 1898; and Frank Milton, whose birth occurred in Seattle on the 18th of December, 1902.

Mr. Cravens was reared in the republican belief and adhered to that party until a great financial loss caused him to begin the independent study of economic conditions and his investigation convinced him of the wisdom of the policies of the populist party. He adhered to that organization until William J. Bryan became the dominant factor in the democratic party and adopted the populist platform. At that time Mr. Cravens became a democrat and has since supported the measures and candidates of that party. His has been a life of continued and well directed activity and the success which has come to him is well deserved. He has at heart the best interests of Seattle and the Puget Sound country and can always be depended upon to further movements calculated to promote the public welfare.

HARRY WHITE.

In times of crises men's souls are tried and the true worth of the individual becomes known. Men who have often appeared most quiet in demeanor then stand forth with a strength that is astonishing and leave the impress of their individuality upon events that make history. Such was the record of Harry White, who was filling the mayor's chair in Seattle at the time of the memorable conflagration of 1889 and upon whom devolved the necessity of planning the rebuilding of the city. The beautiful metropolis of the present largely stands as a monument to his efforts, and yet it would be unfair to Mr. White to speak of him merely in this connection, for he has proven his worth, his resourcefulness and his power in business circles and his efforts have been of far-reaching effect and benefit in connection with the development of Alaska and the control of business undertakings on the Pacific coast.

Iowa claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred on a farm near Columbus Junction, that state, January 5, 1859. While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Robert A. and Hannah E. White, he attended the district schools and later spent one term in study in the Eastern Iowa Normal School. He had had considerable business experience and had gained valuable knowledge concerning business methods when in 1887 he came to Seattle, where he at once began investing in property. He not only bought but improved real estate and he further became interested in the development of mining properties, principally in Alaska. He still has extensive investments in mining lands of that country and also in oil lands there. Purchases are made through his Seattle office, but the sales of the property are usually effected through his London connections.

On the 31st of December, 1895, Mr. White was married at Harvard, Nebraska, to Miss Anna Morrow, daughter of Colonel John C. Morrow. Throughout the period of his residence in Seattle Mr. White took a helpful interest in furthering matters of municipal growth and pride. He was elected a member of the city council when its membership numbered but eight and while serving in that capacity he strongly urged municipal ownership of waterworks and other public utilities. At the following mayoralty election city ownership became the chief issue, and Mr. White was made the candidate of the republican party, which furthered that course. He was elected and indorsement of his first term's service came to him in a reelection at the end of two years spent as Seattle's chief executive. The fire of 1889 had but recently occurred and Mr. White recognized that what seemed to be a great disaster might be turned into a blessing, for there was opportunity to rebuild the city along modern, progressive lines. He seemed to look into the future and see a new Seattle, great and beautiful, its population spreading out to and over all the hills, utilizing the splendid building sites for homes or for business purposes. He became the leader in an advance movement which has brought about the realization of his dreams. Under his direction the streets were widened and reggraded and the railroads were removed from the common thoroughfares to Railroad avenue, which was planked and put in a passable condition. At his first election the city was under the old territorial charter, but when he

was chosen for his second term as mayor the new charter had been secured and adopted, permitting of municipal ownership of waterworks. Mr. White accordingly instituted the plan whereby Seattle purchased and inaugurated the present system of waterworks. He was likewise instrumental in the organization of the fire and police departments, in laying out the present system of parks and boulevards and the establishment of the public library. The story of Seattle's advancement since 1889 without mention of Mr. White would be like the play of Hamlet without the appearance of the Danish prince. All through the years of his intense business activity his efforts have been directed along lines which have led to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success and the effect of his labors and his influence can scarcely be measured. Mr. White now makes his home at No. 220 South Bunker Hill avenue in Los Angeles but is a frequent visitor in Seattle, and the city will ever claim and honor him for what he did for her benefit.

JUDGE JOSEPH M. GLASGOW.

One of the strong members of the Seattle bar is Judge Joseph M. Glasgow, his strength arising from the fact that his knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact, his preparation of cases thorough and exhaustive. He knows that he is in the right when he enters upon the trial of a case and nothing can thwart him from the purpose of securing justice. His name has been associated with much of the most important litigation tried in the courts of the district in recent years.

Judge Glasgow was born on a farm seven miles northeast of Washington, in Washington county, Iowa, July 22d, 1861, a son of Samuel Black and Phoebe Anne (Robertson) Glasgow. The father, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1830, died in Seattle in 1907, while the mother, born in Washington county, New York, in 1829, died in Washington county, Iowa, in 1869. Mr. Glasgow had been previously married in Ohio, in 1852, and had two children by his first wife—William Bebb, who was born in Ohio, in 1852, and is now living in Whittier, California, and Elizabeth, who was born in 1854 and died in Washington county, Iowa, in 1885, after devoting her life to teaching. The former is a prosperous fruit grower and farmer and is married and has five children. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Glasgow was married in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1857 to Phoebe A. Robertson and they had two children, the younger being Anna, who was born in 1863, and died in Seattle, in 1899. She was married to David Wilson of Great Falls, Montana, in 1891, and at her death left a daughter Doris, who was born in Seattle, in 1896, and is now a sophomore in the University of Washington. For his third wife Mr. Glasgow wedded Mrs. Mary A. Armstrong, whose son by her first marriage was Dr. James T. Armstrong, a physician who specialized in treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Omaha, Nebraska, and afterward established the school for feeble minded at Beatrice, Nebraska, acting as its superintendent to the time of his death in 1902. By his third marriage Mr. Glasgow had two children, Elizabeth Grace, who was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1871, and Ruhamah, born in the same county in 1873. The former was graduated in 1901 from the University of Washington and was president of her class. She is now a teacher of Seattle. The latter was married in 1898 to Samuel Archer of Seattle and they have two children. The Glasgows come of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the family have retained the characteristics of the Scotch race including the religious belief and nearly all of the immediate family of Joseph M. Glasgow, save himself, being United Presbyterians and nearly all of his relatives Presbyterians or Covenanters. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Glasgow, was a Scot and emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, with his two brothers in 1765, settling in Rock Bridge county, Virginia. From one of these brothers is descended Ellen Glasgow, the author, of Richmond, Virginia. Robert Glasgow, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, removed to Adams county, Ohio, sixty miles above Cincinnati, in 1893. The great-grandfather was William Glasgow, a soldier of the War of 1812. The grandfather was Joseph Montgomery Glasgow, who was born in 1806 and was named for his maternal grandfather. He too was a Revolutionary war soldier and pioneer settler of Missouri. He owned slaves, but having conscientious scruples against slavery manumitted his bondsmen. James Montgomery Glasgow, the



JUDGE JOSEPH M. GLASGOW

grandfather of J. M. Glasgow of Seattle, was an abolitionist, living across the river from a slave state, Kentucky, and in a district where the anti-slave agitation was hottest. His home became a station on the famous underground railroad. In the '50s he removed west to Washington county, Iowa, and for many years was a member of the board of county supervisors there.

In tracing the ancestry in the maternal line it is found that William Robertson, great-grandfather of J. M. Glasgow, emigrated from Scotland in 1758, and settled in eastern New York. He was accompanied by Edward Small, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Phoebe A. Glasgow, and both were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. John Robertson, grandfather of J. M. Glasgow, was born in 1787, was a tanner by trade and developed a profitable business in Cambridge, New York. He was on a visit to Ireland when the War of 1812 broke out and with some difficulty managed to get back, after which he participated in the struggle. His son, James Edward Robertson, now deceased, succeeded to the father's business and at one time was internal revenue collector of his district by appointment of President Cleveland. Another son, Dr. William Hamilton Robertson, was a surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war and in March, 1868, became a pioneer physician of Seattle, at which time the city had less than one thousand population. Here he practiced his profession until September, 1869, when he removed to California, where he died in 1873. He married a daughter of Sarah M. Renton and stepdaughter of Captain William M. Renton, the millionaire founder of the Port Blakeley sawmills. They had two children. Mrs. Willetta Robertson Hendrickson lives with her husband and two sons in San Francisco. Mr. Glasgow has a faint recollection of his grandfather, John Robertson, when at the age of four years he went on a visit with his mother to her old home in Cambridge, New York, and of seeing the old house, more than one hundred years old, in which his mother was born. Soon after the mother and her children returned home the family removed from their old home, in which J. M. Glasgow was born, into a new seven-room, frame house which was always painted white with green blinds. The plaster was not dry in the new home and the dampness caused Mrs. Glasgow to contract a severe cold which developed into tuberculosis, and after an illness of about four years she passed away in October, 1869. She was a well educated woman and had taught school and so instructed her children in reading and in religious matters, being a devout member of the United Presbyterian faith. Mr. Glasgow attended the Center school, a mile and a half from his home, where one of his early recollections was of the boys and girls skating on the ice on a pond nearby, and some Bohemian words, which he learned from some Bohemian boys who lived near the schoolhouse, still linger in his memory. He remembers also seeing prairie chickens standing almost as thick as they could be upon the fence around his house. He was but eight years of age at the time of his mother's death, after which his older half-sister, Lizzie, then a girl of fifteen years, kept house until the father married again in 1870. Mr. Glasgow bears testimony to the splendid character of his stepmother, a devout Christian woman, whose kindness was ever manifested where there was sickness or distress, or where she could serve any one. Although there were three sets of children in the home, she never manifested any difference in her treatment of those of the father's first two marriages. She capably managed the household affairs and displayed an energy in all things that became contagious. Many improvements were made on the farm including drainage by tiling and the building of a large basement barn. Mr. Glasgow has pleasant recollections of the old home with its maple trees around the house, its groves of willow and maple and its orchards of fruit trees. Stock raising was an important feature of the place for they had a large herd of cattle including some thoroughbred shorthorns. The family attended the United Presbyterian church, there being a house of worship about half a mile from their home and another a little more than a mile to the south. James Glasgow attended the district school through its summer and winter sessions until he reached the age when his labors were of worth on the farm, after which he attended school only in the winter. He was ambitious to improve every opportunity for reading and study and took a keen interest in the literary society of the neighborhood, developing what was considered quite a talent for writing. When about sixteen years of age he edited the society paper making it most popular. A newspaper of that day was most valued, at a period when public libraries were not to be had at demand, but on the Sabbath day, the father, being a devout churchman,

it was not permissible to even read a secular paper and still less were the children allowed to whistle or engage in any form of amusement or recreation. They had many relatives living in the neighborhood, however, and many pleasant hours were spent in visiting among them. The influence of the home was one which had marked effect over the children. The father was an honorable and upright man of intellectual tastes, a great reader and possessing a retentive memory. For some years he was an ardent republican and warm advocate of General Grant, but afterward became an equally stalwart prohibitionist.

Joseph M. Glasgow left home on the 6th of April, 1880, possessing at that time about five dollars in cash and some clothing. He sought work in the coal mines at Delta, in Keokuk county, about thirty miles west of Washington, Iowa, and went down the shaft to where the men were working a few hundred feet under ground. As he could not secure a position there he started to What Cheer, a new coal mining town, a few miles to the north. There he was equally unsuccessful in obtaining employment and started to walk to the Quaker neighborhood north of the town, thinking to obtain farm work. This time he was more successful for he was employed on a farm, where the regular hand was ill with the measles, until the man had recovered about three weeks later. He next proceeded on foot to South English where he chanced to meet a man who had a lot of maps, atlases, charts, etc., and induced him to become a sales agent. Mr. Glasgow purchased the stock and started out in the country to dispose of it. Large maps of the United States which he purchased for seventy-five cents, he sold for two dollars and a half, and after he had disposed of all he had he secured work on the section in South English at one dollar and ten cents per day, paying four dollars a week board at the hotel. He awaited the arrival of more maps and atlases which he had ordered from Chicago. With the arrival of the stock that he had ordered, he started for Muscatine, Iowa, selling maps along the way. He passed within eight miles of his old home and of his relatives at Riverside, Iowa, and says that he never remembers a time when he was so utterly homesick and wretched, but he was too proud to give in. At Muscatine he crossed the river into Illinois, and sold maps down the state as far as Keithsburg, where he took passage on the Libby Conger, one of the Anchor Line boats, for St. Louis. Although he had always lived within sixty miles of the Mississippi he had never seen the river until he reached Muscatine, and his trip down to St. Louis made a tremendous impression upon him, as did the buildings, the thoroughfares, and the life of the city. He remained there for only a brief period, however, as he knew no other work than that of farm work and desired to secure employment in the harvest fields, for harvesting paid the best wages. He proceeded to Shiloh, in St. Clair county, Illinois, which was a typical German village, and after attending a German picnic on the intervening Sunday, he tried to get work on Monday and without success and again started on his way. He found there were many idle men in that section of the country, and as he proceeded on his way he saw that two negroes were following him. He tried, by walking rapidly, to outdistance them but was unsuccessful. After trudging on for hours he threw his grip and bag upon the ground under the trees but near the railroad track and laid down to rest on the green grass. It was a warm and pleasant night and he soon fell asleep. A long freight train rumbled by, but other than this he heard nothing until he felt a crash upon his forehead and put up his hand to find that the blood was trickling down. He sprang up and there were the two negroes, one in front with a revolver in his hand, only about eight feet away. Mr. Glasgow ran down the railroad track and a bullet whizzed by his neck as he ran. Seeing a house in the distance, about a quarter of a mile ahead, he ran across a plowed field and seeing that his assailants were not following, slackened his pace. When he reached the house his forehead was bathed and the mistress of the home, a German lady, treated him with great kindness. Her two sons then hitched up their team and with Mr. Glasgow drove back to the place of the assault but found that the negroes had taken his grip with all of his clothes but had left the maps. The next day he proceeded to Marietta, Illinois, where he obtained work on the farm of a Scotchman by the name of McCurdy, who was a United Presbyterian. It was in such an environment that Mr. Glasgow had been reared and there he felt much more at home. He worked for the ordinary wages of the farm laborer until harvest time when he was paid two dollars and fifty cents per day, after which he worked through the period of stacking and haying for two dollars per

day. Later he was employed on a threshing machine in the Shiloh, Illinois, neighborhood until October.

On the day that Garfield was elected Mr. Glasgow started by steamer from St. Louis to Grand Island, Arkansas, hoping to secure a position at school teaching there. On reaching his destination he found that the district contained many negroes and that the people of the locality were very unintelligent. He was among the "poor white trash" of the south. He was not successful in finding a public school in which to teach until the following summer when he taught a three months term in a negro school, near Collins Station, Arkansas, taking the examination for a teacher's certificate at Monticello, in Drew county. In the interim he had canvassed for books, making his home most of the time with Mr. Neice, with whom he worked at Planting, hoeing and digging cotton. He also spent much of his leisure time in reading and study, one of his books being Macaulay's history of England. In the fall of 1881 he worked for a time in a construction camp in railroad building then went across the river into Mississippi among the cypress swamps and timber and cut cord wood, afterward being employed on the levy at Boliver Landing, receiving two dollars and a half per day. Life in that camp was the worst experience he ever had. There were no comforts, all the food was of poor quality and his companions were the railroad Irish. His life in the "sunny south" was not all sunshine and he was glad to make his way northward, taking passage on a Mississippi river boat for St. Louis. At Grand Tower, Illinois, the boat was laid up on account of ice in the river and with three companions he walked to Murphysboro, Illinois, and there took a train for St. Louis. Soon afterward Mr. Glasgow secured employment in the zinc works at Corondalette or South St. Louis and shortly afterward he obtained a position in the Vulcan Steel Works, being assigned to the converting department. His first night there he had a narrow escape from death. He worked on a platform near the roof in the end of the building where the flues were. On the side of the platform which he had approached from the floor it was about two feet to the floor which he supposed surrounded the platform. While at work he lost his balance and stepped off of the platform to find that there was no floor on the other side. In the fall he threw his arm over a steel rail that had one end resting on the platform and he found himself gazing downward to the ground about eighty feet below. He pulled himself up and on the floor and then there came to him a realization of the predicament that he was in, realizing that he had had an almost miraculous escape from death. After working at the Vulcan Steel Works for a time he became ill and was forced to go to the hospital. After his recovery he worked at threshing in St. Clair county, Illinois, until the fall of 1880. At the end of the threshing season he removed to Nemaha, Nebraska, having just previously attained his majority. His uncle, Gilbert Glasgow, now deceased, was a resident of that county and Mr. Glasgow was soon afterward joined by his sisters, Lizzie and Anna, and the three began housekeeping together in Peru, Anna attending the Nebraska State Normal school at that place. It was there that Mr. Glasgow received his first pecuniary assistance, inheriting a little over five hundred dollars from his grandfather, John Robertson. While there he prepared to take the teacher's examination and won a first grade certificate. At that time there were only few schools in the county that had not already engaged teachers. One school was notoriously tough, but Mr. Glasgow accepted it and after an encounter with the belligerents he had no further trouble and finished his term. He then started to take some special work at the normal school, but had only got fairly started upon the term, when his sister Anna had a hemorrhage of the lungs and his sister Lizzie was already suffering from tuberculosis. He resolved to send the latter home and take the former to Montana, which he accordingly did. In April, 1883, they travelled in an emigrant train from Omaha, Nebraska, to Ogden Utah, then proceeded northward over the Utah & Northern railroad to Deer Lodge, Montana and by stage over the mountains to Helena and on to Fort Shaw on the Sun river and from that point to August, Montana, one hundred miles north of Helena. All this brought many new experiences into Mr. Glasgow's life. He had never before seen a mountain and was standing on the topmost bale of hay in a hay car, piled high above the roof of the other cars, when he obtained his first glimpse of the eternal Rockies, appearing just like two little snow banks on the horizon ahead of them.

His innate love of learning, never dormant in Judge Glasgow, led him in the course of years to enter upon preparation for the bar as a law student in the State University of

Michigan at Ann Arbor. Following his admission to the bar he entered upon the active practice of his profession in his native town in partnership with J. F. Henderson, but believing that there were still better opportunities to be found in the growing west, he left Iowa in June, 1887, in company with Charles E. Patterson, and made his way to Seattle, reaching his destination in the latter part of the month. The two young men entered upon practice in partnership under the firm style of Patterson & Glasgow and were soon accorded a liberal clientage, their ability winning them almost immediate recognition. In the fall of 1892 Judge Glasgow was elected to the municipal court bench, taking the office on the 10th of January, 1893, and serving for a term of four years. It was during his course on the bench that one of his most strongly marked characteristics became known to the public—his determination to adhere to a course which he believed to be right. Times were hard in Seattle then and the police seemed to make it their duty to arrest all of the unemployed people on the charge of vagrancy. Judge Glasgow, however, did not believe that because a man was not at work he was a vagrant, especially if he wanted employment but could get none. The police continued their arrests and the Judge continued to discharge such, and although the newspapers came out against him, he never wavered in the course that he knew to be right and which public opinion now justifies.

In his private practice Judge Glasgow has had some very important cases. Among those which have called especial attention to him are the Peter Miller cases, known as "the third degree." Miller possessed a pleasing personality and the qualities of good comradeship and when in the east had fallen in with a gay crowd. A crime was committed and on circumstantial evidence he was found guilty and sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing. Although he was released in less than five years, he was embittered, knowing that he was innocent. His family cast him out and he drifted west. Arrested on suspicion in Seattle, he claimed that he was given "the third degree." Judge Glasgow took up the case as his attorney and Mr. Miller claimed that the police, to revenge themselves on Judge Glasgow for his opposition to their course when on the bench, fastened upon Miller every case on record in which the criminal had not been found. Twenty charges were brought up against him, all criminal charges, but when a conviction was secured in the lower courts Judge Glasgow appealed to the higher courts and secured reversals. At length he was arrested on a burglary charge in Walla Walla. In the meantime he had been making good and had been appointed librarian in Walla Walla. Judge Glasgow affirms that the boy is innocent and that he will soon have him at liberty. In one case in which he was tried there were fifty witnesses, the case being continued for three weeks. He was tried on one occasion for the murder of McMahon, but the verdict was eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

Another case which Judge Glasgow has handled with remarkable ability is known as the "trap gun" case. A roomer named Manfredello was suspicious of the honesty of everyone, so in his trunk of valuables he fixed a gun trap; his landlady managed to unlock and open his trunk and was killed by the gun trap. The man was convicted in the lower court but Judge Glasgow succeeded in getting a reversal of the decision in the supreme court.

In his political views Judge Glasgow is a democrat, but although a man of firm convictions on politics as on other questions, he is not ambitious for office. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon his law practice and is quiet and self-contained when handling a case in the courts but never seems to lose sight of a point, weak or strong, that the opposing counsel brings forth. His mental alertness enables him to grasp every phase of any situation and if he believes he is in the right nothing can swerve him from the pursuit of his purpose.

G. I. C. BARTON.

G. I. C. Barton, vice president and general manager of the wholesale packing business of Barton & Company, Seattle, is a son of the late William Barton of Quebec, Canada, in which province he was born February 3, 1873, and later received his education, graduating from school at an early age. It was at this time his brother, James Barton, for many years connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, persuaded him to "come west," and he arrived in Brandon, Manitoba, where he entered the employ of Burchill & Howie, whole-

sale meat packers, and started in to learn the business. His advancement was rapid, and in the seven years spent there he represented them in various capacities, and only severed connection with the firm to go north in the rush of '98, where in Dawson City, Yukon territory he established the wholesale and retail meat business known as Barton Brothers.

In 1912 feeling that the opportunities for "big business" lay "outside," and wishing to expand, he secured the Seattle interests of the Yakuma Sheep Company, and established in this city the firm of Barton & Company, with packing house, stock yards, etc. on Spokane avenue at East Waterway, where the famous Circle "W" products are produced, under United States government inspection. And while a comparatively young firm, their packing house furnishes steady employment for two hundred men, the capacity of the plant being daily one hundred cattle, five hundred sheep and six hundred hogs at this date, 1916. Mr. Barton's thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, and the ability to put that knowledge into practice, has made this packing house one of the most complete, up-to-date and sanitary of its kind on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Barton married Miss Evelyn Kearns, daughter of Thomas Kearns of Treherne, Manitoba, Canada.

Mr. Barton is a member of the Arctic Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Rotary Club and the Commercial Club. He is altogether a progressive citizen, showing a keen interest in the promotion and advancement of all schemes which tend toward the public good.

INDEX

Adair, G. B.	111	Berg, Stephen	664
Adams, C. R.	723	Bergman, C. E.	445
Adams, E. Arlita ..	448	Bernard, B.	1021
Adams, F. W.	365	Berry, A. M.	600
Ainge, P. T.	1007	Best, C. S.	998
Ainsworth, E. E.	12	Bigelow, H. A.	492
Albertson, R. B.	418	Bird, R. A.	1014
Alexander, J. B.	227	Bissell, L. J.	1134
Allen, H. E.	537	Blackwell, J. E.	633
Allen, J. B.	869	Blethen, A. J.	8
Allen, J. C.	78	Bogoiavlensky, Nicolas	1019
Allen, Naboth	302	Bolink, Elbertus	1057
Allen, P. L.	737	Bone, S. C.	42
Allen, W. B.	959	Booth, A. A.	30
Alvord, E. H.	386	Booth, R. F.	342
Ames, Edgar	218	Borst, Joseph	164
Ames, E. G.	62	Bostian, H. T.	1132
Amunds, Amund	793	Bowers, Henry	1070
Anderson, J. L.	423	Bowman, A. C.	101
Andrews, L. R.	657	Brace, H. G.	129
Ankeny, R. V.	502	Brace, J. S.	844
Appleton, H. W.	440	Brackett, S. M.	767
Archer, A. W.	199	Braden, F. C.	758
Archer, J. F.	1073	Bradford, H. C.	1074
Arnold, M. A.	362	Brady, Edward	212
Arthur, John	442	Brady, P. J.	1120
Atkinson, J. M. E.	942	Bras, C. C.	555
Auzias de Turenne, R.	472	Brawley, D. C.	316
Averill, F. L.	1068	Brawley, W. R.	334
		Bredes, H. T.	372
Backus, M. F.	807	Bremer, William	72
Baker, Charles	604	Eridenstine, S. J.	898
Baker, D. A.	603	Brierly, B. R.	590
Baker, F. L.	1127	Briggs, B. F.	132
Baker, F. W.	152	Brinker, O. W.	277
Ball, B. F.	278	Brinton, F. S.	90
Ballaine, J. E.	835	Broderick, Henry	603
Ballard, W. R.	692	Bronson, C. C.	804
Ballinger, R. A.	619	Brown, Edwin James	753
Bamberg, C. H.	656	Brown, Edwin Jay	108
Banks, L. T.	532	Erown, F. H.	1034
Bannick, C. G.	352	Brown & Hulén	1034
Barton, G. I. C.	1146	Bruen, J. B.	253
Bates, U. C.	162	Brygger, Johan	1010
Battle, Alfred	50	Buckingham, D. F.	781
Battle, Edgar	54	Buhtz, A. J.	934
Baumann, H. N.	561	Burch, F. R.	239
Baumgarten, R. C.	132	Burkhart, D. I.	821
Baxter, D. N.	864	Bush, G. S.	720
Baxter, Portus	158	Bushnell, H. L.	259
Baxter, R. W.	1104	Eussell, C. B.	206
Baxter, Sutcliffe	514	Butler, W. T.	568
Baxter, W. H.	797	Byer, J. H.	954
Beatty, W. H.	71	Byers, O. A.	144
Bebb, C. H.	114	Byrne, Harry	771
Beeler, A. M.	335		
Beem, H. P.	809	Caine, E. E.	102
Bennett, J. A.	985	Calder, W. A.	565
Benton, M. P.	839	Caldwell, H. M.	263

Calkins, R. M.	676	Dam, E. S.	812
Callaghan, J. J.	963	Dam, M. E.	812
Cameron, Moncrieffe	247	Danz, G. J.	716
Campbell, F. C.	802	Davidson, C. F.	346
Campbell, L. C. N.	1079	Davis, Clark	795
Campbell, Napoleon	1076	Davis, C. W.	360
Canfield, H. H.	626	Dawson, L. R.	162
Carkeek, V. M.	253	Dean, T. J.	143
Carr, U. A.	205	Dearborn, R. W.	193
Carneo, E. H.	1106	De Long, G. A.	927
Carrigan, John	785	De Mille, C. B.	1139
Carroll, F. M.	546	Denning, J. H.	720
Carroll, H. W.	55	Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.	977
Carroll, James	194	Densmore, Milton	34
Carroll, P. P.	1058	Devers, R. A.	729
Carstens, Ernest	318	Dexter Horton National Bank	935
Carver, F. J.	768	Dickson, W. R.	1137
Casey, J. T.	412	Dillon, J. R.	802
Casler, C. W.	315	Dimock, A. H.	566
Caswell, L. J.	373	Dobbs, C. J.	833
Chandler, C. W.	271	Dodd, C. H.	567
Chandler, W. D.	780	Dole, E. P.	260
Chapman, J. B.	701	Dominy, H. E.	625
Chavelle, E. H.	252	Donahoe, Michael	42
Chilberg, Andrew	14	Donovan, Jeremiah	1032
Chilberg, J. E.	282	Douglas, J. F.	460
Chisholm, W. J.	642	Douglas, J. H.	77
Christmann, O. C.	657	Dowell, S. L.	960
Clapp, C. F.	84	Downey, A. S.	869
Clapp, J. M.	468	Downing, E. B.	706
Clark, D. A.	136	Drake, A. T.	947
Clark, Harriet J.	752	Drees, H. B.	198
Cleaves, H. F.	347	Dunbar, Glendower	897
Clise, H. R.	471	Duncan, G. T.	1025
Cobb, C. H.	1119	Durk, H. O.	275
Coe, F. H.	410	Duthie, J. F.	1137
Coles, N. E.	246		
Collins, G. A.	983	Eagleson, J. B.	497
Colliver, S. N.	986	Eames, R. M.	727
Compton, J. & Co.	60	Earnest, R. L.	264
Cone, W. B.	1045	Eastland, T. E.	209
Congleton, C. E.	631	Eaton, C. A.	1033
Conn, F. M.	254	Eckhart, C. H.	909
Conover, C. T.	568	Eckstein, Nathan	907
Cook, J. C.	560	Edsen, E. P.	174
Cooper, F. B.	446	Edwards, Orange	385
Corbin, C. T.	366	Efaw, J. W.	634
Corey, T. B.	825	Eggert, C. F.	971
Corliss, C. W.	1064	Elliott, Lee	240
Costello, D. W.	1086	Ellsworth, P. C.	655
Cote, J. S.	965	Emerson, H. S.	677
Cotterill, G. F.	25	Emmons, R. W.	789
Cotterill, R. W.	467	Ennesser, F. J.	552
Cowie, C. A.	1001	Epler, W. F.	40
Cowley, W. M.	992	Erickson, C. J.	324
Cox, A. H.	101	Ernst, F. A.	415
Craig, D. S.	765	Evans, G. W.	491
Crandall, T. R.	876	Evans, J. C.	698
Cravens, S. L.	1140	Everett, E. G.	901
Creitz, J. P.	477	Eyanson, E. W.	847
Crosby, H. W.	628		
Cudihoe, Edward	85	Farmer, C. J.	826
Cummings, E. W.	489	Ferry, E. P.	534
Cunningham, A. W.	90	Finck, W. H.	1074
Cunningham, C. A.	247	Fisher, D. G.	595
Cunningham, T. J.	691	Fisher, T. M.	402
Curtiss, W. M.	888	Fluhart, S. S.	224
		Fobes, W. R.	781
Dabney, Frank	908	Force, H. C.	613
Dalton, H. M.	764	Ford, J. C.	610
Dalton, W. R. I.	67	Forehand, J. A.	211

Fortune, John	643	Hagan, C. H.	752
Fowler, James	880	Hahn, R. E.	230
Fox, R. R.	453	Haire, M. D.	403
France, C. J.	772	Hall, C. S.	401
France, Rowe	654	Haller, T. N.	169
France, W. B.	281	Hanna, W. H.	78
Frater, A. W.	687	Harper, W. P.	569
Frederick, F. A.	613	Harri, Fritz	34
Frink, J. M.	44	Hasbrouck, W. A.	258
Frye, H. S.	434	Hawkes, F. M.	754
Frye, J. M.	170	Hawthorne, W. C.	218
Fullen, C. D.	913	Hayden, J. C.	902
Fuller, L. D.	546	Healy, N. C.	436
Fulton, W. S.	346	Heckmann, Henry	970
Furman, E. N.	305	Hedges, S. H.	743
Furth, F. C.	340	Heffernan, J. T.	801
Furuya, Masajiro	1126	Hemen, F. J.	1013
Galloway, A. B.	1070	Hemrich, Alvin	627
Gardner, F. P.	643	Hemrich, Louis	1123
Gardner, R. S.	428	Henderson, T. M.	827
Garrett, T. A.	396	Henderson, W. B.	367
Gates, C. E.	738	Henehan, M. J.	272
Gay, W. R.	236	Henry, H. C.	5
Gazzam, W. L.	439	Heritte, L.	1032
Gere, C. L.	323	Herr, W. B.	592
Gerhardt, A. E.	641	Hertogs, J. A.	1019
Gibson, J. S.	702	Hesketh, R. B.	939
Gill, H. C.	367	Hibbard, C. L.	266
Gill, R. C.	930	Hibler, R. E.	339
Gille, H. J.	125	Hill, Elizabeth	523
Gilman, L. C.	275	Hill, F. A.	241
Glasgow, J. M.	1142	Hill, G. L.	520
Glasgow, W. A.	260	Hill, G. W.	969
Glatz, E. B.	1125	Hill, H. M.	322
Godfrey, William	519	Hill, H. S.	422
Godwin, J. W.	1002	Hill, J. F.	606
Goetz, Herman	389	Hill, R. C.	672
Goodfellow, John	621	Hill, S. B.	763
Goodrich, Sylvester	156	Hodge, R. T.	980
Gorin, H. J.	910	Hoffman, G. W.	54
Gosnell, J. C.	570	Hoge, J. D.	328
Goss, F. P.	618	Holcomb, C. M.	270
Gottstein, J. L.	699	Hole, G. A.	919
Gould, A. H.	1051	Hollenbeck, H. O.	728
Gould, A. W.	680	Holmes, S. J.	447
Graf, John	589	Holyoke, Richard	21
Graham, A. B.	991	Holzheimer, F. H.	855
Graham, J. S.	1100	Hood, G. T.	251
Grant, L. M.	435	Horr, R. A.	1003
Graves, C. B.	126	Horsfall, F. L.	1122
Graves, O. C.	760	Horton, A. H.	788
Gray, A. H.	790	Horton, H. D.	1091
Green, C. H.	892	Horton, L. G.	1008
Greene, H. L.	361	Hudson, J. H.	892
Greenleaf, J. T.	743	Hulbert, R. A.	474
Gregory, G. W.	395	Humphries, J. E.	1114
Gregory, J. W.	707	Hunt, J. D.	634
Greiner, F. W.	539	Hunter, F. T.	197
Griffith, L. A.	287	Hutchinson, A. H.	820
Griffiths, James	948	Hyland, I. L.	683
Grinstead, Loren	774	Inverarity, D. G.	1115
Grout, A. H.	106	Irwin, P. C.	775
Guion, F. M.	929	Isaacson, John	1051
Gulliksen, Henry	897	Jackson, J. A.	849
Guye, F. M.	61	Jackson, Samuel	496
Haas, A. F.	289	Jacobson, Anthony	958
Hackett, P. J.	1107	James, George	1079
Hadley, E. S.	523	Jamison, E. P.	730
Hadley, H. E.	644	Jarvis, D. H.	416

Jenkins, D. W.	157	Lloyd, H. H.	930
Jenkins, J. L.	893	Lockwood, W. P.	658
Jennings, I. H.	921	Loe, A. O.	315
Johanson, Daniel	604	Lohse, Henry	1112
Johnson, W. S.	671	Long, L. W.	79
Johnston, Lee	599	Longfellow, C. R.	916
Johnstone, W. L.	119	Longfellow, J. E.	984
Jones, C. H.	691	Lord, W. H.	503
Jones, E. H.	907	Lovejoy, M. W.	996
Jones, E. O.	473	Lundvall, E. T.	19
Jones, J. W.	167	Lung, H. W.	832
Jones, R. W.	617	Lynch, G. L.	876
Jones, T. A.	242	Lyon, G. G.	698
Jordan, F. M.	495		
Josenhans, Timotheus	636	McAteer, John	543
Joslyn, Howard	746	McBride, A. G.	879
Judd, Edward	272	McBride, J. S.	754
Just, I. N.	168	McCarthy, W. D.	677
		McClinton, R. B.	533
Kahle, J. W.	472	McConaghy, Hugh	1068
Kahle, W. J.	472	McDonald, H. W.	1015
Kane, J. H.	1098	McEachern, J. A.	401
Katayama, Kakuichi	1098	McFee, J. G.	462
Keen, J. W.	966	McFee, Malcolm	374
Keene, A. G.	581	McGrath, W. H.	547
Kelleher, Daniel	483	McGraw, V. S.	365
Kelleher, John	502	McGuire, Charles	709
Kempster, A. L.	312	McKay, Hector	788
Kent, H. W.	1076	McKenzie, D. A.	1105
Kilbourne, F. C.	532	McKinlay, D. R.	345
Kilbourne, F. H.	73	McKnight, J. C. L.	544
Kildall, Joseph	1087	McLean, D. J.	948
Killen, W. J.	519	McLean, John	269
Kincaid, Trevor	614	McLean, J. L.	731
King, T. J.	1046	McLoughlin, G. N.	1007
Knipe, Robert	751	McMicken, Maurice	74
Knoff, A. E.	480	McMillin, T. H.	459
Knouse, A. L.	819	McMillin, W. C.	453
Koenig, J. G.	1092	McMorris, D. W.	694
Kolderup, T. H.	632	McVay, David	465
Kristoferson, Alfred	278	MacDonald, H. H.	957
Kucher, C. W.	1128	MacDougall, E. C.	797
Kyes, Harley	577	Mackintosh, Angus	22
		Mackintosh, Kenneth	841
Lamb, John	131	MacRae Brothers	339
Lamoreux, O. H.	216	MacWhinnie, A. M.	1094
Lane, A. W.	200	Magnuson, Fred	900
Lane, W. D.	41	Magnuson, J. W.	900
Lang, F. S.	1097	Major, W. A.	68
Lanter, E. C.	1081	Manning, J. B.	577
Lathrop, C. F.	288	Marchetti, Roger	1111
Laube, W. T.	1055	Maring, C. C.	560
Lazier, F. B.	1043	Marmont, W. A.	574
Lear, H. B.	678	Marsh, E. L.	149
Le Ballister, A. E.	936	Marshall, Sydney	854
Leede, C. S.	710	Martin, A. C.	688
Lenz, H. J.	396	Martin, F. J.	1130
Leonard, A. W.	562	Martin, G. R.	730
Leonard, P. C.	675	Martin, William	578
Levinson, Joseph	1015	Matthews, M. A.	958
Lewis, H. H.	670	Maxson, F. T.	622
Lewis, J. R.	885	Maxson, L. H.	379
Lewis, Swan	254	Maxwell, Edwin	42
Lewis, W. H.	749	Meacham, W. M.	110.
Lilly, C. H.	465	Mead, W. D.	411
Linhoff, A. G.	434	Mears, W. A.	1028
Lippmann, H. E.	33	Meengs, M. S.	820
Listman, G. P.	531	Mellen, L. L.	749
Littell, O. B.	306	Merchant, Joseph	766
Littlefield, C. W.	223	Merchant, Robert	1111
Livermore, C. B.	135	Merrihew, S. M.	1038

